638

European Turkey Mission
1900 – 1909
Vol. II

Documents

Annual Reports - 1-182

Mission General - 1-2

Albania

General - 3-7

Kortcha - 8-16

Constantinople - 17

Kustendil - 18-20

Monastir - 21-44

(General + Girls' Boarding School)

Philippopolis - 45-64

(General + Woman's work)

Salonica - 65-99

(general - Evangelistic - Woman's work
Thessalonica Ag. + Ind. Inst.)

Samokov - 100-153

(General - Woman's work -
G. B. S. + C. + T. I.)

Sofia (Kindergarten) 154-163

Publication Department

General - 164-173

Gornitza - 174-182

Report of The European Turkey Mission.
1900-1901.

Monastir.—Lewis Bond, Ordained; Mrs. Fannie G. Bond, Miss Harriet L. Cole, Miss Mary L. Matthews.

Philippopolis.—George D. Marsh, Ordained; Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh.

Samokov.—Henry C. Haskell, D.D., Robert Thomson, William P. Clarke, Ordained; Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell, Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson, Mrs. Martha Clarke, Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Miss Mary M. Haskell, Miss Agnes M. Baird, Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke (residing in Sophia).

Salonica.—J. Henry House, D.D., John W. Baird, Ordained; Mrs. Addie B. House, Mrs. Ellen R. Baird, Miss Ellen M. Stone.

On the way out:—Edward B. Haskell, T. T. Holway, L. F. Ostrander, Ordained; Mrs. Martha M. Haskell, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway.

In this country.—James F. Clarke, D.D., Frederick L. Kingsbury, M.D., Ordained; Mrs. Luella L. Kingsbury.

Five stations; 55 outstations; 10 ordained missionaries; 8 wives; 7 single women; total missionary force 25; 14 ordained preachers; 14 unordained preachers; 39 teachers; 20 Bible women; 6 others native workers; total native workers 77. There are 16 churches with 1,358 communicants; 110 were added on confession during the year; 55 places of regular meeting, with average attendance, 2,847; adherents, 3,460. The 53 Sabbath schools have a membership of 2,379. The mission has 1 theological school 4 students for the ministry; ~~44~~ 5 students in the Collegiate course; 3 boarding and high schools with 53 male and 116 female pupils; 20 other schools with 228 male and

25 female pupils, making a total of 657 under instruction. Native contributions for the support of their own Christian work amounted to $5945, or $985 more than last year.

Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, owing to Dr. Kingsbury's continued ill health, are still prevented from returning to the mission. Dr. Clarke is better, and is expecting soon to go back to Samokov. Three new missionaries have been appointed to the mission, Rev. and Mrs. T. T. Holway go to Salonica, and Mr. L. F. Ostrander to Samokov.

In general the year has been a more than usually successful one in spite of political disturbances, financial distress and lack of means. It is thought that there never was so much poverty among the people and yet the contributions of the natives were $985 more than they were last year. Lack of funds has again prevented the publication of the Zornitza, notwithstanding the great desire for its reappearance. The Mission at its recent Annual Meeting devised a plan for its reappearance in Philippopolis on Jany 1, 1902 (O.S.) with Mr. A. S. Tsanoff as its editor which seems likely now to succeed. Should it reappear it will be welcomed on all hands. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that the Evangelical communities of Macedonia, which comprise 3/7 of all in the mission, will not be able to receive it on account of the Turkish censorship.

Constantinople.

By the death on Jany 17, 1901 of Rev. Elias Riggs,

D. D., LL. D. at the advanced age of 90 years, 69 of which he had spent as a missionary of the Board, the Constantinople station of this mission ceased to exist: Dr. Riggs was, doubtless, the most distinguished and accomplished linguist among living missionaries. He had a respectable knowledge of something like 20 languages, and a scholarly knowledge of 12. He took a most important part in the preparation of 3 important versions of the Holy Scriptures, viz.: Armenian, Bulgarian and Turkish. He was also the sweet singer for the Evangelical communities of at least three nationalities, the Bulgarian, Armenian and Greek. The number of hymns which he translated or wrote in the Bulgarian language reached the remarkable number of 478! Dr. Herrick well says of him: "The homes, the schools, the churches where Dr. Riggs' translations of the Word of Life are read and where the hymns he has translated are sung, are numbered by the ten thousand, and extend from the Adriatic to the Persian Gulf, from the snows of the Caucasus to the burning sands of Arabia". The beauty of it all is that, however eminent he was as a Bible translator or a hymnist, he was not one whit less distinguished among his missionary associates for his humility and saintly christian character: His was indeed a wonderful life for which we give glory to God!

Samokov.

Samokov is the central station of the mission. The Educational and Publication work of the mission are largely centered here. Here are stationed 11 missionaries (including the ladies), and their

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work is supplemented by that of 17 natives, teachers, preachers and colporteurs.

The Evangelistic work of the station has suffered from the want of a sufficient staff of workers; nevertheless much has been accomplished. There are 2 churches in this field with 292 communicants. Twenty have been added on Confession during the year. The adherents are 578 and the outstations 9. The amount contributed by the natives was $899.45. In Sofia the ill health of Mr. Popoff, ~~and~~ the able pastor of the church, and the ever enlarging demands of a growing work, which is now happily extending to two villages in the vicinity, emphasize the call for an assistant pastor in that important city. The members of the church here are 82. Six have been added on confession, and the average congregation has been 290. The contributions of the natives to the work were $544.24. The removal of Miss Clarke to this city for the Kindergarten work has increased the importance of this outstation. She has had on the whole a successful first year which closed with 22 in attendance. She hopes for still larger success next year and she will seek larger quarters. She also plans to open a small training class to supply teachers to places which are already calling for Kindergartens.

The church in Samokov has on its rolls 172 members, and there have been 11 additions on confession. The native contributions were $218.55. Kustendil is still without a chapel, which it very much needs. The preacher Mr. Furindjieff is still striving to collect money for this object: The average attendance was 55; Sunday school 33; contributions of the natives $77.79.

Sixty students have been enrolled in the Collegiate and Theological Institute the past year; 9 however dropped out leaving 51 at the close. Four were graduated in the Theological Department and 4 in the Collegiate. An Elective course has been added in which there were 6 students. There was no special religious interest during the year, but the voluntary attendance at the weekly church prayer meetings and upon the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. was good. The need of a deeper religious interest is felt to counteract the deleterious influence upon students of the socialistic and political agitations which are prevalent in the Principality. The amount ~~contributed~~ paid by the pupils to the expenses of the school were $1,841.35.

The Self-help or Industrial Department of the Institute is a most important adjunct. More funds are needed to make the Printing and Woodwork Divisions what they should be, and to introduce other branches of industry. The Printing Division makes a most excellent showing. In it 30 students have had employment and have earned $403.34. A new building has been erected for this branch of the work, and so connected with the old as to furnish now a very convenient home for this Division. This has enabled the manager to introduce much more system and order into this work, which in itself is an object lesson to the students. There is great need of a new printing press. There should also be added a good paper cutter and some other equipments.

The Girl's Boarding School reports a prosperous year

under the management of Miss Malthie who has now been connected with this institution for 31 years. She estimates that in this time there have been 100 graduates and 200 other students who did not graduate. She counts herself the grandmother of 1000 children in the families of her students! The students were 42 boarders and 57 dayscholars or a total of 99, of whom 63 were in the High school, 18 in the Primary departments, and 18 in the Kindergarten which has been kept up here, notwithstanding Miss Clarke's removal to Sofia, by her former assistant. The new building for the gymnasium, lavatory, and bathrooms is finished and is a great blessing to the school. The amount received from students during the year was $1,763,87.

A summary of the Educational work of this station shows 170 pupils of all grades, or 36 more than was reported last year.

The Publication work of the station shows the number of issues from the mission press to be 15 and the pages printed to be 975,500. The number of Mission publications sold from the Publication Department during the year were: books and tracts with a price 3,822. Tracts without price were also sent out to the amt of 10,889. The child's paper Zornitza-Detovoditel had a more prosperous year in 1900 than usual. It is now planned to cease the publishing of this paper if the Weekly Zornitza is commenced in 1902.

Philippopolis.

The one missionary family stationed in this large field has found much to encourage them during the past year. They are assisted in their work by 8 ordained preachers, (a majority of all in the mission), 1 unordained preacher and 15 other native workers. The communicants are 446, twenty two having been added during the year on confession; adherents have increased from 1,218 to 1,315; the attendance upon the 18 Sabbath schools has been 959. The contributions of the people were $2,453 which is $159 less than last year.

This is the oldest field in the mission, the work dating from 1859. The people of this district are doubtless the most wide-awake, intelligent and progressive in the country, and it is most satisfactory to note the progress the Gospel is making here. We note two points of special interest: The gradual spread of the Gospel from the cities to the villages, and the spirit of reform that is showing itself in the Old church. The villagers appear to be awakening to the evils they have suffered from political aggitators, and are beginning to refuse to be carried away to partyan extremes by demagogues. With this growth of civic moderation there seems to be springing up also a spirit of religious inquiry, and there is a greater willingness to listen to the Evangelical message. A confirmation of this is seen in the number of new villages where inquirers are reported especially in the vicinity of the two largest

cities, Philippopolis and Sleven. The religious unrest in the "Orthodox" church is shown by recent bold utterances in some quarters urging the need of reform. One remarkable case is that of a priest in Philippopolis who for such utterances has been condemned by the District Ecclesiastical Court to three years confinement in Rilo Monastery with the loss of the right to exercise the priestly office during this time. The condemnation of this sentence by a popular newspaper is noteworthy. It will be interesting to see whether the Holy Synod will confirm this sentence.

The new church in Philippopolis is still unfinished but the hope is expressed that it may be ready for dedication in November. The varied activities of which Philippopolis is the center, viz., preaching services in Bulgarian and Armenian, temperance work, work for women, ~~and~~ mission work in the suburbs, and the work of the bookstore and colporteur have gone on much as usual.

The Bulgarian Evangelical Society, which works in harmony with the mission, held its 26th anniversary in Sleven. Sleven is the second city in the district and noted for its national pride. The Evangelical work here is comparatively new, regular work having been undertaken here only 5 years ago. In spite, however, of recent opposition and persecution the friends here succeeded in hiring for this meeting the fine large city hall which was filled each evening with representative

audiences to listen to the popular addresses arranged for the occasion. The Society has given more largely to the support of the work in this place than to any other, and the enthusiastic reception with which it met here was most gratifying. The financial condition of this Society is not as satisfactory as could be wished, and most careful management is needed to bring it through the financial crisis. An earnest call for the resumption of the publication of the Zornitza was made at this meeting.

Monastir.

In Monastir the missionary force consists of one missionary family and two single ladies. The work is both educational and evangelistic, and the native workers are 4 ordained preachers and 6 teachers. The work is for Bulgarians and Albanians. That for the Bulgarians centers in Monastir, and that for the Albanians in Kortcha. There is one organized church, which is Bulgarian, with 69 communicants. The contributions of the ~~fmen~~ people for their own work were $510.75.

The evangelical work in this district seems to meet with more difficulties than in any other station. In the cities there are many ready to listen to the Gospel message, but there is need of the moving power of the Spirit to bring them to the decision to take up their cross and suffer for Christ and His kingdom. The missionary and his wife

have done much touring together and find many listeners and apparent sympathizers with the truth, and are encouraged to feel that their labors are not in vain in the Lord. This preparatory work must be carried on and the seed sown with patience.

The Girls' Boarding School in Monastir reports a total enrollment of 37, of whom 17 were boarders. This is the largest number of boarders they have ever had from outside of the city. This school has furnished many good Bible workers for the Salonica station. The visiting trustee reports the discipline and morale of the school as excellent. The work done in the class rooms was also much commended.

The Albanian Girls' Boarding School in Kortcha has also had a prosperous year. The teachers in this school are all natives. Miss Kyrias is much commended by the missionaries of Monastir and Salonica, who have visited the school, for the ability with which she has conducted this institution. This is the first year that boarders have been received. Their number was five. At the closing exercises a large audience was present including several Albanian beys, among whom was the governor of the city, who made an address commending the work of the school.

The arrest of Mr. Sinas, the Albanian preacher

at Beral; ~~and~~ his release upon bail, but his virtual exile from that place and from his family who are in Kortcha has necessitated an appeal for aid to our legation at Constantinople. It is hoped that he soon may be able to return to his work.

Salonica.

This station, in extent of territory covered, in population and in the number of adherents to the Evangelical cause, is the largest in the mission. The missionary force has consisted of two missionary families and one single lady. There are 22 outstations, 6 organized churches, 2 ordained preachers, 7 unordained, 2 Colporteurs and 15 teachers and Bible readers. There are 551 church members, 1443 adherents. The additions on confession were 64 the largest in the history of the station. There are 11 schools with 262 pupils an increase of 23 over last year. The contributions of the people to their own work were $2,082.43, which is $835.87 more than last year. This large increase in gifts is largely due to the building during the year of 2 parsonages, one in Murtino and the other in Bansko.

The political disturbances in Macedonia have been of the most serious character during the year, and the prisons have been filled with those who have been implicated, or suspected of being implicated, in the

insurrectionary movement. What with insurrection, bad harvests and the consequent financial ~~distress~~ stringency the condition of the province has been most distressing. It was feared at one time that little missionary work could be done. Illness among the missionaries also greatly complicated the situation. Notwithstanding all these difficulties the work has gone on with unexpected interest. The dark clouds that have overshadowed the land seem to have turned some hearts towards God, the Refuge of troubled souls. Unexpected serious ness and religious interest has been found in some towns and villages, e.g. Doiran, ~~Torry and~~ Upper Todorak, ~~Dolny~~ Lower Todorak, Eleshnitza and Golesho-vo. Some 287 days of touring have been put in by the different members of the station in spite of difficulties. The need of more ordained workers is most urgent but it seems difficult to find the men to say nothing of the means.

In the city of Salonica itself the work among the Bulgarians is still small but not without hope. When the British fleet visits the harbor the missionaries find an interesting work among the bluejackets and marines which throng the city. It is hoped soon means may be found which will enable the missionaries to do more in the city for the young men of all nationalities. Mr. & Mrs. Holway who are now on their way to this station will receive a hearty welcome there, and will find many open doors for work.

The Bible work among women under the efficient supervision of Miss Stone is a most interesting feature of the Evangelistic work done at this station. Thirteen Bible readers and teachers are at work. The 140 days of touring reported by Miss Stone implies an amount of effort, accompanied with discomforts and difficulties, which only those engaged in such work can fully appreciate.

The church in Bansko this year celebrates its 30th anniversary. It is the oldest church in the mission and the only self-supporting one. The school connected with this church has been raised ~~up~~ to a seven grade school, and it is hoped that it may now begin to attract students from the surrounding villages. The pastor of this church, in consequence of have used in one of his letters the words, "this dark corner of the sick man's country", was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment to avoid which he escaped into Bulgaria and the church must now seek another pastor.

The Servian work in Prestitna and Mitrovitza and surrounding town is an interesting and growing work. The first Servian school of the mission has finished a successful year in Prishtina.

On the whole this has been a year of progress and blessing.

Prepared by G. Henry Stone, D.D.

JUL 1 1906

Historical Sketch of the European Turkey Mission for its first 50 years.

I

The reasons which led to the establishment of missions among the Bulgarians. These were much the same as those which led to such work among the Armenians and the Nestorians. The chief one was the lack of spiritual life among the vast majority of these nominal Christians, and of any reasonable hope that they would obtain it without external aid.

The Scriptures, as the Bulgarians possessed them, were in the Slavic, a dead language, and known to but a very small per cent of the people. Their priests and religious leaders were only "blind leaders of the blind". The work of the Holy Spirit, the true significance of the sacrifice of Christ, and the very nature of a life pleasing to God, were absolutely unknown to the people. Their religion was not saving them from their sins in this world, and gave no promise of eternal salvation.

The other reason was that it seemed

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The other reason was that it seemed

useless to begin mission work among the Moslems when their life-long acquaintance with Christianity had been only thru the lives of such Christians as those just-described. As Prof. Christlieb said, "The church is the world's Bible" and a Bible so obscured and perverted as ours was, as translated into the lives of these Christians, not-only did not-commend its religion to the Mohammedans, but-gave them a stubborn prejudice against it. Hence as preliminary to any evangelistic work among them, it-seemed absolutely necessary that their distorted views of Christianity, should be corrected by more worthy examples of it among their neighbors and acquaintances.

II

The beginning of this Mission.

As our Board had had for some forty years Missions to the Christians of Western Asia, it-was natural for its missionaries to ask why they should not-also begin work in European Turkey. After exploring tours by Dr. Hamlin and others, they decided in 1857 to do so, inviting the Meth. Epis. Church to establish a

Mission among the Bulgarians north of the Balkans, while they should undertake a similar work among those south of the mountains. Adrianople was first-occupied by Rev. C. F. Morse and wife in March of 1858, altho. a strong opposition was met-from the Roman Catholic Missionaries.
Rev. J. L. Byington and wife joined him the same year, but-a little later moved to Eski Zagra; (now Stara Zagora) where they were joined by Rev. W. F. Arms and wife in 1860. Revs. W. W. Meriam and J. F. Clarke and wives came out and began the Station at-Philippopolis in 1859-
A Church was formed at-Adrianople in 1862 with a mixed membership.
Near the close of that year Rev. & Mrs. H. C. Haskell joined the Mission, and were designated to Sofia to form a new station with Mr. and Mrs. Morse - Mrs. Arms died early in 1862 and Mr. A- returned with his infant-daughter to America the same year.
I may say in passing, as showing the hope of our Board to reach the Mohammedans,

that at first its policy was to have one missionary in each station learn Turkish, and Mr. Meriam and Mr. Arms both studied that language.

Mr. Meriam was shot by robbers while returning from the annual meeting of the Mission in Constantinople in July of 1862. Mrs. M — died of premature confinement three weeks later. This loss was deeply felt by the whole W. Turkey Mission and by the Board at home. This was in the midst of the war in America and no new missionary could be found to take Mr. M's place with Mr. Clarke in the heavy work of the Philippopolis Station. Hence in 1863 the Mission thought it necessary to remove Mr. and Mrs. Haskell from Sofia to Philippopolis. In the summer of 1863 Miss. Mary E. Reynolds came to become Principal of the School in Eski Zagra. The work thus went on till 1867, several converts having been received to the communion in Eski Zagra and Philippopolis. In that year Mr. Byington and wife, because of the ill health of the latter, had to return to America and Mr. & Mrs. Morse were soon after

work

transferred to E. T. Miss. R. A. Norcross also came in the summer of 1867 for work in the Girls' School. In June of 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Locke and Mr. and Mrs. Bond joined the Mission; the first-two spending the first-year in Philippopolis - the others going at once to Eski Zagra. Later in 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Page arrived and also spent the winter in Philippopolis, going in the summer of '69 with the Lockes to take up the work in Samokov. In Nov. of that year Miss. Minnie E. Beach came to Philippopolis to take charge of Bible-Readers work among the women. Poor health however compelled her to return to America in 1872. In the spring of 1870 the Morses returned to America, and the Clarkes took a furlough for a year and a half. At the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission in the spring of 1870, the Missionaries to Eu. Turkey (including Dr. Riggs) were set off as a separate body, to be called the European Turkey Mission. In the fall of that year it seemed necessary for Mr. & Mrs. Haskell to go to Eski Zagra, as the Bonds were yet new in the work

and Philippopolis could be temporarily left. Nov. 4th 1870 Miss. Norcross closed her very promising life, and was laid to rest by the side of Mrs. Amos on the border of the Bulgarian cemetery just outside the city.

Miss. Malthie reached Eski Zagra early in the following December. Miss. Reynolds had been obliged to return to America in 1869, when she died in 1871.

III

The first annual meeting of the European Turkey Mission.

This was held in Eski Zagra in the last days of June and the first of July 1871. It was attended by Rev. N. G. Clark and wife from Boston, and Drs. Riggs and E. E. Bliss from Constantinople, — to gether with Messrs. Locke and Page from Samokov, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell and Miss. Malthie.

Three important decisions of that meeting were: (1) to have the Girls' Boarding School removed at once to Samokov: (2) to have the Boys School which had been carried on in Philippopolis, but suspended for a year, be opened the next Sept. in Eski Zagra, as a Station Class for training helpers — and in

the Sept. following to be transferred to Samokov as its permanent location; and (3) to carry on the work of the Mission from Eski Zagra and Samokov, leaving Philippopolis unoccupied.

Two important incidents connected with this meeting were these: the presentation to Lic. Clark of a letter of thanks from all the Bulgarians in the bounds of our Mission who were willing to sign it. It was originated, written and circulated by our beloved Bro. Natcho, who died in Samokov within two years later. The whole number of signatures was 101.

The other incident was the presentation to the Mission by Dr. Riggs of the first bound copy of the large Bulgarian Bible. In this copy all in attendance at the meeting signed their names on the 3rd of July — as the meeting closed. This copy is now in the Samokov station.

IV

The School for Young Men called "The Collegiate and Theological Institute"

In 1860 Dr. Hamlin of Constantinople wrote to the missionaries in Philippopolis — "Mrs. Marston of London has given 300 Eng. pounds for the education of young men in Bulgaria. Can you not start a school for them?"

The school was opened Oct 22nd, 1860, with two students, who were soon joined by two others, — one of them from near the Danube. At first only good mental and moral character was required for admission; — with no pay for board, room-rent or tuition. In the fall of 1863 the number of students was seven. This number gradually increased to over thirty in 1869. At that time, on reviewing the lives of the majority who had studied in it, its results seemed so unsatisfactory that it was temporarily closed in July of that year. The supply of school books was then meager. The higher parts of Arithmetic, the Algebra, the Geometry, and a small Physiology and Moral Philosophy were prepared by the missionaries, — with the aid of students. In 1869 the Mission voted to change the basis of the school, — making it strictly a school for Christian workers. On this basis it was opened as a Station Class in Eski Zagra in Sept. of 1870, with six students. The next year, as already stated, it was removed to Samokov, where it has since continued. After a few years then the terms of admission were changed so that other students of good moral character

were received - with charges for expenditures proportioned to the financial ability of the parents. Convenient and commodious buildings were provided for it, - mainly from the large legacies left to the Board a quarter of a century ago. The number of students has several times reached 70 or over. Regular courses of study have been followed, one the Scientific course of six years, the other the Theological course. As Bible-study, Evidences of Christianity, Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology were included in the first course, the second has been confined to a single year, given mainly to Systematic Theology, Homilities, and Church History. The Principals and foreign teachers of the School have been from among the Missionaries of the Stations in which it has pitched its tent or built its dwellings. These have been supplemented by a large number of able Bulgarian workers, educated in part in the School and in part in America. Almost our entire native ministry have shared in its benefits, and not a few influential members of our churches and of the community at-large -

Probably not even the ministry has given so thoro. a knowledge of Bible truth to those under its instruction, as this school - in its daily Bible lessons, morning and evening prayers, students' prayer-meetings &c. | Most of its students have taken but a few years of study in it. Its number of graduates from both courses in Lomokov, has been as follows - from the Scientific course 83; and of these 35 have taken the Theological course, altho but 18 of them have entered the ministry; of whom 15 are now in it; one of them in America and one in the North Bulkan Mission. As the Government refuses to recognize the School as on an equality with its Gymnasia, and to grant its graduates equal privileges with those of the Gymnasia unless its course of study shall be made to coincide with theirs, and its teachers submit to the same requirements as theirs, the Mission has decided to make such changes as are necessary for this recognition. This will require a considerable increase in the teaching force, and in the means necessary for carrying on the School. A generous endowment for it

is well nigh an absolute necessity. Private solicitations cannot be relied upon much if any longer, to eke out its appropriations from the Board.

V

The Girls Boarding School.

On the first Sunday of Dec. 1862 a communion service was held in the school room of the Boys School in Philippopolis. Most of the missionaries then connected with the Mission were present, and Miss Fanny Meisner, a young Bohemian woman who had been in Mr. Clark's family for some months, and gave good evidence of piety, was received as a communicant. Shortly after she went with Mr. Byington to his home in Eski Zara to begin a school for Bulgarian girls. Some work of this kind had been done by the people themselves in Sofia and elsewhere, but of course with no attempt to exert the moral and religious influence of which there was a crying need. The school was at first patronized by many of the well-to-do people of the city, but as its evangelical character became more manifest their daughters were mostly withdrawn from

it and its numbers were greatly reduced. Boarding pupils however came from north of the Balkans, and from Eleven, Samokov, Bansko and other places, south. As already noted Mrs. Reynolds came to the school in 1863. She was a teacher of rare piety and devotion to the spiritual welfare of her pupils. Some of those showing the brightest Christian character were won into the kingdom through her influence. Mrs. Mumford came in 1871, and was connected with the school for five years. Miss. Stone gave it some years of valuable time. Miss. Graves, Miss. Haskell and Miss. Agnes Baird have also been exceedingly useful co-workers in the school. Nor could it have done its work at all without the continual coöperation of a large number of efficient Bulgarian teachers, trained almost entirely in the school itself.

Yet the credit for its great success and usefulness must be given in large measure to Miss. Maltbie, whose presence has been a continual benediction in its whole Samokov life. For many years it has had a regular course of study, enlarged & enriched with the increase of available school books

and the advancing intelligence of the nation. Its once ample quarters have been outgrown and once and again added to, and are still very inadequate. It also, like the C. & T. Institute, is endeavoring to reach the stand- ard required by the Government, so that its graduates may have equal privileges as teachers with those from the National Gymnasia. Its claims upon Christian people for far better buildings, and an endowment which shall be a stable reliance for its current expenses are exceeded by few others.

Its contributions to the Christian atmosphere of hundreds of homes, and to the advance- ment of the Kingdom of Christ among the Bulgarians, have exceeded all computation. Miss. Abbott (the new Principal) has kindly furnished us with the following statistics of the School. There have been 124 graduates. The first class finished in 1879, and the num- ber of graduating classes has been 23.

The number of Bible-women it has fur- nished has been 42, and of teachers 69, altho. several of these are counted in both kinds of work. The number who have taught in the school itself is 22. Fifteen have married pastors or lay-preachers

and 23 have continued their studies elsewhere after leaving the school. Whether the American Kindergarten in Sofia should be considered a branch of the above, I will not presume to decide, but it is exerting a wide influence. Miss E. E. Clarke had been teaching a Kindergarten in Samokov for some two years when in 1900 the Mission voted in response to a cordial invitation from Pastor Popoff of Sofia that she go to that city and open a Kindergarten there. This she did the next fall - going from one hired house to another for several years till able to secure the funds and build (in 1905) an ample home for the Institution, as well as for herself and her Father - a home which is a credit to the whole Mission. She has had two or three assistants and has established a branch school in another quarter of the city. The numbers under instruction have gone up from 15 or 20, to 30, 40, 50 and to over 70 in parts of the present year. The Kindergarten's influence over the mothers of its pupils has been large & hopeful.

Religious meetings for these mothers and others of the city have been held in its rooms frequently, and largely attended.

VI

The Stations and the work in Macedonia -

The work here has from the first found great and increasing hindrance from the multitude of languages and nationalities met here. Many of the villages are distinctively Bulgarian, and most of the cities have a Bulgarian population sufficient to call for work for them in that language. Our Mission began work in Monastir in 1873. Six languages were in use here and it was not uncommon during the '70s to hear prayers offered in two or three languages in the prayer meetings, tho' the preaching has always been in Bulgarian. At first several out-stations now superintended from Salonica, were under the Monastir station. Up to the establishment of the Salonica Station 47 had been received to communion in Monastir, and 157 more in Strumnitsa, Radovish &c. At the meeting of the Mission in Constantinople in 1894 a vote was passed to open a new station in Macedonia at Salonica, its commercial center and largest city. The immediate occasion of the occupation of this city was the near completion of the third rail-road terminating there. The first, to Nish and central Europe, had been running some six years: the second to Monastir for two or three months and the third

to Seres was soon to be completed to Constantinople. Hence it was a far more convenient station from which to make tours to central and northern Macedonia than was either Monastir or Samokov. Rev. E. B. Haskell who had been living in Monastir for a year, and Dr. House who had been recruiting in America, were designated to this station and began work there the next fall. Soon after, the out-stations in Macedonia to the north and east of them, were transferred from the care of Monastir and Samokov to that of this station. For several years the Evangelistic work in this field made very encouraging progress. In fact it continued to do so till it was checked by the dangers and difficulties occasioned by the preparations for and prosecution of, the wide-spread uprising of the Bulgarians against the Turkish government in 1903. The capture of Miss. Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, in Sept. of 1901, and their retention by the brigands for a large ransom in aid of this insurrection, till Feb. 23rd. 1902, aroused the sympathy and indignation of the civilized world.

Mission tours in Macedonia have for years been extremely hazardous. The uncertainty

of life and property in all the territory under this station has brought a blight upon the evangelistic work. Many evangelical families have fled from their homes into Bulgaria. Large numbers of men were imprisoned in 1903-4, and many young Bulgarians were killed in encounters with the Turks. The political condition of Macedonia, with its armed bands of Greeks and Bulgarians fighting each other, and plundering the villages of their opponents, furnishes but little hope of its immediate tranquility.

VII

The Monastir Girls' Boarding School — This began as a day school in 1878, with Marecka Raicheva of Sliven as the first teacher. In 1880 it was changed to a Boarding-School, with Mrs. Jenney as Principal. Two years later it moved into its own building. Misses Crawford and Spooner took charge of it from 1881-84 or 85 when both had returned to America. Miss. Harriet L. Cole came out in 1883, and after a year in Samokov went to Monastir for work in the school and has been Principal of it ever since. Miss. Mary L. Matthews joined her in 1888 and has continued in the school to this date.

Of course a number of able Bulgarian teachers have worked with them. The average number of pupils since 1884 has been 40. Thirty five have graduated, the first-class finishing in 1888. Of these 35, 16 are now teaching, 8 are married, 3 have died and 3 are in the U. States. All but 3 of the 35 have been for several years evangelical teachers: giving in all 144 years of time to this work.
The scholars who have gone out without finishing the course are married in Turkey and Bulgaria; many of them filling places of usefulness as wives and mothers.

VIII

The work in the fearful times and scenes of 1876-78

The insurrection of 1876 and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, which freed Bulgaria, brought indescribable horrors of massacres and other ravages to many Bulgarian towns and villages. Most of the active work of the Mission was necessarily suspended. Great numbers of the people fled to the mountains. The women and children of the Mission went at different times to Constantinople or Malta or America, as did several of the men.

Samokov was threatened with massacre. After a time the school premises could only be protected by guards, under the direction of Messrs. Locke and Jenney. The report of the "Central Com. for the Relief of distress in Bulgaria" gives 15.970 Turkish Liras as expended. This was collected in England, and in the expenditure and distribution of it, invaluable aid was given by Dr. Clarke and not a little by Dr. Marsh as well as by Drs. Thomson Long and Byington in committee work in Constantinople.

IX

The Bulgarian Evangelical Society and the Summer School for Workers.

These represent union work of the two Missions to the Bulgarians. The Evangelical Society was organized in 1875 for the publication of books and tracts of a religious nature, and aiding in the support of preachers and colporters. Its officers and the great body of its members are Bulgarians, while it has the cordial moral and material support of the missionaries.

Its annual meetings are held in the week following Easter (O.S.) and are the

largest gatherings in the Evangelical communities. Their time is spent in devotional exercises, addresses on religious topics, especially those relating to family and social life, and to oral reports from the preachers of the condition and progress of the work under their charge. The first meeting in Macedonia, and, I am sorry to say the only one thus far, was held in Bansko in 1885. The first evangelical church among the Bulgarians had been organized there in 1871, and now its new and commodious meeting house was ready for dedication. At the impressive dedicatory and communion services on Sunday over 600 were crowded into the building — chiefly from this and the neighboring villages.

The Society appoints delegates to the annual meetings of this Mission, and appoints two trustees of the schools in Samokov — while the Mission regularly appoints a delegate to the meeting of the Society. Its annual meeting in 1888 was held in Tartar-Bazarjik and was followed by a conference of the evangelical churches south of the Balkans which adopted the first constitution by which the churches are governed.

Its 20th anniversary was held in Philippopolis in 1895. This meeting was notable for two things, (1) the publication of a volume of 124 pages giving an account of the work and the leading principles and purposes of the Society, together with special articles prepared by two of the Missionaries and three prominent Bulgarian members of the Society, on "Live Christian Churches", "The Spiritual Renewing of the Bulgarian Nation" &c. The 2nd was the guaranteeing of 4.710 francs (1,850 as a loan, and the rest as donations) for a permanent building for the Society in Sofia. This had been greatly desired, for a Book-store, reading-room, &c and the land for it already secured. With the above amount the building was begun, and the debt with which it was finished, has been gradually extinguished year by year since. But one meeting has been held north of the Balkans; thus, many contributions to the Society's funds have been received from that section.

The Summer Schools for Workers were designed for the spiritual refreshment and increased efficiency of the great body of Christian Workers of both Missions. For financial reasons it has not been

possible to obtain such leaders from abroad as have given to Northfield such powerful attractions in their directions. The first School was held in Samokov in 1896, the second in Lovitch in 1899, the third in Samokov in 1902, and the fourth in Varna in 1905. They have done a good work, not only in promoting the special ends above mentioned, but also in contributing to the mutual acquaintance and fraternal feelings of the workers on both sides of the Balkans. The next one appointed for the coming summer is to be connected with a semi-centennial celebration of the establishment of these missions among the Bulgarians.

X

The Publication Work of the Mission, and of Kindred Bodies, which has given to the Nation the great mass of its Evangelical Literature. Here my time and the information I have been able to gather are about equally limited. Mr. Thomson, who is most familiar with this work, writes, "All the Bulgarian Scriptures we have except the so called "Pocket-Bible" have been published at the expense of the British and Foreign

Bible Society; while the original translation was also its undertaking." I know that this statement includes many thousands of Bibles, and many ten-thousands of New Testaments. When I came out in 1862, Neophyt's translation of the New Testament (prepared and published at the expense of this Society) was the only one we had, and thousands of copies of it were bought as school-books. — 15,000 before 1859. Many thousands of pounds sterling must have been expended for this work. The American Bible Society besides the above "Pocket-Edition" of the Bible has given great aid — many hundreds of Liras, at least, for colportage, both to the Mission and to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. Mr. Thomson also writes that the Religious Tract-Society of London has given since 1881 about 1200 pounds sterling and he thinks it gave considerable amounts before that. The American Tract-Society has also given us large amounts of which I have not the figures.

While speaking of help from other great Benevolent Societies it is in place also to mention the Bible Lands' Mission Aid Society (formerly Turkish M. Aid Society)

that has given thousands of pounds - mainly for supplementing our "Native Agency" fund, from about 1860 to the time of the Essery Memorial Orphanage at Monastir and the present date. All these large donations, as auxiliary to the many thousands of dollars given annually to this Mission by the American Board, are a mighty demonstration of the unity among the churches of Protestant Christendom, and are deserving of the unbounded thanks both of the Mission and of those for whom it labors.

I am unable even to name the many volumes of evangelical books, and the scores of tracts published by the Mission, nor to say how many thousands of the former and ten thousands of the latter have been put into circulation. I must not close this account without a brief reference to our Mission Paper the Zornitsa. The first five nos. came out Jan. to May 1864; the sixty was delayed for written permission till ~~No. 6 of this was issued in Mar. of 1864; the second, not till~~ April of 1865. It took all the intervening year to get the verbal permission of the Turkish Government for its publication reduced to writing.

Hardly

It may explain some things to newcomers if I repeat a remark of Ali Pasha

Turkish Prime Minister, to Mr. Brown-
on Sec. of Legation, during this year. Mr. B-,
at the close of a visit to the Pasha said, "Why
doesn't you give those missionaries the permit
to publish their little paper?" The reply was,
"It is a political paper". "But your Honor is
greatly mistaken", said Mr. B., "it is a
religious paper". "Yes, but of what religion?"
"The Protestant." "Well", was the reply, "Prot-
estantism is Republicanism!"

The Zornitsa was published for some
years in Constantinople as a monthly -
then as a weekly with a monthly edition
for children. The circulation of the weekly
in 1885-6 was 3.250 and of the monthly 3200.
In 1890, 1500 of the weekly and 1680 of
the monthly, were circulated. In 1892
1300 of the one and 1600 of the other.

At the close of 1892 its publication
was suspended for lack of funds
In 1901 the Mission voted to begin to
issue it again, but in Philippopolis.
One of the missionaries had been editor
in Constantinople. Now it was put into
the hands of Mr. A. S. Isaroff, our
oldest Bulgarian teacher in the C. & L. Institute

The Macedonian subscribers, perhaps one third of the whole are mainly cut-off by the requirements of the Turkish censorship. In the multitude of other papers in the Principality, its paid circulation has been but from 1100 to 1300. With the present great economy in its publication it fails to pay for itself by fully 200 Turkish Liras annually. Probably a considerable majority of its subscribers are not attendants of Evangelical churches; and we believe it shows to all its readers the reasonableness and Scripturalness of the Evangelical Religion, and exerts a continuous influence auxiliary to the preaching of the Gospel and the reading of the Bible. Its issues coming out fresh every week are far more likely to get attention than books, after they are a few years old.

XI

The Missionaries (or additional information regarding them)

With universal accord the first place here should be given to "Father Riggs". He came to the Mission work in the Levant in 1832. After working for the Greeks, Armenians &c for 25 years, he was specially designated to the Bulgarian work in 1858. Much of his time

for 13 years was given to translating and repeatedly revising the Bible in Bulgarian. In this work at different periods he was aided by Dr. Long of the Methodist Mission, and Messrs. Totinoff, Slavejkoff and Costavilch (Litchanoff) of the Bulgarians. He afterwards assisted Dr. Long in carrying the first pocket-edition of the Bible thru the press. He then prepared the Bible Dictionary in Bulgr. and "Notes on difficult passages in the New Testament" in English; and also in Bulgarian ~~and~~ Commentaries on the Acts and the Epistle to the Romans; and was one of the revisors of the Commentaries on the other books of the New Testament. His translation of hymns into Bulgarian has placed us all under great and lasting obligations. Fully three fourths of the whole number of our hymns, (or 472 out of the 626) were translated by him. His invaluable literary work was continued almost to the end of his life, at the age of 91.

Of Rev. C. F. Morse I have already spoken. His work was mainly literary in preparing a Bulgarian and English Vocabulary, some translations and a good many controversial tracts. He has recently presented the Mission with a revised and greatly enlarged

manuscript-copy of the ~~English~~ Bulgarian-English Dictionary. Dr. Byington after going to America in 1867 was a successful Pastor for several years. He then returned to Constantinople where he did very valuable literary work on the Mission papers and other publications and in preparing a book of Evidences of Christianity. To the great regret of the Mission poor health again compelled him to return to America in 1885 where he died three years later.

Dr. J. L. Clarke was Director of the C. & J. Institute for a number of years and now in the evening of a long life devoted to the Mission as preacher, teacher, and indefatigable agent for Relief Work &c is still among us residing with his daughter in Sofia, and very active in preparing and distributing religious and temperance tracts. These he gives by the thousand in the city and on the cars and thru the mails in almost all Bulgaria. He lived 13 yrs. in Philippopolis and from 1871 till quite recently in Samokov. His first wife, Mrs. Isabella G. Clarke, finished her 36 years of very devoted service in the Mission in Feb. 1894. The trials she endured

in war time when her husband was absent from home, exposed to great dangers in relief work, and she was carrying on the Girls Boarding School as the teachers had gone to America, was uncommon and severe, but her courage cheerfulness and faith made her a shining example to those around her.

Dr. Clarke was married the second time to Miss. Minnie E. Beach early in 1896. She too was called to the Heavenly home in Sept: of 1897.

Rev. H. C. Haskell and wife reached Sofia in Dec. 1862: moved to Philippopolis as noted in 1863; and to Eski Zara in 1870. Their poor health compelled their return to America in 1872. There, for weighty reasons they were obliged to remain (chiefly in pastoral work) till 1887, when they returned to Samokov. Here he was engaged in the Collegiate and Theological Institute of which he was Director for eight years and in preaching, till 1902 - when on account of Mrs. Haskell's health, they removed to Philippopolis where, with the exception of a year given to Salonica, he has since shared the preaching, touring and other work of the station.

I have spoken of Rev. Lewis Bond and wife at Eski Zara. There they remained until 1877 when their home and most of the city was burned. After a furlough in America, they came to Philippopolis

for three and a half years, and removed to Monastir in 1882. They remained there till 1904, when from failing health they returned to America to the great regret of their associates. As I write this sketch the word comes - sad to us tho. joyful to her - that Mrs. Bond "peacefully passed away" about the 20th of March.

She was much beloved and respected wherever she had labored; her medical work, accompanied as it was with spiritual instruction, giving her access to homes and hearts among all classes. Mr. Bonds efficient aid in sending out supplies and keeping the accounts of the vast relief work in the Monastir Vilayet in 1903-4 was highly prized. Some 25-000 pounds Turkish from England and 10000 ~~francs~~ dollars from America passed thru his hands for this work.

Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Locke came out with the Bonds in 1868. Their most permanent home ~~however~~ was in Samokov, where he did good work in the erection of buildings, helping to solve difficult questions &c and especially in holding and caring for the Mission property with Mr. Jones during the Russo-Turkish war. In Sept. of 1876 they removed to Philippopolis, where they aided in the Station work till 1892 when they returned to America.

Mrs. Locke will be long and gratefully remembered in Bulgaria as the founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bulgaria, the foster-mother of all the many temperance societies since organized and accomplishing we believe great-good for the country. Mrs. Locke also worked indefatigably and successfully in the preparation of a temperance literature. I have spoken of Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Page in Samokov. They went to Eski Zara in 1874 and returned to America in 1877. He was esteemed a superior preacher.

Rev. J. H. House D.D.

Mr. & Mrs. House reached Eski Zara in 1872, and removed to Samokov in 1874. There until 1891 he did very efficient work as Director of the C and L. Institute and teacher in the same, as well as preacher, overseer of building, translator of school-books &c. In 1891 he removed to Constantinople and took charge of the Zornitsa, during the furlough of its editor. He then took a rest in America, and on his return in 1894, as before noted, was located in Salonica. His time in recent years has been divided between the regular mission work and the ~~the~~ oversight of, and instruction in the Industrial School, a few miles out of the city, of which he is President=

Rev. J. D. Marsh D. D.

He reached Eski Zara in Nov. of 1872. But having been designated to Monastir by the Mission, he reached that city in Aug. of 1873. In June of 1874 he returned to Eski Zara, and was married to Miss. Ursula Clarke who had been a teacher in Broosa ~~Aug 1st 1877~~ Jan 1st, 1875. - Aug 1st of 1877 he and Mr. Bond and their families fled from the city when the Turks withdrew and burned it - on approach of the Russians. - The escape of these families, on a ten minutes notice from the Turkish Governor, and the trials exposures and dangers of their flight - to Adrianople, are among the notable perils of missionary experience. After six months of recruiting health in Mal-ta the Marshes were located in Philippopolis where they are now completing 30 years of useful work. His work has included preaching, establishing and overseeing out-stations, collecting money for and building churches, superintending Colportage &c. Nearly a year in 1904-5 was spent - by him and his wife in very exhausting but - needful relief - work, among the thousands of destitute and suffering Bulgarians in the Adrianople Vilayet, after the unsuccessful uprising of 1903.

Rev. J. W. Baird reached Eski Zara in 1872 but - was sent - to begin the

work in Monastir in 1873. On Sept. 17th of that year he was married to Miss. Ellen Richardson, daughter of a Missionary in Asia Minor. His working language has been Bulgarian altho. he has given some attention to Albanian. His work has been mainly that of a preacher and supervisor of Mission work in Macedonia. He gave the school-year 1898-9 to teaching in Samokov, and removed to that station permanently in 1901.

Rev. E. W. Jenny and wife arrived in Monastir in 1873. He was an earnest and valuable pioneer missionary, superintending much of the building work of that station and better than that leading several young men to Christ, some of whom became most valued helpers - But - unfortunately he was obliged to return to America in 1884.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Belden arrived in Constantinople in 1879, went to Samokov in 1880, and went back to America in 1881.

Miss E. M. Stone reached Samokov in Nov. of 1878. Aside from her valuable work in the Girls' School (already mentioned) she lived in Philippopolis chiefly, as Superintendant of the Bible Women, holding summer schools for their benefit in Samokov. After the establishment of the Salonica Station she

removed there in '98 for work in the same capacity After her release in 1902 from the severe strain of her captivity among the brigands, she returned to America, where she remains at this writing.

Dr. F. L. Kingsbury and wife arrived in Samokov in May of 1881. His work then was mainly that of a Physician, in which he was very useful. He gave a good deal of time also to teaching, superintending the translation of an Astronomy & Physiology, and the oversight of the printing office. Returning to America for a furlough in 1898, he found his health insufficient for returning to the mission. Miss S. E. Graves came to Samokov with Dr. K. & family in 1881 to assist in the G. B. School. This work proved to be too exacting for her and she tried city mission work for a time but was obliged to leave the field in 1889.

Rev. R. Thomson and wife reached Philippopolis in Dec. of 1881. In June of 1885 they were called to go to Constantinople, that he might take up the literary work which Dr. Byington's failing health compelled him to leave. In that city he worked to the full measure of his strength in the Publication department, and especially in editing the Zornitsa till lack of funds compelled the suspension of that paper, at the end of 1897.

He then went to Samokov, where he became Director of the C. & I. Institute in 1898. He also did excellent work as a teacher in the same. Since being relieved of the Directorship in 1904, he has, besides his teaching, given himself unsparingly to the Publication Department.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Sleeper arrived in Samokov in Nov. 1882. He was efficient in his work there as pastor, as teacher in the C. & I. Institute and in starting the Printing Division of the Industrial Department of the Institute. But he was especially esteemed for his musical work, in which he skillfully led his pupils to high attainments, and also inspired them to push on for themselves after they ceased to be his pupils. Mrs. Sleeper founded and for some time edited the Child's Guide a very useful paper for children which was afterwards discontinued for lack of funds. Family reasons led them to return to America in 1887.

Miss. Mary M. Haskell came to Samokov in Nov. of 1890. She assisted in the Girl's Boarding School till her furlough in 1898. Since her return she has divided her time mainly between the School and City Mission work,

including training a small class of girls for Bible work. In Sept. of 1907 she was called to Monastir where she has been very helpful as temporary matron of the "Essing Memorial Orphanage". This was established as a supplement to the Relief work of that Station following the Rebellion of 1903.

Rev. W. P. Clarke

came to Samokov in July of 1891. He was able at once to begin teaching and preaching, in him with others. In the Spring of 1901 he was married to Miss. Martha Lisle a Swiss lady who had been teaching in the G.B.S. In 1904 they removed to Monastir, to take the place of Mr. & Mrs. Bond. Here he has done good work till the present time.

Rev. Edward B. Haskell and wife joined the Mission in Dec. of 1891

After studying the language in Samokov, and taking some share in the work there, they went to Monastir in 1893. In '94 he with Dr. House began the Salonica Station. There he has been engaged mainly in Evangelistic tours and other station work, with the exception of a number of months in 1903-4 devoted to relief-work in the ravaged and desolated parts of the Monastir vilayet.

His wife Mrs. Martha Miller Haskell, died soon after the birth of her fourth child and just-after the throwing of the bombs at the German School, next-door to the Mission house - early in May of 1903. He married Miss. Elisabeth Grüplich of Glarus, Switzerland in Dec. of 1904. Miss. G. had been for two years a teacher in the Evangelical American School in Philippopolis -

Miss. Agnes Baird came to the Mission in 1898 and took part at-once in the work of the Girls' Boarding School. Her teaching and her whole influence in the school are held in high estimation -

Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Holway left - a very promising pastorate in St. Louis to come to this Mission. They joined the Salonica Station in 1901 - But the very exciting conditions there during Miss. Stone's captivity and the insurrection of 1903 at-the time of Mrs. Haskell's death proved disastrous to Mrs. Holway's health and she was compelled to seek rest - and restoration in Switzerland. In 1904 the Holways were removed to Samokov where Mr. H. has done excellent-work as preacher and teacher ever since -

Rev. L. F. Ostrander and wife reached Samokov in Jan. of 1902 -

In 1904 he took the place of Director and teacher in the C & I. Institute. He and Mrs. Ostrander are esteemed just the ones for their place and inspire great hope for the future of the Institute.

Miss. Inez L. Abbott rejoiced our hearts greatly last Sept. by coming to the relief of Miss. Maltbie. After getting a fair start in the language, we trust she may have as long and useful a career as Principal of the Girls' Boarding School as Miss. Maltbie has had.

Rev. P. B. Kennedy and wife (who is a daughter of Mr. Bond) left pastoral work in Philadelphia and came to the Mission last fall expressly to begin work in Albania. They have but recently obtained permission to go to Ko.

XII

Progress and present conditions of the work.

Fifty years ago Dr. Riggs and Mr. Morse were the only missionaries of the American Board who had given any attention to the Bulgarian language and they had but a partial use of it. The only evangelical literature in it was Neophyto's translation of the New Testament. The country had not dreamed of railroads which now so greatly facilitate the tours of missionaries and even spring carriages were just coming into use when the writer arrived four years later. The prejudice against the Protestant religion, so far as it was known and especially against

the missionaries, was deep seated, almost universal and really stubborn. For the first ten years social ostracism and persecution, so far as the Turkish Government would allow, was the common lot of those who became followers of Christ. The first to show himself such in Samokov, was anathematized sixteen times. As already stated, at the first annual meeting of this as a separate Mission in 1871, a letter of thanks was presented to Lic. Clark signed by all who would sign it within our borders. by 101 persons.

A part of the progress of the work in this half century, is shown in our regular Table of Statistics for 1907. I will quote the chief of these. 11 ordained missionaries, 10 wives; 7 single women or 28 missionaries (beside Mrs. Storrs in America) and 5 other foreign workers. Thus the present missionaries are about half of the 61 named in the above catalog. 96 native laborers are given of whom 15 are ordained, and 15 unordained preachers, — and the rest teachers, colporters and Bible-women. 60 regular places of worship, 19 organized churches, of which one — that in Philippopolis has undertaken self support this year. These churches have 1488 members, 3954 adherents and 3452 in the average audiences. There are 54 Sunday

Schools with 2584 members.
The Educational Statistics show the Collegiate and Theological Institute with 80 students; three Boarding and High Schools with 157 students and 25 other schools with 609 pupils. The total native contributions for Christian work last-year were 1244½ Liras Turkish. This does not include contributions to the Bulgn. Evangelical Society which are about-equal-by contributions for the work by missionaries—
The total native contributions for Education as nearly as ascertained are 181 Liras Turkish

I have called the summaries in our present-Table of Statistics a representation of a part of the progress of the work.
But it does not include these items.
(1) The numbers of converts to Christ—
Were these many years who "rest from their labors and their works do follow them"
(2) The immense numbers of Bibles and New Testaments—over 60,000 Bibles and 100,000 Tests— the many thousands of other Evangelical books, and the tens of thousands of religious and temperance tracts and weekly and monthly papers and magazines which have gone into the hands of the people.

In 1862 we found Mr. Moses writing for the new Hymn Book, which had 32 hymns for "now there would be something to sing in meetings and at the daily prayers in the schools". — Our present Hymn Book has 626 hymns, besides chants (3) The leavening influence of all these christ-lives, present and past, — of all this school-work of all this oral Gospel preaching and S. School teaching, of all this Evangelical and Temperance literature and of all the many thousands of dollars and of Pounds Sterling given by Protestant nations for the relief of misery among the Bulgarians caused by the ravages of war and of unsuccessful attempt at revolution.

May not the Mission say with the quaint old commentator on St. Paul's words, "I am not what I was; I am not what I might be; I am not what I shall be — but, "By the grace of God I am what I am —"

Rec'd FEB 1 1908

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN ALBANIA

As I have written in this paper many times, if the first and the most important question, the Albanian question, par excellence is the union and the independence of the people, around this first and important question are other questions, with which it is in relation and by which it is obstructed. For example, we have the question of the alphabet, the question of the common literary language, the question of the poverty of the country, etc. Have we also in Albania a religious question?

The faith held by the Albanian people has reached, after a long time, a modus vivendi. The leaders of any faith are neutral toward the others. More than this, in our country, we have no movement against any faith; we can not see here, as in other places the people divided in two parts; of which one tries to defend the faith the other to fight against it, Therefore, fortunately, we do not have in Albania a religious question, as this word is understood in other places. But, nevertheless, we have a kind of a religious question: a special question, which springs from the national ideas and sentiments and grows from the obstacles that the national sentiments find in their enlightenment.

From the beginning of the national movement, the zealous nationalist Albanians observed a very important question. They understood that it is impossible to love Albania, and at the same time to practice the Greek Orthodox, or the Mohammedan faith. These two kinds of faith have such a political and strange character as seems to be impossible to be practiced without losing one's nationality. This incompatibility of the nationality with the faiths mentioned above, has grown continually and is now plain to

everybody. For who can now deny it, when he sees the leaders of those faiths telling the Orthodox or Mohammedan Albanians, that it is their duty to put away their nationality?

This being the case, the Albanians understood, by and by that if it is not necessary to abandon those faiths at least it is necessary to modify them. The Mohammedans being forced by the government to retain that faith, they can not at present give to this question a practical solution. Therefore, this question at present, is to be solved by our Orthodox brothers.

But if the question now is primarily and especially for the Orthodox Albanians, we must not forget that a change of faith brings a transformation in relation of friendliness and therefore has a great political significance. We have before us the historical example of the conversion of the Albanians to the Islam faith beginning in the fifteenth century. Changing their faith the Orthodox Albanians will change the value of Albania in the scales of the political world. Therefore their movement on account of its results, will effect all the Albanians and must be delicately handled.

But it is necessary to add another important fact. The Mohammedan Guegues seem to sympathize with and to prefer for the present to remain faithful to the Islam faith. But it is known and it is not necessary to hide the fact that so-called Mohammedans of Toskeria were always indifferent to the Islam faith, of which the majority do not know even the elementary features or teachings. Moreover, a woman in Toskeria, more than anywhere else has a great strength in molding the sentiment and the ideas of the people. The Albanian woman of Toskeria always was and still is against the Islam faith, because she, from the ancient times with right

instincts, feels that the Islam faith, with polygamy and divorce so easy that one can put away a woman to whom he is legally married as a slave, was a danger to the rights of women and to the holy rights of the family.

In addition to the sentiments which the Toske nurse gave through her milk to her children against the Islam faith, the national movement brought a radical change of attitude of the Mohammedan Toskes toward the belief in Islam. Because when one understands that his forefathers were forced into taking the Mohammedan faith, there begins to appear in his heart unconsciously the desire to remove the force and to desert Mohammedanism. This force that keeps one a Mohammedan continues to the present day. Every one of us knows what will be the end of the Albanians that want to separate from the Mohammedan faith, although the so-called Tanzimati gave the guarantee of religious freedom. Because the Albanians can not separate from Mohammedanism now, as Mr. Brailsford observed rightly, they found another way, and not by program but by instinct, for the manifestation of their protest: because we can not separate now, we differentiate from Mohammedanism taking the Bektashism. But when the time comes that they can do what they like, toward what faith will they go? The force, the interest, and the custom keep them today in relation with Mohammedanism. When they will no longer be forced, when they will have no more interest from Turkey and when their minds will begin to learn to see the Christian faith with other eyes, will there not be hundreds of thousands of Toskes, who would like again to take the faith of their fore-fathers? Whosoever observes these things carefully can find only one solution. But if this will occur, when will such a movement be, what kind of Christianity will attract them more, the Toske of today, so-called Mohammedans? I think, I am sure that the present attitude

of the Orthodox Albanians, will have a great influence upon them, because if the Orthodox Toskes will leave the Greek Orthodox faith, the majority of Toskes, today Mohammedans, will begin to trust them more and more, and will take them as examples, and will trust them in everything.

As you see therefore the religious question put today before the Orthodox Albanians has great importance for all the nation. The Orthodox Albanians are divided into two classes, these who are disnationalized, and those with national sentiment. Let us disregard the first class, because for many reasons, they have no importance. One of these reasons is this: They are the extreme enemies of the nation and of themselves.

We have now the Orthodox patriots, about whom we desire to speak in this editorial. Of these, many desire to maintain the Orthodox faith, but as the Roumanians and the Bulgarians were separated from the Greek church, and made an independent church; so these Albanians above mentioned, desire to be separated and to have an independent church. The Greek intrigues, the illiteracy of the Albanian clergy and the opposition of the Turkish Government are the strongest obstacles that make this aim their program to be impossible. Therefore, some (this ideas was published sometime ago in this newspaper by Mr. Lulo Malesori) think the practical solution of this question is to unite with the Roman church.

But there are Orthodox Albanians, who try to find another solution more radical than these. They are divided in two classes by their opinions. Some (as Miss Edith Durham shows in her book the Burden of the Balkans) think that the best thing to do is to unite, that is, to unite with the Roman church maintaining the

orthodoxy. Some others prefer the Protestant way. To this last class belongs one of theyoung leaders of the national movement, my friend, Mr. Kristo A. Dako, who without regard for popular opinions puts his ideas into practice heartily accepting protestantism and going to study philosophy and theology in Oberlin University in the United States of America.

The attitude of the Albanian newspapers must be observed in this question. "Kombi" from Boston appears as a partisan of the united, but saus that the Albanians will take this way being forced by the intrigues and sufferings imposed by the Greek church. "Kombi" says that the Albanians do not honor the man who changes his faith, and it is very true, because until our days, every faith in Albania was a political instrument and the Albanians were always taught by experience to see in every person who changes his faith a political traitor. On the other hand, "Shciperia" of Egypt says that we must not be influenced by popular opinion. In this case "Shciperia" may be right, because if anyone wishes to have his opinion pleasing to Paul and Peter cetrainly there will be no division in the religious world. But, Imthink that we can not disregard the importance of the opinion of the man, with the strength of mind of Mr. Sotir Pettsy, who assures us that if it will be a protestant movement, the Albanian nation will be in danger; because the majority of the Orthodox toskes, will dislike and separate from the national movement. In any case, this question is a very delicate one, and must be handled with great care.

In this number of "Albania" and in the others that will follow, you will find the articles of the "Kombi" and of the "Shciperia", which are republished as documents. You will see from them that the discussion is an academic one as viewed from either side.

I wish in closing this article to show you two important mistakes from lack of correct information, one is from "Schiperia" and the other from "Kombi".

It is not true that the jurisdiction of the faith brings a political yoke because of all the Albanians, the Catholics are the most independent who are under the jurisdiction of Austria. I can say with certainty that if Austria would have under its jurisdiction 300,000 more Albanians from Toskeria, in addition to its present Catholic dependencies, the progress of our nation would be greatly stimulated.

"Kmobi" in its turn is wrong, when it says that Protestantism cannot bring any help in the solution of our national question. Those who will read Mr. Frederick Moore's book the "Balkan Trail" will see that if the English Protestants help and defend the Bulgarian propaganda, the silent reason is that the leaders of the Bulgarians are considered as friends of ~~the~~ Protestantism, while the Greeks are its enemies. In France, the strongest defender of the Bulgarian is a Protestant, Francis de pressence, and almost all the others are Protestant or with Protestant sympathy. From what I have heard, and observed I can affirm without fear of mistake that every movement in Europe for the solution of the Balkan question in the interest of the Bulgarian people has a Protestant origin.

Editorial article from "Albania" London.

No. 7 of the tenth year.

Article from Albania

"The Religious Question in Albania."

Rec'd FEB 1 1908

NUMBER OF ALBANIANS IN THE DIFFERENT CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Maine.

Augusta	30
Lewiston	120
Portland	50
Biddefodd and Saco	400
Bangor	25
N. Burwick	15
Rockland	90
	730

New Hampshire.

Manchester	350
Concord	80
Nashua	60
Derry	30
Franklin	30
Suncook	17
Pennacook	25
Laconia	35
	627

Rhode Island.

Providence	115
Pawtucket	95
Harrisville	35
Woonsocket	60
Newport	30
	335

Massachusetts.

Boston, Cambridge and Chelsea	700
Lynn	30
Lawrence	50
Lowell	35
Peabody	50
Fitchburg and Shirley	25
Hudson	200

Massachusetts-continued

Marlborough	50
Northborough	25
Westborough	35
Worcester	350
Northbridge	25
Southbridge	400
Spencer	30
Melford	15
Natick and Cochituate	350
Brocton	80
Taunton	50
Attleborough	30
So. Framingham	165
	2770

New York State

New York City	2000
Buffalo	40
Jamestown	300
Dunkirk	23
	2363

Pennsylvania

Oil City	7

Ohio.

Cleveland	135

Michigan

Detroit	18

Missouri

St. Louis	1500
Other cities in Missouri	1235

The total of the above enumeration is 9720.

There are a large number of additional Albanians scattered throughout the different cities of the United States, particularly in the West but the exact number in each city is not known at present. The above enumeration comprises only the Albanians from Albania. There are in New York City, Cleveland, Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco, large numbers of Albanians from Italy and Greece. This, fir example, would bring the number of Albanians in Cleveland to about one thousand and it has been stated that if we counted these Italian Albanians in New York City there would be about 4000. The Albanians from Italy are largely Roman Catholic in faith and those from Greece lean toward the Greek Orthodox faith.

Number of Albanians in

United States.

Albania 5

REPORT OF THE ALBANIAN CONGRESS HELD

IN MONASTIR 14th OF NOVEMBER,1908.

The tenth of July, 1908 will be a remarkable day in the history of many nations of the Balkan Peninsula (who were under great oppression under the old regime) but mostly in the Albanian history, because it was they who endured and suffered the most of any other nationality, under the Turkish rule. It was the Albanian who was prohibited to use his own mother tongue, and it was he who suffered imprisonment or exile if an Albanian book was found in his possession. It was the noted Albanian who was sacrificed, because he craved the upliftment of his own people. Though the empire has always been benefited by her able men, still it is the Albanian who has been cruelly oppressed. who is he, who does not know that the ablest in government office as well as in the army have been Albanian Who can help but see that even now while all the other nations demand special rights, which the Government is not inclined to grant for many reasons, yet so many have been granted to them. The Albanians are satisfied even with what theynhave. Albania is enjoying only those rights which all the other nations had before the Constitution, but in spite of oppression, they are the most faithful in keeping and defending the Constitution, and no doubt that they will be the strongest to protect the government, as they have given the word of BESA and will shed the last drop of blood to defend the country from the foes that shall dare to attack it. Having high aims for strengthening the new regime and the progress of education and industry, as all the surrounding nations, they decided to start a foundation for their language by selecting a general alphabet. Having this in mind, the club of Monastir decided to hold a Congress and invite representatives from all

Albania.

So far the Albanians have had about six alphabets, but four of them have been more popular. One alphabet is known as the Constantinople Alphabet and is used everywhere in Coskeri. The Girls Albanian school in Kortcha has used it, and many text books, etc., have been printed with it. In Scutari, North Albania, three Alphabets have been used. One is known as that of the Jesuits, second that of Bashkimi and third that of Agimi. With the Jesuit Alphabet only some eclesiastical books have been printed and a monthly periodical. This Alphabet has been used for 300 years. The others are used in the Catholic schools in Scutari and surrounding villages.

Having so many alphabets, the books, periodicals, etc. did not have a good circulation, because they could not be read by everyone. This has been a great hindrance for the progress of the language and the Congress had this in view, to remedy this fatal wound which was absorbing all their strength, on account of which the Albanians could not take any step towards progress, besides the great hindrances from the Government, that no one dared to say he was an Albanian. The honorary president of the congress was his Exellency the General Governor Hifri Pasha, and the acting president, Redjeb Efendi and Fehim Bey. The congress was held in the rooms of the Albanian Club "Bashkimi". On the 14th of November, 1908, 4 P.M. it was opened and the first act was to choose the president of the Congress. The following were the delegates:

1. Sotir Pettsi, Bucharest
2. " " America
3. Demetre Buda, Elbassan
4. Simeon Shuturiki, Elbassan
5. Kamber Effendi, Elbassan

28. Rok Benisha, Uskub
29. Ahil Eftim, Kostansa
30. Hill Mossi, Scutari
31. Louis Goracucchi, Scutari
32. M. Logoretsi "

6. Leff Nossi, Elbassan
7. Refik Bey, Cirana
8. Leonida Natchi, Avlona
9. Rauf Bey, Argirokastron
10. Tehmi Effendi, "
11. Naim Bey "
12. Teherzis Topuli "
13. Beğjet Bey "
14. Midhat Bey, Janina
15. Midhat Bey, Saloniaa
16. Shefket Bey, Kortcha
17. Thoma Avrami, Kortcha
18. Sami Bey, Kortcha
19. G. M. Tsilka, Kortcha
20. M. Gramens, Kortcha
21. Mehmed Emin, Kortcha
22. Ali Vasfi
23. Selaheddin Bey, Monastir
24. George D. Kyrias, Monastir
25. Ibrahim Effendi, Uskub
26. Emin Bey, Uskub
27. Hadji Jashar Effendi,"
33. Pater Fishta, Scutari
34. Dom Mjedia, "
35. Serafedin Effendi "
36. Louis Goracucchi, Italy
37. Shahin Bey, Kolonia
38. Sulejman Effendi, Starova
39. A. Shkaba, Sofia.
40. D. Mole, Phillipopolis
41. Nysret Bey, Berat
42. Zejnel Bey, Laskovik
43. Fehim Bey, Egypt
44. Pater Katchori, Durazzo
45. Azis Effendi, Brzeshta
46. Tahru Bey, Resna
47. Zejnel Bey, Dishnitra
48. Malik Elmas, Nakolets
49. Djernal Bey, Chrida
50. Bekir Dalib, Chrida
51. Sadullah Effendi, Mat
52. Ramis Bey, Dibra
53. Fret Bey, Florina
54. Abdul Bey, Starja
55. Sadik Effendi, Kertchova.

The delegates from Constantinople.

56. Ferie Pasha Coptani
57. Rira Vey Miralaj
58. Hadji Vildan Effendi Dibra.

The first and second meeting which was held on Saturday and Sunday, was open to all the public. In these meetings the Alphabet question was discussed and each one was free to give his own opinion. The delegates chose as the president of the Congress Midhat Bey Frasheri, vice presidents Mr. George D. Kyrias and Mr. Louis Goracucchi, Secretaries, Nyshet Bey Vrioni from Berat for the Turkish language and Hil Mossi and Thoma Avrami for the albanian language.

The congress was opened in the presence of His Excellency the General Governor Hifsi Pasha and many other Government officials as Teki Pasha and officers of the highest rank. All Albanians. There were present also many Greeks, Bulgarians, Wallachians etc. the number being over 400. The first speaker was Fehim Bey Zavalani, the president of the Club "Bashkimi" In a few words he brought before the audience the aim of the Congress and closed with a prayer to the Almighty, asking help and wisdom for all the delegates, who had in their hands such an important work, laid by the nation and who expects that union be the outcome of it in the midst of the Albanians, so as to be propperous as other nations. Mr. George D. Kyrias read the names of the delegates of the different places of Albania. From each place two delegates were invited, and the place that sent but one delegate had a right to two votes. It was voted that Mr. G. D. Kyrias be the acting president, until the arrival of Midhat Bey, who was expected on the morrow,

Selahedin Bey, officer Kaimakam, an Albanian from Prizren, (and a member from the Djemiet) stood as Monastir delegate..He gave us an interesting and solid address about the aim of the Congress. He referred also as to how fortunate we were to hold a congress at the time when parliament is being opened in Constantinople. He

said "I consider myself very happy to see the love of brotherhood exist between the Christians and Moslems" Many other persons took part and after the addresses the secretary Mr. Hil Mossi read some telegrams that were sent by the Albanians of Italy, from Bib Doda Pasha of Mirdita, from Primo Dokit Abbot of Mirdita and the Jesuits of Scutari. After we were through with the telegrams, Pater A. Mjedia a catholic Priest in Scutari who presented to the audience a most interesting address on the subject of the alphabet from a Philological stand point. Many others followed but each one of them ended his address by saying that they have to sacrifice their self interest and all to bring a unity among the Albanians by means of the alphabet. The meeting closed until late in the afternoon. The meeting opened the same day at 3 P.M. A telegram received from the Albanian club in Constantinople was read warning the Albanians to be ready to defend their fatherland in case the enemies wish to divide it, such telegrams we sent all over Albania. As soon as these telegrams were received, everywhere meetings were held where all Albanians gave their besa that they will fight their enemies and give their lives for their country. This afternoon, besides the telegram other things were taken into consideration. The question of the alphabet was brought up. Mr. Tsilka gave weight to the Constantinople alpahabet because that is the one that is so well known among all Tosks and because it is so easily read, each sign of the letters had a sound, etc. Meeting closed earlier for in the evening the president of the Congress was expected from Salonica and thus in the evening all the delegates held another meeting.

When Midhat Bey was cheered and congratulated, Frasheri, a small town of Albania was highly praised for having brought forth such noted men, who have rendered such great services to

the nation. Midhat Bey answered the speaker (a man from Scutari) by bringing forth all the services that Scutari has rendered to the Albanian language for while it was prohibited elsewhere, Shkodra had the privilege to continue to use it and work for its progress.

The second day. Before the opening of the session the scholars of the Idadie came, they were in a large room, where they sang many patriotic songs. After the singing the meeting was opened and the following persons took part: Mr. Hil Mossi, Mr. Louis Goracucchi, the Italian and Scutari delegate, Mr. Leonidas Natchi, Mr. Michael Grameno, Refik Coptani and Mr. Dimitri Buda. All expressed their opinion with regard to the alphabet and concluded by saying that all have to sacrifice their self interest so as to bring a union between the North Gheg and south Tosk.

Sunday evening 6 - 11 P. M. In this meeting several speakers spoke on (the subject most interesting) viz: the alphabet. The speakers were Shefket Bey, Pater G. Njedia, Mr. Goracucchi, Fehmi Effendi Topuli, Bedjet Bey, SclahedinBey, Mr. M. Grameno and Ferid Bey. Each one of them expressed the great benefits of the union among the Albanians and it is very necessary that all the responsibility be put to a committee and decide what is best for all. Ferid Bey Ypi, gave an interesting address. He mentioned that it was not right that we should say the Frasheri alphabet to the one known as Constantinople alphabet, because when it was founded in 1879 in Constantinople by an Albanian Society, besides Sami Bey Frasheri there were Vasa Pasha from Scutari, Constantine Chritoforides from Elbassan, John Vreto from Postenan, Fabsin Hodja from Philati and some other noted Albanians. After the session was closed, it was announced by the president that on the morrow the meeting was going to be opened at 9 A.M. It was

requested that only the delegates be present to vote for the selection of a Committee that is to take the responsibility to decide on the important question of the alphabet.

Third day. On Monday morning the meeting opened at 9 o'clock A.M. and closed at 1 P.M. The first speaker was Don Nikola Katchori, a catholic priest from Durazzo, whose theme was the alphabet, proving the great loss that Albania has had so far by not using one alphabet and the great importance of a union. As a delegate from Durazzo he said, that they were to adopt with the greatest pleasure, to use the alphabet the Congress decided upon. After him Pater G. Fishta, gave a very brilliant talk on the same subject of course. He spoke of the important work done by the alphabet "Bashkimi" and concluded by saying: "I have not come here to defend either of the Alphabets, but have come to unite with you and adopt that alphabet, which the Congress decides as most useful for the upliftment of the people" He dwelt on the great loss of civilization as well as education on the part of Albanians, because for lack of a general alphabet. He also spoke of the great benefit the government shall have if it helped towards the civilization of the Albanian people. He spoke of the benefit the government has had from the Albanian soldiers and that will be far greater if the people are well educated in all branches of knowledge. He also said: "The enemies that have surrounded Albania are many and each one of them strives to take a piece for itself, but if we can not defend our fatherland with the moral powers we possess, we will stand with arms in hand and will not permit our enemies to take even a foot of Albanian land. " I will never be able to write down all the appreciative instructions he gave us, with which every one was so much impressed and theirnhearts so touched, that Moslems and Christians were not able to hold their tears. When he was

through and coming down the platform, Afes Ibrahim Efendi Hodja from Uskub rushed towards him, embraced him and with tears in his eyes kissed him. This scene in the presence of three or four hundred people, of which three-fourths were Moslems, left a great impression on all.

It was arranged to elect a committee, that will decide upon the alphabet question. Since the discussions were mostly for the three principal alphabets, Constantinople, Bashkimi and Agimi, they thought of choosing members among those that used one of those three. The election was done by private votes. Discussions were made as whether to give a full power to the committee. In deciding this important matter, they came to the conclusion by giving the Committee full power to decide what was best and it will be accepted by all the Albanians. The committee consisted of eleven members. A great deal was said of the responsibility the nation is laying in the hands of the committee and that the members must be the best known writers in the Albanian language and those who will understand which alphabet will be the best for the Albanian nation.

The following are the elected members:

1. Pater Fishta	6. Demetre Buda
2. Louis Goracucchi	7. Dom Mjedia
3. Sotir Pettsi	8. George D. Kyrias
4. Midhat Bey Frasheri	9. Fehmi Effendi Copuli
5. Shahin Bey Kolonia	10. Nyshet Bey Vrioni

11. G. M. Tsilka.

Meeting closed by signing the protocol of the election of the committee by all the delegates, and it was decided that the committee meet next day at 9 A.M. to begin the sacred work.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, these were the days

the Committee had its private meetings on the subject of the alphabet.

The president, Pater G. Fishta opened the meeting by making some very important remarks. He said that this duty which our nations bestows upon us, is a great one, for the Alphabet upon which we are to decide, is the soul of the nation and the only instrument by which the nation will progress. He went on saying that we must forget our self interestsand try to bring a union by the alphabet and unite the Albanian nation, so as to grow and flourish in education and literature. Each person even the president had the right to have two votes. It was resolved that all the members ofthe committee give their word of "besa" to each other and that nothing be communicated to anyone outside of the Committee, until the question of the alphabet settled. It was decided to adopt the Latin alphabet as a foundation, and after that decide what sound to give to each sign. As to the signs and sounds found in the Latin alphabet will be taken whatever signs the Committee decide upon, according to the necessity of sounds the Albanian language requires.

It was decided that all the minutes of the meetings of the committee, be taken down and kept. After the final decision of the alphabet, a general protocol was made and signed by all the members of the Committee and each delegate was supplied with a copy to take with himself.

" The decision of the Committee on the alphabet question "

After the minutes of the past three days were read we saw that the work which already had been done was considerable, but not so much as to satisfy us all and which would have served our language aswell as the progress of science among us; being

urged also from some outside reasons, we took a step backward and with the consent of all the members of the Committee it was decided to accept the constantinople (Frasheri) alphabet and together with it, another purely Latin alphabet and these two alphabets to be taught and used by all the Albanians. All Albanianesschools will be under obligation to teach the children both alphabets which are the following:

1. a b c ç d d Ee Pe f j h h i j k l l m n y o Pp g r rr s σ
   t ϑ u v x y z ẓ x

2. a b c ç d dh Ee Ee f g gj h i j K l ll m n nj o Pp q ~~ex~~
   r rr s sh t th u v x y z zh xh.

It was proposed and accepted with great enthusiasm by the Committee that after two years another Congress be held where and when the present congress decides with the objects of deciding questions concerning the Albanian ortografy and literature. Pater Fishta, Louis Goracucchi, Midhat Bey Frasheri, Demetre Buda, Sotir Pettsi, Dom Mjedia, Shahin Bey Kolonia, George D. Kyrias, Nyshet Bey Vrioni, Fehmi Effendi Copuli.

The decision of the special committee was accepted by all the delegates of the congress which they undersigned giving their"besa besen" (good faith) that they will keep it:

Sotir Pettsi, Demetre Buda, Simeon Shuturiki, Refik Bey Coptani, Leonida Natchi, Doctor Rauf Bey, Fehmi Effendi, Midhat Bey, Shefket Bey, Tonia Avianu, Sami Bey, G. M. Tsilka, Michael Grameno, Selehedin Bey, George D. Kyrias, Afes Ibrahim Effendi, Emin Bey, Ahil Eftimi, Hill Mossi, Louis Goracucchi, Shahim Bey, Aris Brzeshta, Sulejman Effendi, Dom Mjedia, Pater Fishta, A. Shkaba,

Demetre Molle, Dom Nikola Katchori, Nyshet Bey Vreoni, Zegnal Leskoviki, Fehim Bey Zavalani.

A long letter was received from Mr. D. Kurhilis in Athens who strongly recommended to the Albanians to adopt the Greek letter. This letter was left aside, as the Committee had already taken action to have the Latin alphabet for a foundation. It was decided that the meeting take no action unless there were eight persons present.

Meeting adjourned at 3 P.M.

Afternoon.

It was decided that in the absence of the president another member of the committee be elected by private votes. The president brought before the meeting the following points:

1. Whether we are to adopt one of the three principal alphabets, constantinople, Bashkimi and Agini?

2. Whether we are to combine the three into one?

3. Whether we are to leave aside the three and adopt entirely a new one?

The Committee dwelt on the above mentioned points much, and in the end came to the following conclusion that it must not taken in view any of the three alphavets, but take for the foundation the Latin alphabet and give each letter the necessary sound according to the need of the language, thus forming a new national alphabet. All the letters of the Latin alphabet were looked over carefully and were accepted with the difference of some changes by giving to letters a different sound.

The letters S J G y o I laid before the committee great difficulties. Two meetings were given alone to the letter S and still the committee could not come to a satisfactory and. Considering the time given to one letter alone we could easily

see what difficulties were confronting us for the rest if the letters, namely f y o I, therefore it was proposed and accepted to adopt the Constantinople alphabet with a few changes, and a second one which will be entirely Latin with 25 letters and for the rest of the letters to be found by uniting two letters for the sounds the Albanian language requires.

This proposition was accepted by all the members of the Committee. It was voted in the afternoon of the same day to bring the settled question of the alphabet before the delegates and all the rest of the Albanians.

The seventh Day. Friday. The hall of the club house was crowded with Albanians impatiently waiting to hear the results of the important question which concerned every Albanian.

The president of the Congress, Midhat Bey, got on the platform and said: "The Committee (elected by the delegates of Albania) came to an end, trying and hoping for unity." After these words Mr. Louis Goracucchi brought in the blackboard on which the alphabet was written.

Pater G. Fishta said that the Constantinople alphabet is enough to answer the need of the nation, but to be able to print books outside of Albania and for wiring, we need also to have a pure Latin alphabet, therefore the Committee was obliged to consent to two alphabets. The Germans up to this day do the same, they use both the Latin and the Gothic. The whole meeting expressed their great joy by applauding and calling at the top of their voices "Long live the alphabet".

Friday afternoon. The meeting opened at 3 P.M. and closed at 7 P.M. Abdul Bey Upi spoke on the subject: "The Benefit of Unity of the Albanians among themselves as well as with the Djemiet."

The words of this gentleman were fiery. He proved what a power the Albanian nation could be, if they only were united. The union will develop them mentally, morally, materially, and bring great services to the nation for its progress in civilization as well as in other things.

He was followed by other speakers. Don Nikola Katchori, successor of the Arch-bishop of Durazzo and delegate ofthe same city. He spoke on "The duty of each Albanian to help materially for the progress of its nation" On the same line were also the speeches of Mr. G. D. Kyrias, Mr. G. M. Tsilka, who referred to the blessing of giving and the beauty of activity, which alleviates misery, saves life and gladdens the heart of him who does good. The same day a committee of the Albanian Club in Constantinople was expected, who were to travel all over Albania as an advisory committee to the Albanian Club.

The Committee consisted of three members: Hadji Vildan Effendi, Dibra, Fazil Pasha, Tirana, Mirallay, and Riza Vey Dilra. All the members of the Club as well as the delegates went to the station to meet these honorable men.

8th DaynSaturday. The meeting opened at 9 A.M. and had the largest audience than we ever had besides the large hall as well as the four large rooms around were crowded in one room we had 70 students of the Turkish school Idadie. The first speaker was Vildan Effendi who spoke on the Constitution, referring to the despotic government of former days, etc. He gave great weight to the importance of union. The Albanians must have, for then they will be able to defend themselves as well as the Ottoman Kingdom. He mentioned the blessed day we have reached with such golden opportunities for union. Albania is blessed, because it is

now united bymmeans of the alphabet, which is one of the best and strong instruments for propagating progress among the nation. Every nation has its letters to write its language and has the right to choose for itself such signs, which can best express the language. The Albanian took the Latin with some additions to write their own language. The Turks themselves do not have their own letters, they use those of the Arabs. As to the writing we are free to begin on the left or right, above or beneath. This is an instrument for the uplift of a nation. When we come to religion, that belongs to the heart and everyone is free to have his own views. But let us remember that we are all the sons of Adam, have one Parent and one fatherland.

He dwelt on this subject quite a long while and made a great deal of good impression to many Moslems, who are fanatical and think that they must not write like the Christians and must not consider the Christians as their brothers.

Pater G. Fishta, was the next speaker, who said:

The life of the Government Osmanli is the Albanian. Go and ask and you shall find that it is they who fought for this Empire, and it is the Albanian sword that has always conquered the enemies of our fatherland. And the more it is uplifted the more powerful it will grow materially and mentally. I beg of these honored gentlemen, as the Vali and all the officers of the Government who have honored us with their presence, to help us in every possible way for the progress of these sacred national aims, knowing that the Albanians will never spare even their last drop of blood to defend the Osmanli Empire and our dear fatherland.

After him followed Fehim Bey, Femi Copuli, Abdul Bey, Starya, Pater A. Mjedia, Don N. Katchori and others. From all

that was spoken that day, the hearts of all the audience were filled with great enthusiasm, Moslems and Christians.

In the evening the Monastir Club gave a banquet to all the delegates, the Vali of Monastir and some other Government officials were present.

That evening speeches were made by Pater Fishta, Pater Mjedia, Hadje Vildan Effendi, etc. His highness the Vali expressed his great joy for the union among this nation, which will make it the more powerful by means of the alphabet.

9th Day, Sunday.

In this meeting only the delegates were present and two resolutions were passed.

1. That all Clubs and Societies existing in Albania, send a report once a month to the Monastir Club and thus keep in touch with the general report she is to forward to all Clubs and societies of Albania.

2. That after two years on the 10th of July, 1910 another congress be held in Janina, to discuss another important question, viz: the language and its literature.

The meeting adjourned after the president Midhat Bey, expressed his appreciation to all the brothers for honoring us with their presence. He also expressed the great joy he felt in his heart for the brotherly love and joy which existed among all the brethren.

In the evening a banquet was given to all the elders of the Monastir Club and to all the delegates. All expressed their great joy for this first Albanian Congress ever held in this Empire which is the first step aiming towards unity and civilization.

Many noted Albanians gave their life for their country were remembered and also many others who after that have helped us, as Miss Stone, Miss Durham, Abdul Bey, Naim Bey, Sami Bey, the Bible and Foreign Society, etc.

Thus did this Congress and after laying strong foundations for the future Albania.

Next day most of the delegates left, some of them went to Kortcha where they were invited.

No doubt the fruits of this congress will be seen hereafter, but I most admit that there are some fruits as its results even this day viz: The union of the Tosks and The Ghegs, and the settled question of the alphabet which will certainly enforce the more their union, thus we can hope that hereafter even the Albanians can enjoy liberty of language and education.

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Clubs, Schools and Societies opened since the Constitution was proclaimed.

Town.	Clubs.	Day Schools	Night Schools	Societies
Constantinople	1	1		
Salonica	1		1	
Jenidje-Vardar	1			
Karaferia	1			
Uskub	1			
Mitrovitza	1			
Monastir	1	1	1	1
Elbassan	1	2		
Kortcha	1	2	2	1
Starovo	1			
Florina	1			
Dibra	1			
Ochrida	1	1		
Korana				1
Novo-Sclo			1	1
Scutari	1			1
Durazzo				1
Virana	1	1		
Janina	1			
Berat	1	2		
Valona	1	1		
Argyrokastro	1			
Filat	1	1		
Ajdonat	1			
Delvino	1			
Lekovik	1			
Koprenska		1		
Soshtenska		1		
Kjetet		1		
Metzovo	1			
Total	24	15	5	6

Albanian Deputies

Berat: Fsmail Djemal Bey
" Aris Pasha
Preveza: Azmi Bey Narta
Kortcha: Shahim Bey
Elbassan: Abdullah Mahir Eff.
Durazzo: Esat Pasha
Prishtina: Fuad Pasha
" Hadji Mustafa Eff.
Vutchitrn: Hassan Bey
Prizren: Mehmed Emin Effendi
" : Sherif Effendi
" : Jahja Effendi
Uskub: Said Effendi
Uskub: Nedjib Bey Draga
Argyrokastro: Myfit Bey
" : V. Desiri
Dibra: Fsmaie Pasha
" : Hadji Vildan Effendi.
Scutari: Shagir Bey
" : Mustafa Effendi
Venice: Hassan Effendi
Janina: Myfit Effendi

WHY WERE THERE CHOSEN TWO ALPHABETS?

The Congress of the Albanians, which was held in Monastir chiefly for discussing the important question of the alphabet is the first Congress the Albanians have ever had. Most of the learned men of Albania who heard of it, thought it was not the time to do such a thing and many of them came just to be present without expecting any good results. However, its good results proved that they were mistaken. All the different delegates sent from different places, tried to stand for the alphabet they were told to support, but in spite of it they most strived to choose that which was going to bind the Tosks and Ghegs. When the Congress was opened, when the fiery addresses were delivered during the first three days, when Moslems and Christians got well acquainted with each other, and when they all say that Albania too has men that are able to work for the progress of their nation, every one forgot his own self seeing the great necessity of choosing one alphabet to unite the Tosks with the Ghegs and with heart and soul aimed towards that end. They all said "Let us have the Chinese or Japanese alphabet, only let this question be settled, for if we don't a great loss comes to Albania" Being in such spirits they chose the Committee whom they gave a full power to do what they thought was best. This Committee as it has been mentioned before, bore a heavy responsibility, viz: that of all of the nation. It was a sacred duty, which they had to fulfill, for from that Committee that was to decide whether there would be union among the Albanians and on its results depended the life, progress, and civilization of the nation. All the letters and telegrams which were received from other different parts of the world, expressed their hearty congratulations for the success of the Congres..

That the Albanians are very behind in literature is quite evident, but how could they make any progress when they used seven or eight different alphabets? In Scutari, more than in any other place, they have had this trouble, using three different alphabets. Telegrams received from Ghegeri begged us to take the alphabet of Bashkimi, and telegrams received from Toskeri begged us to use that of Constantinople or Frasheri. The committee had to take in view of all these letters and telegrams, for if they were to ignore the one or the other party, there was to be a great hindrance in the progress of the nation, and since these two were used in schools, the one in Ghegeri, the other in Toskeri, we decided with full votes to adopt two alphabets, that of Bashkimi and that of Frasheri, with some changes, according to the needs of the language. Both alphabets will be introduced in all the schools of Albania and will be obligatory to be studied by every Albanian student. Everybody will have the free use of either of them for print. During these two years before the next Congress takes place, it will be found out which one will be used the most and that is to be adopted as the national alphavet. The following are those who preferred the Frasheri alphabet.

1. Bariam Effendi Copuli 2. Midhat Bey Frasheri. 3. Nyzhet Bey Vrioni, 4. Shahim Bey Volonja 5. Pater A. Mjedia.

The following are those who preferred the Bashkimi alphabet. 1. Dimitraki Buda 2. G. M. Tsilka 3. Pater J. Fishta 4. S. Pettsi 5. Louis Goracucchi 6. George D. Kyrias .

As we have already stated above, both alphabets were accepted as national alphabets and it was decided that all schools be under obligation to teach both of them and every writer use what he prefers, with the understanding that he shall not fight the second but with the hope that some day one alphabet is to remain.

From all that were stated we see that the Committee did its best to fulfill its duty to the nation. The following are some of the results of the congress:

1. The Albanians had seven different alphabets, now they have only two as other civilized nations have.

2. In Ghegeri, three different alphabets were used, mostly in Scutari, now they use only one, the Latin.

3. A union was formed, which greatly strengthened the Albanian nation which will help to spread knowledge, etc.

I am very pleased to say that nearly all the delegates that were present in this congress expressed their great gratitude and how much indebted they are to the Bible Society for all it has done for the nation.

They spoke also of the great obligation the nation feels toward the Society, because it has sacrificed so much for its enlightenment. The services of this Society will never be forgotten by grateful Albanians because during the times when every other Albanian book was prohibited, only the Bible Society could circulate the Bible in our mother tongue. Everybody in the Congress was greatly impressed and very grateful too, that the Society is planning to print the other books of the old Text which are not yet translated. Among those who expressed this gratitude were many Moslems and many of them asked me to express their heart felt thanks to the Society on their behalf, for what it has done and is planning to do.

Bell, J. Prof. on Bacteri. Nov. 14 1908.

AUG 14 1908

FACTS ABOUT THE DECLARATION OF FREEDOM IN ALBANIA TURKEY

Rumours had reached here that "The young Turkish Party" in the Turkish army were assuming control of the army in Monastir and we had heard that two prominent officers there who refused to concur in the movement had been killed. Rev.Mr.Tsilka had been in prison just four months and the feeling against him here was so bitter that he felt sure he would be condemned to at least fifteen years imprisonment. Yet we knew he was innoment. We continued to pray and knew that God's loving hand was still at the helm! As a last resort Mrs Tsilka decided to make the perilous journey to Monastir with her baby in her arms to plead with the Austrian Consulate (who represents America) to at least demand that Mr.Tsilka have a fair trial. It had been arranged that if there was no hope of accomplishing this she should send a telegram saying"Father is ill" and yesterday morning a telegram came worded "Father is very ill" It was with sadness that Mr.Tsilka and I read the telegram and it looked as if his only hope now to escape an unjust imprisonment of many years was to run away if he could. We were praverfully seeking guidance for we hardly knew whether this would be right.

Now think how surprised I was after dinner yesterday while writing, to have two young men rush into my study. They were in great haste and handed me this note from Mr.Stilsa at the prison:
"Please give to Saim Bey, the Mimeograph. They are to print the "Aris" to proclaim the desire of the nation. Please help them as much as you can. I am to be freed this afternoon" Let me assure you we had a busy time. And to our great joy Mr.Tsilka came and assured me he was a free may while we were printing the following notice in Greek, Wallachian, Albanian, and Turkish to be posted in public places.

"To day the Society of "Osmanly" which works for the good and uplifting of the nation and for the life of the Kingdom takes the honor to make known its purpose. The Society that has plenty of power to accomplish its purpose invites the people that want the goodness and the life of their country to enter and become members of this society. We are happy to say that there is not any Osmanli who does not love his country and his countrymen and that will not be ready to do all that is needed for it. Let us leave aside the

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religions and nationalities and let us consider ourselves children of one country and of one mother.

This our sacred purpose we announce to the whole nation and we invite the whole nation to enter in this society giving them as the limit until Saturdan night (Buly 25). Altho we hope that there will be hardly anyone that will not join this society it there is such a one he will be considered as a traitor and unfaithful to his country and to the society.

Society Asmanli in Kortcha"

July 10th/23rd.

Immediately after this we went to the Government building where a large portion of the army and hundreds of people were gathered and listened to the officers of the Government and the Greek Orthodox church in a public manner give consent to the position taken by the young Turkish party. The self-control and deep earnest feeling of the people expressed itself in the joy of their countenances. It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who had the privilege of witnessing it. We learn that in some places officers of the government have declined to concur with the requirements and that death has resulted. We feel deeply grateful that so far God has saved us from having any such catastrophe here.

We went today to pay our respects to the leader of the army here and witnessed the officers of the government and of the Orthodox church and hundreds of men individually joining the Young Turkish Society as registered by the above formal demands.

Many telegrams have been received and it now looks as if the Sultan had himself concurred with the above demands and that we are to have liberty of speech and of the press and many other privileges. We will know more definitely in a few days. Truly "Praise God from whom all blessings flow"

The report just comes that all the prisoners are released from the prison. Pray earnestly for us and the work.

Freedom in Albania - Turkey.
Sec. Editor

MAY 14 1909

Albania

Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of American Missions in Turkey
5, American Bible House, Findjandjilar Yocoushou
Constantinople

7

April 23rd. 1909.

Your Committee appointed by vote of the Mission to select a location for a station from which to direct the work of the Albanian Mission visited the following places in Albania. Avlona and Durazzo, the two sea ports upon the Western Coast, Schodra (Scutari) Alessio (Leseh) Tirana, Elbassan, Kayaya, Pekyn, Berat, Kortcha.

Having been provided with letters of introduction to the leading men in most of the places named above we were able quickly to get into touch and to become acquainted with the views of the leaders of the several communities visited and thus to know how the people feel towards the work we hope to do among them.

In the most important of the places named we spent several days studying the condition of the people, their attitude towards our work, the accessibility of the place to the outside world, health conditions, future prospects in the probable development of the country. The attitude of the government towards the Albanian people and other elements in the problem committed to us. We found a people just emerging from a long night of repression under a despotic government the object of which was, while ever ready to avail itself of the services of the brave Albanian soldiery, consistently to crush out all national aspirations towards enlightenment and a better civilization. The use of the language of the home was even forbidden in schools and all Albanian literature fell under the censor's ban.

Under the freedom granted by the new regime the people are filled with an intensity of desire for all those things of national import which hav been so long denied to them. We recognize in the eagerness of the people to avail themselves of foreign help in regaining their lost heritage, much that looks towards simply national, material possessions but we also recognize the opportunity which these aspirations give to make the desires of the people a vehicle for conveying to them those higher and better gifts that

have made our civilization a blessing to peoples of the homeland.

We have come to recognize with our young colleagues already on this field that the task put before them is no light one. That the call of God in Albania is chiefly to those of the Mohammedan faith andthat the door of approach to them is through their desire to have planted among them schools for the study of their own language and for the general enlightenment of the people. In every instance the opinion was expressed that the addition of agriculture and industrial training to the educational department would be a peculiarly great boon. Indeed it seems to us that through no other door can these people be so effectively reached, their love and respect gained and their cooperation secured. Our problem therefore is now best to employ the forces and means we have in hand to secure along that line the highest and best development of the Albanian people.

A careful examination of the places visited with a view to a possible location in them of a mission station has led us to rule out of consideration all except Albassan, Tirana and Kortcha, this for health reasons, want of accessibility because of bad roads or want of any roads at all and because of location unsuited to the purpose we have in view.

We all agree that Elbassan occupies that position both geographically and with respect to the two great divisions of the people (the Ghegs and the Tosks) which is desirable in a central station. In this respect it is the ideal place for the mission station. The dialect of Elbassan moreover is likely to become the one on which the whole people can most easily be made to unite. There are many considerations which point to it as the future place for the Central Station of the Mission provided these have later on a satisfactory fulfilment and provided also that fuller experience proves that a healthy location can be found there. At the present we cannot advise the location of the station at this point because of its want of accessibility and the fear we have that it will be a dangerous location, because of the prevalence of fevers.

We now come to Tirana and Kortcha. Both places have healthy locations Tirana is connected with its port, four hours distant, Durazzo on the Adriatic Sea by a good carriage road. It is in closer connection with the outside world than any other city in Albania with the possible exception of Schodra while in the case of shipments from Europe or America via Trieste and Fuime it is probably as well served as is Salonica. Tirana has a good climate in

which one can with care live the entire year. It is resorted to by the foreign Consuls of Durazzo as a summer home in order to escape the miasma of the port. Tirana is a well built city but comfortable houses for rent are scarce.

We were glad to note the evident hold which Mr.Erickson has already obtained upon the people of Tirana of all classes. The almost affectionate and brotherly bearing of the leading men of Tirana towards him. The frequent and cordial greetings in the market were noted by us with great satisfaction. This and thefact that this people seem to be in great need of material help that they have no hope of help from others, together with another viz., that the presence of our associate in this almost purely Mohammedan community of about 15,000 people, forms the only example of this sort in the Turkish Empire, appealed to us most strongly. We found that Mr.Erickson's explanation of his being in Tirana was entirely satisfactory. indeed it seems that he has been led of God to Tirana. He appears to be having great success in winning his way to the hearts of that people and in obtaining their confidence. We think that the careful and modest plan which he has presented in his letter to the mission and which he has sent through the committee and which is attached to this report gives the only hopeful way of approach to the people of that community and if it can be successfully carried out it will furnish a way for the entrance of the gospel to them.

We therefore recommend that Mr.Erickson be furnished with a native helper and such funds as his modest plan of work requires for the development of the work he has so well begun in Tirana and for the mastery of the language.

We have been much pleased since we reached Kortcha to note the great importance which the work here has acquired during the 18 years of the growth and development of the Girls' Boarding School. The coming of an American family to Kortcha has evidently exerted a great influence upon the prosperity of the school and has given a hopeful aspect to the work. We are led to believe that the future of this important enterprise is bound up in the continuance at least through the present national crisis, of the Aperican family now in Kortcha. Its presence seems absolutely needed in that place to conserve and develop the prosperity already attained. The enlargement of the Girls' School building is we think most urgently needed

This school with its 22 Mohammedan pupils out of a total of 70 and the prospect it has of an increase in the number of such pupils makes it, we think, worthy of an important place among the forces on the field which are helping us to solve the problems of Albania.

We therefore recommend that the Kennedys remain in Kortcha with special reference to the upbuilding of the Girls Boarding School and for the mastery of the language. Mr.Kennedy is finding at his age in life the acquisition of the Tosk dialect difficult and his removal at this stage to a place requiring a different dialect would greatly increase his difficulty. We do not consider it needful at present to build a dwelling house in Kortcha as suitable houses may be had for rent.

We realize that in reaching this decision in regard to the location of these two families that we have not met the expectation of the Prudential Committee that they should be both located in one central station. Such a location we look forward to as noted above if later on Elbassan is made more accessible by the building of roads or railroads and it fulfils the expectation of its friends as to its future leading position among the cities of Albania and the health conditions of the place prove on longer observation to be favorable to the residence there of our missionary families.

In the meantime we suggest that station meetings can be held atlernately in Tirana and in Kortcha (in summer four days apart) so that the work can be carried on in these places and in the whole field, directed by the counsels and advice of both missionaries. We greatly regret that the limitation of the Albanian field does not admit of the doubling of the American forces in each of these towns, and in particular that it is not possible to add a medical man to this staff of workers. It is difficult we think to exaggerate the need of medical work in the cities and towns of central and especially northern Albania nor the help which a christian medical work would render in overcoming prejudice and in helping those now onthe field to win their way to the hearts of these people.

Location of Albanian Mission

Apr. 28. 1909.

Bishop Van Antwerp

Report of the Girls' Boarding School at Kortcha for the year ending Apr. 25, 1902

Report of G. B. S. Kortcha.

Dear Friends: (of the Eve. L. Mission)

Your great share in the gradual prosperity of this school gives you the right to be informed with many facts in regard to it especially, since it began to exist as a boarding-School. It was in Sept. 1900 when through the kindness of your intercession, we were encouraged to add to the daily school a boarding department which consisted of the insignificant number of five girls from the city. Perhaps it will be interesting to state that.

the mother of one of them was longing for many years in succession to have her daughter under school discipline, though there was not the least hope of instituting anything of the kind. Time elapsed but her zeal did not decrease. She has endured a great deal, for the people talked and the clergy was greatly opposed but nothing could shake her sound determination. I think that such an act on the part of an influential person will encourage also many other more prosperous institutions. Similar desires, expressed differently have shown other mothers too. The reduced number of last year was increased by the addition

of their five, which makes eight
bright intelligent dear girls, which
am glad to say are improving
in every respect. Of course being
daily observers of their endeavours
to be successful, we can't but
notice that true progress crowns
their efforts. Two of last years'
wards were detained from com-
ing against their wishes. The mother
of one of them is greatly grieved
that her daughter is deprived
of being under the influence of a
Christian school through the
intrigues of the Clergy who have
been of some service to her
husband, and wish that they be
repaid by his submitting to
their wishes.

Very encouraging were the re
about the way Sunday is s
by our boarders when left to
When not engaged otherwise th
no pleasure as in former ye
to amuse themselves with their
but choose for their company
the New Testament and neve
weary of "Searching the Scripture
Hope that they will find in
the promised "Eternal Life".
This year they have shown grea
willingness in exchanging their
developed ideas for the Set rel
counsels; therefore, they have
to a considerable degree the habit
punctuality, regularity and activity
They are very fond of the Sun
evening exercises which conse

of reciting the verses of the S. S. Lesson, reading of verses which they have found on the subject given to them & A. After they are through with the reading, each one recites a verse that is more instructive to her. We end the exercises with singing.
Regret that we can not say as much for the day scholars, but neither do we expect more considering their surroundings. It is a great pity that the parents of the Eaglin Centres are destitute of the essential principles in regard to the education of their children. They are profited by the daily verses they learn and repeat for morning prayers and by the Friday Meeting which consists of questions and answers

on some verse chosen from the many verses they have already recited. I am glad to know that the people appreciate this school, and greatly desire to have their daughters under Christian influence. Some time ago some friends informed me that a person who is a trustee of the Greek Orthodox Church greatly wishes to have his daughter as a boarder. Hope that he will not be prevented of fulfilling his wish, also his daughters, who is impatiently waiting for the time to come. I was surprised as well as ~~pleasured~~ pleased one day when a lady came to beg of me to take a girl as a boarder. She comes from a good family and being of a very

lively disposition and mischievous wishes to have a good Christian training. The many obstacles we had to encounter during the year have been stepping stones to success. It must be remembered that this year we were deprived of the help rendered to us in former years. The two graduates girls are of great service, helping with the preparatory classes.
The total number of scholars enrolled during this year is fifty. Need is felt for more room as there is no place to accomodate more than 6-8 girls.
Hope that the appreciated help that is so kindly and gratuitously given for the Albanian work and

for which we will never cease
most grateful, will be granted
by - Boarders, Fuel, Furnitures, R
& A...

With Respect

Sivachi

Kortcha. April 25th 1902.

Korcha

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

9

1903-1904

The year 1903 has been a strange eventful school year; I might as well call it a disquieting and fighting year, but not a disappointing and discouraging one for "the battle is the Lords". And we know that sooner or later in His good time and way our work is bound to succeed, because it is His work and we are only instruments in his Hands.

The Closing of the School year without any "closing exercises" was a very unpleasant and unexpected event which serious causes were the disturbed condition of the country, the persecutions of the Albanians by the Government, and the prohibition of the Albanian language.

The repeated visits of the Cash-police with his very unpleasant and perplexing messages have been very annoying and unbearable.

The government has taken strict measures to prevent the circulation of Albanian books, and the possessor of any copy is severely punished. Books that become his prey are soon destroyed, though a priceless treasure to an Albanian, whose literature is very scarce. He hardly started to taste and enjoy with zeal and enthusiasm the sweetness of his own language when that privilege was to be cut up.

Great was the sorrow of the scholars when the much regretted information was announced

to them. The decision was a great disappointment as they had laid efforts and time for the preparation of this "happy day" (as they call it). My hearts feelings were stirred up within me when I beheld their dispairing faces, and the tears in their bright eyes, streaming over their cheeks, which they tried to dash with their hands. It was an unexpected sorrow of the kind, which experience they had never tasted. All attempts had no effect to comfort their troubled hearts. Their young minds which readily imprint different kinds of impressions, could not gather in encouraging thoughts - at the time. According to their ideas all efforts were a loss.

Next day June 30, (the day appointed for our closing exercises) the report was spread all over the town, and devided the people into two parties; the one sympathizing with our distress, and the other very happy because their greatest desire for the closing of the School was attained, and within a short time they expected to become eye-witnesses to our downfall, by the use of their weapons. But it was not the "will of Providence". This bitter experience reminds me of the proverb: "Man proposes, but God disposes".

Another occurence which gladdened our opponents and greatly grieved our friends was the impossibility of our return to the work, as communications to our destined place were cut up. Though there were no visible prospects for the opening of the road, still, when the time

for our departure (from Monastir) approached, we started to make preparations knowing that a way will be opened if the Lord wills us to go.

There was a longer way opened, which we decided to take after much prayer. The way depicted as dangerous, came out to be true, & it was the more so because all round was the scene of ruin.

During the whole journey we felt the presence of the Almighty, who kept a constant watch over us & saved us from all harm and danger. Our safe arrival stirred up the city and the more so because of the unexpected surprise. Very many happy hearts gave us the warmest and hearty welcome and it did us good to notice the joy their hearts found hard to conceal. How happy did we count ourselves that we were spared to come and be among them.

Though the difficulties with which we have to contend come from two sources, still strengthened by the grace of our Saviour, and trusting to His sure promises we are continuing His work, which is in a flourishing condition to this very day. The steady work of the scholars, done intelligently is giving us great encouragement and hopes. The harder and rougher the way the greater and sweeter the enjoyment.
And what are all troubles and inconveniences compared to the importance of the deed?
Mighty is He who has undertaken the deed, to clear

out all obstacles in the way to success.

The rugged way that lies before us is full of possibilities, and our daily prayers are that it may help us on our way to a moral and spiritual uplifting.

Religious meetings are held during the Sabbath day. Ch. E. in the Morning, and S.S. lesson in the afternoon. Sunday evening exercises are also conducted regularly and consist of searching the Scriptures "which are able to make them wise unto Salvation".

Our Christian Association holds its meetings every Friday afternoon. All are asked to take part in it so as to get them interested in the Bible truths and store in their minds Christian principles.

The number of our scholars is over thirty including the nine boarders.

The school is doing well and is daily prospering. The poverty of text books presents a constant obstacle to our progress.

Our constant prayer is that the Lord bless all efforts though small, to be the means of promoting enlightenment to a nation who has the greatest religious need. We are surely happier and stronger, and worthier of the blessings we seek when we ourselves are seeking and striving to aid and make others happy. It is true that "true happiness consists alone in doing good".

The loving gratitude and great appreciation I feel for your Christian sympathy and kindness can never be expressed in words, but I'll simply ask you to accept my warmest and earnest thanks for all you are doing towards the enlightment of the Albanian nation.

Yours respectfully

Sevasti Kl. Kyrias.

Korcha, Albania

March 26th 1904.

Report of the Kortcha G. B. S.

Report of Kortcha
G. B. S.
Copy for rooms. 1904

Received Aug 1904.

20 JUL 25 1900

Emc

A brief report of the closing Exercises of the Albanian School in Kortcha.

I regret to say that I was unable to attend the closing exercises of the Albanian Girls school in Kortcha- but will give you some items which I got from some of the visitors who were present at the time.
I was very glad to hear that the exercises were a great success- especially so, because they were done in the Albanian language, (which was forbidden to be used in the past)- The people were all surprised to know that they were going to be held in the vernacular, though they were well aware that Albanian was taught in school throughout the year. The fixed hour for the opening of the exercises was 8 P.M. Turkish time, but people started to come three hours before- and before the time the hall was overcrowded with men and women. The audience consisted of good and choice people-
I regret to say that the Mutesarif could not attend there, though he was anxious to do so- he said it was better for him not to go, because he was otherwise obliged to give a report which he did not wish to do, and to avoid this he had to stand back- but he said he was to send the rest of the Government officials to go- and so they had the honour of having most of the Government officials, all the Beys of the place and all best families of Kortcha.
In the beginning of the school year, they had about 80 students, but on account of the persecutions, the number was reduced down to 45 which remained to the end of the school year.
The exercises were opened by prayers as usual, then

followed the salutary composition read by one of the graduates which gave a very favourable impression - as did the other two read also by the graduates.. The three subjects were: "Choice of companions", "Time is money" and "Conversation". The dialogues and poems were very instructive, to the great satisfaction of the audience. The song, "Mema e Varfere", stirred the feelings of every true Albanian and it was very pathetic to see strong men express their inward feelings by the tears that were streaming on their cheeks. Many of the audience also joined in the singing.
After the presentation of the diplomas to the five graduates, the addresses followed. The first was addressed to the graduating class by Rev. W. P. Clarke on the subject of "character-building" - who represented them with their diplomas. Then followed that of Miss Kyrias who spoke on the "Influence of Woman". Dr. House spoke on the "Aim of the School" - and Mr. Teilha's address was on the subject - "How can a Nation Progress". After thanking his majesty, the Sultan, for the liberty he has given them to open the school and use the Albanian language, he said that if they want to get civilized and become what other nations are, they must use their own language. Foreign languages can never enlighten the people. ect..
This address closed the exercises and all received very hearty congradulations for the success of the school year.

Monastir 28 June 1906

George D Kyrias

Brief Report of Closing Exercises in Albanian School Korcha -

Geo. D Kyriás

Monastir - June 28 - 1906

Confidential.

From Miss Kyras's Letter Concerning the Kortca School.

My brother is very busy getting ready to start on a tour to Montenegro and Albania, therefore I undertook to reply to your letter of the 30th ult., in his stead.

In June I wrote you a long letter which I hope you have received by this time. I regret to say that by a mistake it was taken to the Turkish mail instead of the Austrian, for I had written with considerable freedom, wishing you to know all about the school, etc. I hope it has not been opened and destroyed.

It was a local permit from Monastir which the Turkish officials took from me, but even a local permit has as much power as an irade. By Turkish law the government has no right to close schools which have existed over five or six years, even if they have no permit whatever. Our school had continued 17 years. We would have had no trouble if we had had a second Mr. Bond or a Dr. House or Mr. Haskell here in Monastir, though your Ambassador, I am sorry to say, has no interest at all to demand and push your rights as Americans; so a prominent person told me the other day.

The missionaries at Constantinople opened their school without any permit; but did the Vali dare to go and close it? This is the way you have to deal with Turkey. Our permit was withdrawn simply because of the Albanian language, but Albania can be saved and uplifted only by the use of her own tongue.

Mr. Clarke was afraid to send the Albanian hymn-books to Kortcha, and why? He did not send them until Dr. House told him to do so. Even if they were caught on their way to Kortcha, nothing would have happened to Mr. Clarke, but the loss of the books. It seems that he knows nothing of the great comfort and help these hymn-books are bringing to our poor neglected people.

Saturday evening we had an interview with an Albanian who holds a very prominent position, and who is very much concerned with refer-

ence to our school incident. His advice to us was that we must open the school in the fall, and not wait for any permission; and that Mr. Clarke must be here at the time of opening, and remain for a few days. A splendid idea, but I doubt whether Mr. Clarke will do it, for the reason that he is afraid.

We told this Albanian gentleman that a missionary has been appointed, and is expected to come to Kortcha. He was glad to hear this good news, but insisted that Mr. Clarke must be in Kortcha at the time school opens, if the new missionary is not there at the time. This Albanian has been and is of great service to his own people. He has written books, and is still busy writing an English-Albanian method of language study.

Our staff of teachers was not increased last year, though there is great need of more help. Mr. Tsilka had his English class for young men, therefore he could give no help in the school. Miss Rufka, a graduate of 1906, took Thomaitha's place. There was no fund for the suppot of Parashkevi this last year, so she could not come; but she was also hindered from coming on account of mother's illness.

We had no closing exercises this year, but closed quietly after we were through with our written examinations. I am glad to say that even to this day our scholars do not anything about its being closed, (by the government, she means). They were greatly disappointed because we had no closing exercises, but were reconciled when told that it was for the best.....Colportage is progressing quite well, though we are constantly meeting difficulties from the Government, which at present prohibits even the distribution of the Albanian Scriptures. .....

Monastir, Macedonia, July 23, 1907.

Extract from Miss Terry's letter
to Miss Florence E. Ledyard.
Monastir-Macedonia - July 23 1907.

- 2 -

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Our staff of teachers was not increased last year, though there is great need of more help. Mr. Tullis had his English class for young men, therefore he could give no help in the school. Miss Hutton, graduate of 1906, took Thomalitha's place. There was no fund for the support of Paraskevi this last year, so she could not come; but she is also hindered from coming on account of mother's illness.

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Monastir, Macedonia, July 23, 1907.

JUL 10 1908

"American Mission",

Kortcha, Albania,

Turkey in Europe,

Copy of minutes of last Trustee Meeting.

June 20", 1908.

Meeting held at the Kortcha Girls' Boarding School on June 4", 1908. Mr. Tsilka by special permission was given leave of absence from prison. Others present at meeting were Miss Sevasti Kyrias and Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy. After an opening prayer by Mr. Tsilka Mrs. Kennedy was appointed secretary and Mr. Kennedy took the chair.

Reference was made to the salary of Miss Persephony Tira who commenced teaching the first of Dec. Voted that she be paid in full for the seven months, at One and one quarter L.T. namely, Eight and three quarters L.T.

Voted to close school June 10 23 without closing exercises, and that the Communion service be held the preceding Sabbath, June 8 21.

The matter of necessary renovations was discussed very fully. It was decided to be wise to turn the bath room into a kitchen and vise versa because of better light and chimney in the former. It was hoped that Three L.T. might be sufficient and the handling of this amount was left to the discretion of Miss Kyrias.

Voted to open school on Thurs. Sept. 4-17.

Miss Kyrias then told of a man from the Kolonya district who offers to secure several pupils for us from that vicinity. Voted to write and encourage him.

The following voted upon as boarders for the coming year:
Epaigenie Yanaki, Xanthippe Hristo, Evthaly Petro, Marionka Traian, Thomaitha Petronini, Theodora Tsiko, & Alexandra Petro. and Elene & Claudia Vraka.

Voted to keep the same staff of teachers including Miss Parashkevia Kyrias who was voted upon in December but who has not been needed during the past six months. It is hoped that the conditions next year will be such that she will be able to render her services.

Voted with the consent of the remaining members of the Board to request Mr Peet to apply for a permit for a Boys' School to be located in Kortcha.

Meeting adjourned. (signed V.B.Kennedy, Sec"y.

Kortcha Girls School

June 4-1908.

Rec'd JUN 2 1909

Korcha G.B.S. 1908-1909

13

As we review the past we can say with deep gratitude that in the midst of all our shadows sorrows & trials, goodness & mercy have followed us all the way. After all our hopes which we cherished for the official recognition of the School by the Government, were shattered, a great despair possessed us all - At least the only relief to the situation was as some thought to temporarily introduce English as the language of the School, because thus the Government of course would acknowledge it. This did not encourage us as we felt assured that the benefit would be very small, & there would be little gain over achievements over previous years.

The closing of the School year was very pathetic & almost broke our hearts: When we turned back we could not help but be dismayed at the thick dark clouds which surrounded us. however we could not but feel that it might be the thick darkness which precedes the dawn. He that walks upon the waves & stands above the storm beheld the oppression of the Albanian nation & came down to save it in a most marvelous way & not less wonderful than that which He used for the deliverance of his chosen people.

As soon as the shackles of oppression were

broken + likely to the Oppressed was proclaimed, + while still dazed by the unparalled events such as have never been experienced before in the history of the world, and while each was anxiously enquiring concerning things most interesting to him, the first important question of the All. was: As a nation are we going to be free to use our own language which was prohibited by the old Oppressive Regime? When the desirable + satisfactory answer reached our ears our hearts overflowed with inexpressible joy and our lips filled with praises because the sighs of Lobovoo people + the cries of those hungering for enlightment in their own native tongue reached the throne of Grace.

The School opened on the 4/17 of Sept. with certain changes + some new appointments. Miss Persefoni Lenka who had been ~~connected~~ connected with the School left us at the end of last school year, and in her place we have Miss Eleni Nicholas. Owing to the large number of scholars an extra teacher was required at the beginning of the school year therefore Miss P. E. Kyrias was privileged to join our staff. Mr. Vratchi comes every Friday to teach Gk. When school year opened in Sept. there seemed to be special enthuziasm for education which filled every heart to overflowing, and the

School was confronting serious questions in regard to equipment. No room to accomodate more than 13-15 boarders, no place for the pupils to breath & move about freely in our small yard &c. However we are grateful that in spite of these crowded conditions the health of the pupils has been remarkably good all through the year. Much anxiety was felt on account of the contagious diseases viz: Scarlatina & diphtheria that raged in the city for several months.

One can hardly realize now the small beginning made so many years ago with only three pupils as the nucleus for a School. Since then the School has grown in spite of all the trials difficulties & persecutions to the point of overflowing all available space.

About 70 have been enrolled during the year including the 20 Moslems. Thirteen girls constitute our happy family. Nine come from homes scattered wide over South Allb. I always feel that I have a treasure when such an opportunity is offered as I long to have educated girls scattered throughout the different cities of Palestine. A course of lectures open to the public has been given this last winter on Friday evenings with the purpose of training the girls in taking notes & reproducing what they hear, in their composition work. These lectures given by pupils

of the School + some distinguished strangers are a very essential element in the intellectual life of students. A literary society was founded in Jan. with the noble aim of uplifting the Albanian women. We hope that it will be educative as well as social and give the girls a little practice in presiding at meetings, as well as a little knowledge of simple parliamentary rules. No doubt they will get a training that will be of great value. On the 13/26 of March this body gave an entertainment to all its honorary members from the city, which proved to be a great success + brought them together in a closer relationship.

The religious life of the School is the foundation of everything done within its borders. The faculty realizes that only through christian education can the girls of Albania be elevated + that to know God's word without the knowledge of God is a poor preparation for one's work in life. Bible lessons during the week - the Bible classes on Sunday are an important factor in developing X'ian principles.

On S. evenings our boarders assemble for a meeting which we hope will develop into a X'ian Endeavor Soc'y. Some nights are being given to a song service with the proclamation of the constitution our responsibilities are greater to day than in the past.

and grand opportunities for sound educational work in the fear of God are now suddenly opening before us - Albania is waking up & a great desire for education is manifested all over the country - Schools are in great demand every where but where are the right men to be their leaders - Now is the time to christianize this ambitious race and make it a strong & prosperous christian nation. Give her the true spiritual training & make her noble & strong to produce good and trustworthy leaders to set up the banner of truth & righteousness -

— Needs —

1. The fund for leaders be increased -
2. " increase of the servants' salary.
3. " " " Teachers "
4. " fund for fuel be increased -
5. Means to seat at least 40 scholars.

S. D. Kyriès.

Acha. Alb. March. 27/9 1909

Report of the
Kortcha G. B. S.
April 1909.

JUL 7 1909

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Certificate of Bujar Schoul Janu, 1909.

Deftese.

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Mesoyetores Amerikane Egip te Gjenve ne Korçe.

Mesimet.

Anliot	Kendim e Barnyetore.
Turqiot	Istori Bente ..
Frenjiot	Teokrone ...
Gerqiot	Istori ....
Numeratore ...	Heritregone ...
Pikterim	Kafeokrone ...
Mureokrim ...	Boteokrene ...
Gimnastike ..	Petregone ...

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Mesoyesit. Direktori.

Footchat

Chief . . .	Treasurer & Corresponding
Surveyor	Stores Keeper . . .
Assistant . . .	Secretary . . .
Assistant . . .	Stores . . .
Chainmen & Axemen . . .	Accountants . . .
Instrumen . . .	Clerks . . .
Draughtsman . . .	Telegraph . . .
Chainmen & Axemen . . .	

Remarks . . . . . .

Surveyor . . . . . Chief . . .

Surveyor . . . . . Chief . . .

Report of Kortcha Sta. before the Annual Meeting of the Eu. P. Miss. in Kortcha Apr. 9th, 1909.

Statistics on Page 9.

Just before sailing from America a gentleman attending the Annual Meeting of your Am. Bd in Cleveland said to me, "You will not find life in the Turkish Empire monotonous. There is something new going on almost every day". I have certainly found this to be true since becoming a member of your Mission.

In the several interviews which Mrs. Kennedy and I had with Sec'y Patton & others before sailing from America we received the impression that education was the point of least resistance in commencing our work amongst the Albanians. We felt then & realize now more fully that we were privileged to represent a splendid Christian constituency and to devote our lives to the evangelization of a strong virile race.

As advised we came as quickly as possible, as it were under sealed orders for even some of our closest friends did not know our exact designation. However, when we arrived in Salonica and made application for our teskere to proceed further on our journey to Albania, we were surprised to learn that instructions had been given that no one bearing our name shd be permitted to leave the city. We will never know just how the authorities learned our exact names nor why they considered us such dangerous people. We now through Mr. Peet opened up a correspondence with Mr. Leishman, our representative at Constantinople. While detained in Salonica, where we were kindly entertained in Mr. Haskell's hospitable home, we endeavored to put in our time profitably.

Amongst other instruction I received my first lessons in double-entry book-keeping & with Jany 1st 1908, Mr. Peet having sent me a set of books, I commenced a Kortcha Sta. acct. Dr Barton asked me to send in an estimate of our probable needs for the year & with the help of Dr House I made out a little list of probable

expenses in case I ever reached Kortcha to open station work. This list included an estimate of 50 L.T. for a possible Boys' School. When our house-hold goods arrived we sent them on by faith to Kortcha & they were stored in the basement of the Girls' school here. An Ins. Co. in Salonica kindly placed insurance on them & we were settling down for an indefinite siege. In answer to the prayers of the members & friends of this Mission, the embargo was suddenly lifted at the end of four months & we were allowed to proceed on our journey which we did with due haste & great joy.

On arriving in Monastir we were shocked to learn that Mr. Tsilka's house had been searched and he himself imprisoned. We declined to accept the further hospitality of our friends in Monastir, who spoke many kind words in memory of Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Kennedy's mother, who just before had passed to her Heavenly Home, and we hastened to Kortcha. Here we were most cordially received as guests at the Girls' School Mr. Clarke, who was here at that time kindly induced me into my office, calling with me on the Bishop of the Greek Orthodox church & the Mutasarif and other Govt. officials none of whom ever returned our calls. Day by day I visited dear Mr. Tsilka at the prison and on the Sabbaths I preached through Miss Kyrias as my interpreter thus maintaining the work. It may interest you for me to say just here that during this first year in Kortcha I have preached 22 times, spoken in connection with the S. S. service some 40 times, conducted 23 prayer meetings and made 2 public addresses. During those first months of our stay here our work was under serious persecution, the charge against us being that we were teaching the Albanian language, which the Govt. held to be illegal. Scholars were afraid to come to the school as it meant the arrest & imprisonment of fathers or brothers. Spies watched those who came & went from our school property but owing to the

imprisonment of Mr. Tsilka there were not very many who came. The boarders in our school were made up of those who had brothers or fathers who were safe from arrest. The School consisted of 5 boarders & 3 or so day scholars. The presence of a Karass gave one a more comfortable feeling.

Mr. Tsilka & I talked of the interests of the work from time to time, daily hoping for his liberation. We did considerable correspondence with Dr Barton & others in his behalf. But since he was not an American citizen Mr Leishman said he coned do little or nothing for him, & this more or less affected Mr. Posfai our representative in Monastir. So the days rattled into weeks & the weeks into months & as Mr. Tsilka was not able to obtain justice it looked to us all as though his lightest sentence would be condemnation to a 15 years' imprisonment. And for what? For loyally standing for his own native Albanian language!

Truly it is often darkest before dawn! On July 23 several Moslem boys and other young men came excitedly into my room at the school & handed me a note from Mr. Tsilka in which he asked me to give them the privilege of using my hektograph - They seemed to be full of exhilaration, and not understanding their explanations I was ignorant of what it all meant. It was not until after I read Mr. Tsilka's note that I realized that it said "I am to be liberated this afternoon". I had scarcely read this when to the surprise & joy of us all in Mr. Tsilka walked! From that time our school property which we occupied thro. the Summer became a sort of headquarters & printing establishment for the cause of liberty in Albania! It was a most wonderful experience for Mrs. Kennedy & myself. We had just been in the country long enough to appreciate with the people what Liberty really meant! As the dear men came in from the mountains rough & hardy but with such a deep joy stamped upon their

manly faces we realized that liberty had cost them a great sacrifice. Day by day our school yard & the building itself was filled with men singing & dancing & partaking of such light refreshments as we could hastily prepare for them!

Before liberty came & before Mr. Tsilka's liberation when it looked to us all as though we would have a long fight, the question arose in my mind as to the advisability of our buying the lot next to the Girls' school for an American our thought being that the school would benefit by its protection. As a first step therefore, we decided to rent the lot in order to have a place to store my boxes & make a convenient home for the servant of the school. After liberty came & Mr. Tsilka was released, feeling encouraged with the tone of the letters which I received from Boston as well as by Mr. Tsilka's assurance that if the Board did not buy the lot he would, I broached the subject of purchase to the owner who said he would give us the refusal of it for the next few months for 280 L.T. At this time we sent out our circular vote asking the advice of the Mission as to the purchasing of the lot & as to the opening of a Boys' school. We also commenced to get out building stone from our cemetery plot over on the hill-side. Upon receiving a favorable vote from the Mission & having construed Dr Barton's letters to say that whatever our advisers here in the Mission considered to be wise would doubtless be concurred in by the Prudential Com. we felt free to go ahead. Later we rec'd a favorable vote from the Prudential Com. allowing us to buy & build. It was just at this time we received our first word from Boston that Mr. Erickson & his family were on their way to Kortcha. We at once decided to look for a house for ourselves realizing that the Girls' school would be crowded anyway & that there would not be room for both Mr. Erickson's family & ourselves at the school. We were fortunate in renting the comfortable house which we now occupy

at this time Mr. Tsilka was invited to go into North Albania with Mr. Moore Sec'y of the Balkan Com'n & newspaper correspondent from England. We decided now not to take any definite steps until Mr. Erickson arrived & Mr. Tsilka returned. We wrote very fully to Dr Barton & asked him whether Mr Erickson & I would be the only two American families in our work here in Albania or whether we might expect two more families later on, whether we were to have one or two stations &c.

Mr. Erickson arrived a few days before Mr. Tsilka, Mr. Clarke coming with him & his famil. We sincerely welcomed our dear friends assuring them "they had come just in the nick of time". I am not sure that they realized all that we had been through but we soon organized ourselves as a station & tried to decide whether in the face of the coming of liberty and the new conditions we ought to buy the lot & build & whether we should open a Boys' school. It was decided to open the Boys' School and we secured Mr. Petro Nini an Albanian as our first teacher & Sami Bey as teacher in Turkish. Later we engaged Mr. N. Natchi. Mr. Erickson questioned whether we would be justified in using the Albanian Fund in buying the lot. We decided therefore, since we had already rented a home and did not need to build a home at once, to also rent a building for the Boys' school for the year. Then as Trustees of the Girls' School we wrote to the Woman's Bd of the Interior to ask whether they would not take up this matter of buying the lot & erecting an additional wing to the Girls' school. I might say here that afterwards we rec'd a letter from the W.B.I. saying that they were too heavily in debt to do it this year at least.

While considering these very important matters we were also looking for a house for Mr. Erickson this family but just as we had the refusal of three or four nice he & Mrs. Erickson felt that it was God's will for them to go farther north into Albania. We had frequently

talked together of extending our Albanian work farther north but the thought had not come to us that we could do it now. All along we had felt ourselves providentially tied here in Kortcha, not having decided in our own minds what we might do later. Mr. Erickson argued that one of us would go a year later anyway & that by his going now, he could save the expense of moving his H. H. goods twice. I said that I had not yet heard how many missys the Board was going to send into Albania but that two stations had been proposed, one in the north & one in the south & that in that case I thought there would be two more families sent out. Mrs. Kennedy & I finally concurred by voting to allow our friends to go north & open "a North Albanian station" - At the same time we sent out a circular vote asking that this be allowed - Our friends felt that they could not wait for an answer to the circular vote & part of their baggage was sent ahead by ox-cart - horse to the sea-port of Durazzo & the carriages partially packed. The next morning I rec'd a

letter from Dr. Barton saying that Mr. Erickson & I were the only two American families for Albania & he would advise that we remain in Kortcha & make tours into the interior of Albania from here. He said, from his distance it was very hard to judge. Mrs. Kennedy & I prayerfully read the letter together. At the breakfast table I read it again with Mr. & Mrs. Erickson & Mr. Erickson & I talked it over in my study. I said that if he & I were to be the only two American families here in Albania & he went farther north it might mean a central station farther north. He still felt that it was the Lord's will for him to go & Mrs. Kennedy & I felt that since he felt so strongly that God was thus leading them, we had no reason for saying that they should not go. We felt, further, that their going raised the whole question as to a central station and so at the last moment we decided to go with them to "spy out the land" & help them in getting wisely located. Mr. Erickson & his family, Mr. Fiska,

Mrs. Kennedy & myself left Kortcha on Oct. 1st. We had thought of sparing one of the ladies from the Girls' School to go as a teacher for Mr. E. but it did not seem feasible. We had an interesting journey, going by carriage to the sea-port of Saranda and taking a steamer to Durazzo the seaport nearest to Tirauna. Our journey was a hurried one as the family was anxious to be settled before the approach of Winter. We did not visit any other cities together except the Port of Durazzo & Tirauna. Providence favored us in finding a very comfortable home for Mr. Erickson. Mr. Psilka having rec'd a telegram that there was serious illness in his family he, Mrs. Kennedy & myself started on our return trip on Thes. Oct. 13th by way of Elbassan.

In the face of all these circumstances of our year's experiences it seems timely that our Ex. T. Miss. has decided to convene here & advise with us. We are glad that in order to do this the more effectively, you have acceded to Dr. Barton's suggestion & appointed an able committee to consider the various questions in connection with our work here in Albania at the present time. We sincerely thank the members of the Committee for their sacrifice of time & strength in behalf of our Albanian interests. There is a wide & effectual door opened before us. Let us plan widely for the great future that is before us & expect great things from God.

The report which I sent to Mr. Ostrander for the past year was as follows: We count our Kortcha Sta. as having been established on March 26, 1908, and our field to number 2½ millions. We have two ordained missionaries & their wives & 1 ordained native preacher with his wife & four teachers in the Girls' School. We have one place for holding religious services & count 4 communicants, one having united with us during the past year. We have 13 adherents & 1 Sabbath-School with a membership of 20. Our average Sunday morning attendance has been 34; that of the S. S. 48, and that of the mid-week prayer-meeting 13. We have counted ourselves as having three schools - The Girls' School with an attendance of 70, 13 of whom have been

boarders; the Boys' School with an attendance of 35 and a night School, conducted 3 nights a week, with an attendance of 25. Our people have given to religious work during the year $10\frac{6}{100}$ L.T. and to educational work $59\frac{15}{100}$ L.T.

Regular Sabbath services have been maintained here together with the mid-week prayer meeting. On Friday evenings, both before & after the holidays, very interesting & profitable conferences have been held in the Girls' School, taking the form of written or verbal lectures. We feel that Providence has favored us in securing speakers for these conferences. Mr. Tsilka has availed himself of this opportunity for holding up the standard of righteousness. We all feel that these gatherings have cultivated a spirit of brotherhood amongst all classes & been productive of much good. The fact is, my friends, we are face to face with great opportunities without a sufficient equipment.

It is evident to you all I think that the Girls' School needs more room. The rear wall of our present building

ing is in such a serious condition that we feel it ought to be repaired at once. A slight earthquake might make it fall. There has also been a considerable increase in the expense of living here in Kortcha within the last three or four years, and I would be glad to have you speak with Miss Kyrias of this matter also. Possibly she may refer to it in her report. Do you think the Girls' School should remain in Kortcha? Dr Barton implies in his last letter that presumably it would. If so, do you think it should remain in its present location? And shall we buy the lot? The owner would like a definite answer while you are convened here.

Shall we continue our Boys' School? Mr. Tsilka who has been acting principal of this school is capable of adapting himself very efficiently to this work. He has also given three nights a week to the night school. Mrs. Kennedy has taught some in the day-School & in the night-school. I have asked Mr. Tsilka to speak of the work him

self and I hope will ask
line on the teachers any questions that may suggest themselves.
Boys' School is continued here
shall we rent or shall we build
will it be a boarding-school?
who will occupy the building
manage the boarding department
Mrs. Kennedy & Miss Ephimova
have conducted some meetings on
Friday afternoons for ladies.
are held at the homes of those who
are courageous enough to invite
them.

In connection with the Girls'
school a literary soc'y has been
organized, one of the features of
which is that each member
who knows how to read will try
teach some other woman. We
believe there is a great field of
usefulness opened before this
soc'y. It is called "The Morning Star,"
and while it is not destinctly
religious yet indirectly we believe
it will do much good. The question
has been raised as to whether
all the time of our native workers
belongs to the American Board or
whether teachers or others are
justified in retaining a certain portion
of each day as their "own time" to be used for such interests as may commend themselves to their consciences and Christian judgment - will you kindly inform us what attitude the Mission take upon a question like this?

As far as I can see then, dear friends, the following are some recommendations upon which we would be pleased to have you take action:-

1. As to the location of Mr. Erickson & myself - Our work needs to be organized & our policies outlined. While speaking of organization you might also consider whether Mr. Tsilka should be ordained & whether we should make some definite church organization here in Kortcha. A young Albanian of Oberlin Theol Sem'y is also prepared to come to our aid should we need him. Then a letter from the Sec'y of the International Y.M.C.A. of New York has been rec'd. It implies that they are ready to consider opening work in Albania. Would you at a mission like to encourage their

doing so? Would you
me read letters from
the Sec'y in N.Y. on this
2. We would be
a committee appointed
my Treasury books
stand financially.
that the Prudential Com.
to help us close the year without
debt. Such a committee would recommend for its permanent
not only be able to guide us in action? What shall we do about the
thus closing the year free of debt repair of the wall & the purchase of the
but would be able to help us lot & the erection of a suitable building?
suggest to the Mission what ap- 4. The Boys' School - Shall it be continued in
propriations we must legitimate Gontcha? Shall we buies or rent? Whom
ask for for the year 1910 and how do you advise to occupy the building & con-
to divide the appropriation for the duct the possible boarding department?
current year 1909. Mr. Erickson whom do you appoint as Trustees?
has been treated by Mr. Peet as a and for both schools, what would you
separate station. This too ought advise in the matter of tuition? In con-
to be made straight on my books nection with this you may wish to hear
Mr. Erickson has asked me about Bourton's letter on the subject and I
house-rent. Is it understood that trust you will hear Mr. Fsieka & Mr.
we pay the rent of our houses out Kynias on the matter.
of our salary appropriations? Mr. Erickson & I have both faithfully given
Whether our appropriations this year our time to language study & I trust that this
are to cover Mr. Psieka's salary & Dokos year we may both do more definite
salary should we employ him in tuition work. We must all praise
In connection with this you may wish God for such a splendid staff of native
wish to hear two recent letters workers & for such wide open doors & opportunities
received fr. Mr. Dokos & Mr. Baldwin of

Respectfully submitted, T. L. Kennedy.

like to have the 1st Cong'l Ch. of Jamestown, N.Y. and
Dr Bourton & are our appropriations this year
matter? to cover the expenses of the Com.
glad to have which was appointed by you to visit
to look over Albania? And we would be glad
see where we to have such a committee to consider
Dr Bourton writes whether we can erect any building
is waiting to so where & for how much?
3. The Girls' School - What do you
committee would recommend for its permanent
what shall we do about the
repair of the wall & the purchase of the
& the erection of a suitable building?
shall it be continued in
Gontcha? Shall we buies or rent? Whom
you advise to occupy the building & con-
duct the possible boarding department?
whom do you appoint as Trustees?
for both schools, what would you
advise in the matter of tuition? In con-
nection with this you may wish to hear
Bourton's letter on the subject and I
trust you will hear Mr. Fsieka & Mr.
Kynias on the matter.
Mr. Erickson & I have both faithfully given
time to language study & I trust that this
year we may both do more definite
tuition work. We must all praise
God for such a splendid staff of native
workers & for such wide open doors & opportunities

Kortcha
1908-1909

Kor. Sta. Report.
April 1909.

16

ANNUAL REPORT OF KORTCHA STATION, ALBANIA, Dec.31",1909.

JAN 28 1910

Statistics:- Work established March 26,1908. Population of Albania, two and a half millions. Ordained missionaries,2. Wives,2. Total Missionaries,4. Unordained native preachers 2. Teachers in Girls' School 4. Total native workers 6. Places of regular meeting 1. Communicants 7. Adherents 13. Average attendance, A.M. 34; S.S. 48; Prayer-meeting,13. Sabbath-Schools, 1. Sabbath-School membership, 48. Girls' Boarding-School, 1. Day pupils, 56. Boarders, 20. Total in School 76. Native contribution for Christian work 10 L.T., and for Education, 50 L.T.

We count our missionary work as having been organized on March 26, 1908. It was on that date that Rev. & Mrs.P.B.Kennedy reached the field and established their home at Kortcha. However, the Girls' School had been conducted in Kortcha for some 16 years previous to this date and for the latter part of the time had been under Monastir Station. Preaching services have also been held in connection with the school for about the same length of time.

Rev.C.T.Erickson and his family arrived in Kortcha on Sept.8",1908. After remaining here for three weeks, their house-hold goods not having yet reached the sea-port of Salonica, they decided that they would go to a city farther north in Albania. By having their house-hold goods shipped around to a neighboring port they thought they would thus save the Board the expense of moving their goods over the mountains by pack-horse. They first went to Tirana where they gained so many friends that the question was raised whether they should not settle there. However, at the time of the uprising against the use of the Albanian written language, Mr. & Mrs.Erickson were necessitated to leave Tirana. They vacated their furnished house and went to Durazzo whence they appealed for protection to our American Ambassador at Constantinople. Not getting any definite information as to what they should do and finding that Durazzo did not agree with their health, they decided to go to Elbasan and spend the Winter. They are now in Elbasan. At the last Annual Meeting Elbasan was recommended by the Committee on Exploration as an advisable location for a Central Station for Albania provided health conditions proved satisfactory. It was recommended that the Boys' School which we opened here in Kortcha a year ago with good promise, should be moved. A recent communication from Mr.Erickson informs us that he expects to open the school in Elbasan at once, having rented a building for that purpose. While the American Ambassador has obtained for Mr.Erickson the right to return to Tirana the prospects for successful work in El-

Elbasan and its geographical location make it likely that the approaching Annual Meeting will decide to make it one of the stations if not the Central Station for the work in Albania.

We need the earnest prayers of all interested friends that we may be guided in each one of these decisions. We greatly need financial help to buy an adjoining lot and to erect a suitable wing for our rapidly growing Girls' School here in Kortcha. We also need help to buy a suitable location and build the buildings necessary to establish our work in Elbasan. The field is "white unto the harvest"- let us pray therefore that the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers into His harvest and thus work together to win Albania for Christ.

(signed) Phineas B. Kennedy.

202 / 3 / 32

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We need the earnest prayers of all interested friends that we may be guided in each one of these decisions. We greatly need financial help to buy an adjoining lot and to erect a suitable wing for our rapidly growing Girls' School here in Korcha. We also need help to buy a suitable location and build the buildings necessary to establish our work in Elbasan. The field is "white unto the harvest"- let us pray therefore that the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers into His harvest and thus work together to win Albania for Christ.

(Signed) Phineas F. Kennedy.

Dec. 31 - 1909

Albania

Elias Riggs

Reid

17

MAY 25 1900

Report of the Constantinople station of the Eur. T. Mission, from June 1899 to April 1900.

I desire to render thanks to our Heavenly Father for having been permitted, though in much feebleness, yet uninterruptedly, to continue working on the same lines as last year. In the examination of the Bulgarian version of the Scriptures I have gone over the portion from the beginning of 1 Kings to the middle of Ezekiel. I regret to say that I have found again this year several important errata not discovered in reading the proofs of the first edition, and which have been copied in all the subsequent editions.

I have continued with much pleasure to translate into Bulgarian some of our choice English Hymns, several of them having been selected and suggested by other members of the Mission. ~~During the ten months covered by this Report~~ I have forwarded to Samokov for publication fifty four such translations. I rejoice in the privilege of making this contribution to Bulgarian hymnology.

May ~~the~~ our Gracious Lord be present in all the sessions of the Annual Meeting, and may

an abundant blessing be poured out upon all the branches of His work in the field of our Mission.

Your brother in Christ,

Elias Riggs.

Bloomington, Minnesota
June 18 99 – April 1900

Copy. Kustendil - 1900 18

Annual Report of the Gospel Work in Kustendil, Bulgaria, by Rev. and Mrs. D. N. Furnajieff, to be sent to that person living in the United States who personally and liberally contributes toward the work in this place.

We arrived here on the 26th of January 1899, to take up a very important work which, if developed well, will be felt not only in the city itself, but, through the hundreds of its annual students it will be felt throughout Bulgaria and Macedonia - lying not far away from us.

In arriving, we found some of the few Protestants (eight in number) earnestly awaiting their preacher and full of hopes because they had never lost sight of God's promise: "Ask and ye shall receive". They had asked without wavering and had been personally blest. Others, however, had gotten discouraged and so they had lost their spirituality and zeal. Some of them, sad to say, to this day have not made the progress for which we work and pray.

The condition, indeed, was anything but encouraging, and often, in moments of weakness, I said to myself, "this work is too discouraging". I used to notice how my preaching interests my audience, but that observation itself was discouraging.

So circumstanced in the work we made a program to work in the following directions:

1. Preaching: Sunday morning and evening, and also Sunday school and our Wednesday evening services. Besides these, Mrs. Furnajieff arranged for her own meetings with the ladies and children. (See later

in this report.)

At first our services seemed very dry and rather uninteresting. It may be that I could not then understand the manner and mode of responsiveness given by my public, but at any rate I did not feel the needed encouragement although some of the friends often expressed themselves well pleased.

We began the services in the house of one of our friends, but it was not suitable for our purpose in view. Then we hired a room (one house of two rooms) in a central part of the city where we have held our meetings ever since.

The first few weeks our preaching stirred the whole city and crowds began to come. Our second Sabbath in this place brought 170 persons in the morning and 60 in the evening, a total of 230, to hear the gospel, but the size of the room could accommodate about 40, so the rest were outside at doors and windows. In this we did not feel encouraged that the success would be easy, for we knew from the lips of one of the missionaries that Kustendil is a "rocky place" for religious work. This interest in Protestant preaching excited the priests, the teachers and the citizens against us and the work, and a bitter persecution followed. The priests sent a protest against this Protestant propaganda but the mayor of the city did not see any constitutional guarantee to expel us from the city according to the request in the "protest", which he put in the waste basket.

Then the priests sent for an orator from Sofia to come and attack

us publicly in their church. The vladika (bishop) sent one and later on he came himself. This only scared the people that if they associated with us or came to our services they would lose much and be persecuted themselves. So our visitors suddenly all stopped. The teachers of the State Pedagogic School with the rest of the teachers in the city made a law forbidding the students from coming to our services, so they stopped suddenly. We were left by ourselves and some of our friends began to waver. I knew, however, that we must come low that we might be brought near to God and see our grand opportunity for strong activity. The enemies sent some low fellows by night to our window several times to threaten us that if we did not leave the city they'd kill us "like dogs", because they don't want Protestants here. Our persecutors wondered and still wonder why this work does not stop; and now are beginning to look for its cause by observing our lives and questioning themselves whether the immoral and unchristian characteristics which were given to us at first are really applicable. Many persons are fully aware that our preaching is the gospel of Christ; many realize that there is no hope for the national church unless they have preachers trained in the Word of God.

Our services on the Sabbath morning and evening together average an attendance of 58. This is for the last three months of the year past. I take only these because they represent the normal attendance after the excitement and persecutions.

The Sunday School average has been 32, but it is really larger.

This average is during the months Mrs. Furnajieff was absent caring for her new born son. Now we are again larger since New Year.

Average for the Wednesday services, 18. These last services, owing to the new comers and the untrained minds of our friends (members) have been preaching services, as well as those on Sunday evening. I have had the friends and children bring verses for these services, but even that did not seem the best thing for the visitors. So I am having three sermons a week. Some of my hearers are very godly followers of Christ, while others come there very critically inclined. I have these two extremities to bear in mind while preparing my sermons.

For the sake of having prayer meetings pure and simple, we have lately inaugurated Thursday evening prayer meetings at the homes in turn. They have proven to be a great reason of encouragement. It is wonderful how earnest and touching are the prayers, even of men and women who have never before said a word in public. These "cottage prayer meetings" are a necessity for our spiritual growth.

2. The second direction for our work is visiting among the homes, especially, though not exclusively, among our members and members of our congregation. In this way we try to train them to home devotions and applied Christianity. This helps us to understand their condition and how they use the means of grace; what is their hold upon their children, etc. I cannot give the number of visits, they are not recorded, but all has been done according to the needs and time.

3. The third direction for our work is speaking in work-shops and

on the streets privately. (publicly is not permitted). Especially on market days I have had good opportunity to say words about Christ and His salvation.

I have watched for opportunities of acquaintance in the city and among the professors, and am glad at the success so far. The professors have learned that "the despised Protestants" are not so bad after all. I am on very good terms with the priest-professor who was the leading enemy to our preaching at first. He has lately purchased from our book-seller several copies of religious books and has recommended them privately to students, as the best books on the subjects they treat of. The same priest has invited me to translate from English material enough for a book on the following topics: "The Being of God", and "The Existence and Immortality of the Soul". How far I'll be successful in this endeavor remains to be seen, but I entreat you to pray for me.

It may not be out of place in this report to mention two things,- namely, the causes helping us in the work, and the hindrances to our success.

1. The causes helping us are:

(a). The consciousness and feeling that Christ has sent us to this work of Redemption through Him.

(b) The low and abject condition of the local Eastern Church to discharge its duty in pointing men to Christ Jesus as the only Saviour for men.

(c) The natural longing of the soul for an eternal hope and peace with God, that makes men listen to the gospel story of salvation. This encourages us to more earnest work for the Master.

2. The hindrances to our success, or things standing in our way:

(a) Inadequate accommodations for our meetings. I bear testimony to the fact that almost all of our sympathizers (with one exception) are very poor, some even in need of their daily bread. And so we cannot afford to pay for a better room. It is a strange city in this direction, there is not even a town hall for secular meetings. We lose much by staying in our present accommodations, the room being low, dark, close, and small. There are persons who have told us that they cannot stand the air of the room and therefore have to be absent from the services. At least there is an occasion for excuses. We are much desirous to purchase a place of our own, but financially we are unable. The lots would not be so very high now as they are going to be in later years when the city gets better built and developed; but poverty is an awful enemy to our growth. My own idea is, if we can, to purchase a lot with some kind of a house and fit up the house for services at least temporarily (at least), and when able, to construct a church. But we are unable to plan that high financially. The need for such a place is great; but we have not the wherewith.

(b) The common prejudice that we are ungodly, immoral, self-interested and dangerous. The priests are largely responsible for such a popular error.

(c) The faithless idea of some members of our community that the missionaries will not keep some worker here steady but may transfer him to some other place, and they will again be left alone and defenceless against their enemy.

In spite of all this, we feel encouraged over the prospects. Recently one priest passed away, and the committee that waited upon the bishop to ask a special type of successor, requested a preacher (for they have no preaching in the church), and said, "If you do not send us a preacher we will go to the Protestant church to hear their preacher." The person apppointed does not answer their purpose exactly, but still he preaches occasionally on some topic that has nothing in common with the Gospel or its spirit. On a holiday lately he spoke on the following heterogeneous topics: The Socialists, the Protestants, and the Jews, attacking all of them mercilessly and for similar reasons.

However, instead of winning he is losing. This is the testimony of those who are of their own number. I have asked several of them whether Christ would have spoken that way to soul-hungry people, from a Christian pulpit, and the answer is always "No".

An influential man asked me sometime ago if I would not be willing to run a kindergarten for the little children of a few rich men in the city, to train and teach them the gospel stories as I saw fit, and they to pay per month as I asked. They do see the worth of the Gospel to save even in this world, and if not they themselves, let at least their children know and follow it.

Many would have come to our meetings but for fear of popular displeasure. A lady told us the other day that she saw a vision: An old woman told her to come and associate with us as we would do her good. She has been to preaching services three times, and once to the Woman's meetings, and liked very much to be present at every service and envied those who came regularly; but said she feared that nobody would want to marry her already marriageable daughter if she became or was named a Protestant.

The work of Mrs. Furnajieff among the children and women is bringing good results. Not long ago, the missionary station suggested to send a Bible woman to help Mrs. F. We replied that it wasn't necessary for various reasons. The friends also answered "No", when the question was put to them. Mrs. F. has a personal influence along with her tact and talent. Her work goes on smoothly and regularly by her own directions. She meets the children for the Sunday-school lesson at the same time with the rest of us. She has them also for children's meeting on Sunday P.M., when she teaches them various Bible truths. She arranged for a prize study last summer and the experiment proved a great success. The children were divided into three classes, the first class to learn perfectly by heart, The Ten Commandments, the 23rd Psalm, the Beatitudes, the 13th of 1st Cor., and the Creed. The second class: The Ten Commandments, the 23rd Psalm, and the Beatitudes. The third class learned: John 3: 16, Mark 10:14, Matt. 7:12, and the Lord's Prayer. The oldest of the children are twelve years, the young-

est four years. All got prizes, though some in a lower class than the one they entered, because they were not perfect. Three Bibles with references were given to the first class perfects; seven New Testaments with Psalms to first and second class; one New Testament without Psalms for second class not perfect; three little books to three perfects in the third class, and four picture cards to third class not perfect. The examinations took two Sunday afternoons from three to four o'clock, and were exceedingly interesting, with singing of hymns by the children. All this was acquired under Mrs. F. The attendance of the children varies between fifteen and twenty, usually.

The women's meetings are very useful and varied in nature. They are: Mother's meetings, prayer-meetings, and study of Bible doctrines meetings. Many outsiders attend the mother's meetings and their interest has awakened some of the lady teachers of the schools to conduct similar meetings for all ladies. The attendance here also varies according to the weather.

We had our Christmas tree and exercises by the children under Mrs. F. The presents were very interesting and useful for our poor children. Twenty-seven children, together with the ladies, were eligible for presents. Francs 26.35 were raised among ourselves toward these presents, two persons giving the larger portion of it.

During the year we have examined six persons to be received into the church, of whom four were received and two postponed. I have baptized two children, one at the home, and the other at our meeting room,

with special services.

My absences from Kustendil during the year are, one Sunday for the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society at Haskovo; three Sundays for the Summer school at Loftcha; and one Sunday for our General Conference at Sofia,- all of which have been by permission from the station at Samokov.

Our present statistics:

For the services on Sunday, average	58
Sunday school "	32
Congregation (followers) with their children	37
Church members in all	15
Women	8
Men	7
Received this year	4

Should the reader be desiring any further information about the city and the work, or a more frequent report, I'll gladly do my best to furnish the facts. I know God blesses those who help Him. On our part we thank you.

Brethren, pray for us.

(Signed) D. N. Furnajieff

Kustendil, Jan. 31, 1900.

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(Signed) D. N. Purnajieff

Kistendil, Jan. 31, 1900.

In Bulgaria
by Rev. & Mrs. D. N. Purnajieff

Communicat

Sandove.
Mar. 13. 1901.

Dear Dr Barton,

I just in-
close a few words to
go with this report
of Mr. Turnajieff's.
Anything more than
this scrap would make
the letter overweight,
& I have not time today

to take for a letter to you
though I ought to write
to you.
With kind regards.
Yours sincerely,
W. P. Blake.

tion Rev. Kustendil Work

2 copy MAR 27 1901

Thro' the missionaries in Samokov, & the Board in Boston, Mass, U.S.A. to the Gentleman who personally helps the Work in Kustendil, Bulgaria.

In my report of the work in Kustendil during the 1900th year, I must say that it is an exceedingly difficult thing to battle against superstition and a popular disposition that would not know the truth. Our city today presents, from our point of view, the following classes of people in respect to the Gospel:

1) The "intelligentia", who bear the name not from earning it, but they have taken it to themselves in order to distinguish them from the common people. This class supports the saloons, they are the gamblers

the desperate partisans, the avowed enemies of the religion of Christ. They think they "know it all", & there is nothing for them to learn. Openly they deny the Deity, sneer at religion, and preach that the end of man is the same as that of the beast of the field. Sad to say, but they command a great deal of influence.

2) Learned & ignorant (the latter a great majority) who are bound up by the Eastern Church. Themselves they call "the christians", others are Protestant & Catholics. Theirs is the church of Christ – according to their notion. They know we teach & preach the Gospel, but call us "born out of due time." Our name is repulsive to them.

3). Those who see things clear

as they are, but have not the moral courage to follow the best. This is a large class. They always give us the right side in debate, commend us as in the Gospel, desire that all Bulgaria be such as we are, & see the redemption of the nation in just the Gospel of Christ; but fear that if they came out with us, some loss of one or another kind might befall them from evil men.

4) The class of men who search the truth & follow it, when they have found it. Their number so far has been small, our hope & effort are for a large increase in God's own time. The third class above is nearing the Gospel stand, and the time is not far when they will receive courage and do

the thing they know they sho
do — publicly confess Chr
and accept His Gospel.

Personally I am known
most by everybody in the
because I fear no man
gathering a crowd on the street
open places to talk to them
temperance, pure & undefil
ligion, on the only Redeemer,
duty toward the religion of Je
Generally debates have been
for they "gender strifes", but th
have been cases where pr
with persuasion were nec
I am glad to say that the e
almost always been hel
to some weak ones who desir
defend their faith in God, a
not of the Protestant floc

Beside our regular Su

and mid-week services, we have had an additional Prayer meeting around the homes, on Thursday evenings, for the benefit of the homes & neighborhoods. This has given opportunity to timid inquirers to come & see what we preach, & test it. At times we have had as many as 20-25 attendance, altho' the principal aim is the homes themselves to be brought nearer to Christ. I regard these meetings as one of the best means of scattering the seed thro' the city, for there are some quarters of our city where it could not be believed if you told them that the Protestants preach the Gospel. They call us "of the new religion", "infidels", "free thinkers", and "uninvited foreign guests". The

wildest kind of charges are made against us, & no way of disproving them. Souls pass into eternity without any knowledge of salvation thro' Christ (and they call themselves the Christians), and no body to "give them the light". New-comers, Thursdays, wonder with great admiration how clearly the gospel is explained at our services, & openly declare that the priests give them nothing of the real essence of Christianity. To a man, a strong defender of the national church, yesterday at his request I read "something from the Protestant Gospel". I read to him the beatitudes, and asked him if he recognized hearing the same in his own church. In their church the unknown old Bulgarian is used, and his reply to me was: "I never heard anything of the kind." Never

heard the beatitudes of our Lord Jesus! And think not that this man is an exception, for the exception will be he who knows them. So in our Thurs. evening meetings we seek also to enlighten the visitors on the Gospel.

Our statistics for the year:

Average attendance at Sun. preaching	53.
" " " S.S.	33
Community (with their children members of S.S.)	41
Church Members	17
Received on Confession of their faith	2
Infants baptized	3
Members of our community who have moved from Kustendil and are therefore lost from us	4
Singles lost by removal	1

Financial Report:

From collections & pledges in francs	254.90
Pledges not collected "	75.00

Our loss by removals (5), and

the absence of three others who
duty is out of the city is the rea
of the above number 53

Here is the place to speak
of our great hindrances to bett
success, namely: We have no ad
place of worship. We lose opport
for special meetings, announ
lectures on moral & religious topics,
all of which could be a good me
to draw the people to our regular
As it is, they consider us fanatics
respecting God to worship Him in
small & dark room of any hous

Mrs. Lane of Boston, Mass., h
donated one hundred napoleon
towards a chapel in Kustendil,
that is on the condition that w
raise twenty five more from Bu
sources. In the city, our own peop
have subscribed sixteen & a half

napoleons of which about ten have been paid in already, but the other balance of some nine napoleons has to come from other sources. Different churches have been invited to help us but so far the rescue work is slow. With the 125 napoleons we will about purchase the site, but the means for a building have not been heard from as yet. It is a favorable time, in this financial crisis, to build cheap, but we must have the wherewith. A chapel to hold about 250-300 people is necessary in order to serve several years & for all purposes that help on the cause of Christ.

Kustendil's work will grow, and the present obstacles in the eyes of some will be done away with, as soon as a church edifice is put up. People do not know any regular place for

our services, because the owners of the house we hold often compel us to move out. Five months in one house this summer was very injurious to our purpose, & we then lost considerable from our attendance, just because the room was not so convenient & the neighborhood happened to be as obstinate & tough as the evil one could make it. I do see plenty of people that want to come to our services, but it is entirely contrary to their traditions and their idea of worship to hold it in a house. As for the future work in Kustendil (humanly speaking) we'll have to wait until a suitable church is constructed, & then can we better see the kind of progress that can be expected. Under the

present conditions, the best we can do is to try to build up the spiritual life of those who profess Christ now, to do some work on the streets and in various homes as opportunity offers itself directly or indirectly to us, and do our best toward the prospective chapel for Kustendil.

I earnestly entreat the Board, and hope that its active interest in our city will soon secure to us the needed chapel. Thro' it I am sure people are ready to contribute, a whoever contributes toward this objects "lendeth unto the Lord". We are praying daily, that God may appoint persons to serve Him in this particular case.

Yours in the Master's Service,

D. N. Furnajieff

Kustendil, Bulgaria.

March
1901

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Kustendil-1902-1903 Rec'd APR 25 1903

20

Through the Samokov Station and the A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass., to the gentleman in the United States who personally contributes toward the support of the work of the Master in Kustendil, Bulgaria:-

Annual Report of the Work of the Gospel in Kustendil, 1902.

Dear Brother,-

We are nearing the completion of four years of labor for our Master in this city. We give thanks to the giver of all good and perfect gifts for His care of our lives and health. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us", and the future is in His hands.

The numerical results of our labors will not excite much enthusiasm but any one that had seen and known Kustendil four years ago, and could see it now, will notice the great changes in the attitude of the people toward Protestants and Protestantism. Today, I don't have to stand up before any company on the streets to defend the teachings and conduct of the Protestants, because the people have understood that we stand for pure Christianity and they themselves defend us. When I speak now in the open air, I do not speak apologetically for us, but simply unfold the Word of Truth in its simplest and most important meaning for every immortal being. I am telling "the old, old story of Jesus and His Love" over and over again, and I regret to say that our people, though Christian by name, have not the faintest idea what salvation is and whether every sinner can be saved.

During this year we have had

Members of the church	14
Members of the community	45
Lost by removals	5
Infant baptisms	2

Income from collections	levs.85.85
Income for the poor fund	14.135
Income from monthly subscriptions	163.50
Income from church lot	368.50
Income for Xmas tree, presents for children	37.00
Total income of money	levs. 688.985

$1. has varied during the year from 5.80 to 5.20; at 5.50 levs.688.985 =

$125.27

Our Sunday School counts average20; the children's Sunday School average 20; average attendance at preaching services Sunday morning and evening, 58; monthly mothers' meetings, 12; weekly ladies' prayer meetings, 5.

I continue my Thursday evening cottage prayer meetings in turn at the homes of our friends, and recently there has been added one more home wanting their turn Thursdays. I expect two more to be added shortly. Now I visit eight homes in this way and there is one about three miles out of the city, both husband and wife members of the church, but their turn is only occasionally when the weather permits it.

The methods of work we employ:-

1. Try to arouse and interest the homes of our friends by visits, especially on Thursdays.

2. Talks around the city, personally to those with whom I meet and inviting them to our services.

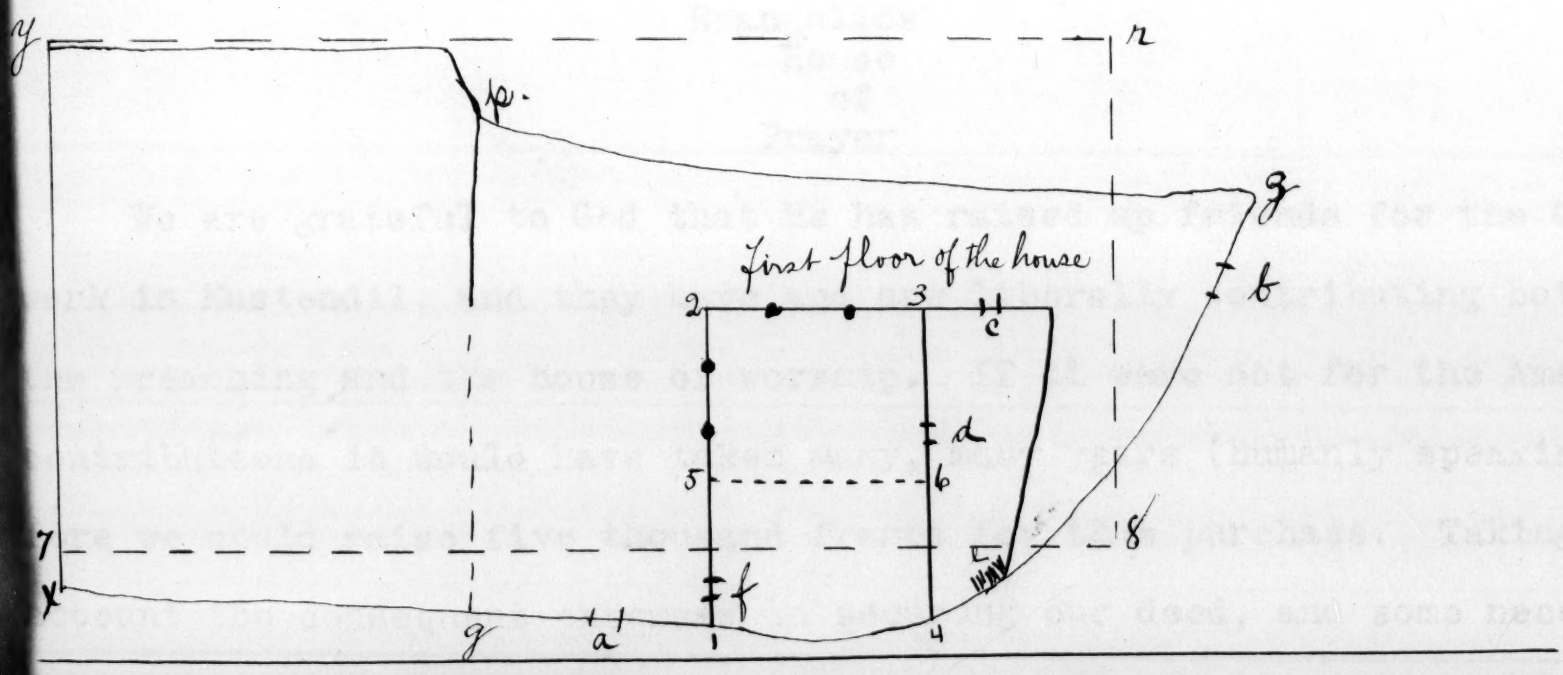
3. Of late we have inaugurated another method, namely, inviting people whom we know, but who are, like Nicodemus, afraid of our name, inviting such ones with a card, giving the time of services and the texts for the sermons.

4. Trying to make young men, who are backward and may be bashful, to feel that we are interested in them and that our home is open for them with all its hospitality. There are some young men in government offices here, and home life to them is an attraction, especially when a lady or ladies are interested in them and can make them feel that interest, as Mrs. Furnajieff can do it. In this field we feel encouraged and mean to continue the good work.

We try to act toward every body so that people will think us as social, interested in them, and making no difference of persons , no respecters of persons.

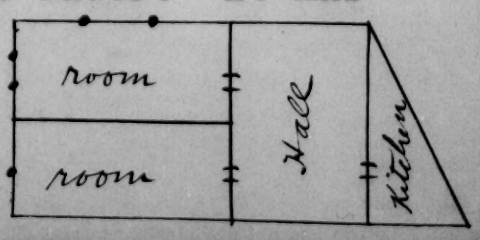
Each of the above methods is bringing in evidence of its good results. One of the most encouraging things I can mention in this report is the purchase we have made of a house and lot for church purposes.

Let me try to sketch roughly the exact location and condition of the house and lot. First of all, it is found about two hundred and fifty yards from the main square in the centre of the city, thus being a very central place and at the same time accessible for both the bold and timid Nicodemuses. It is a sunny, healthy, open and among reasonable and appreciative neighborhood. So far I have not been able to think of another place in the city that would be preferable for the purpose we have in view. Here's the diagram:



x, y, z, is the whole place
a and b are gates from streets
1, 2, 3, 4 is the room fitted for worship
side 1, 2 is seven meters
side 2,3 is four meters and 78 cent.
dots 5,6 was a wall now torn down
c is entrance to the hall
d is door for the meeting room
f is the entrance for the public
e is stair-case for second floor
The dots signify windows
Dotted line 7, 8 is where the city plan takes our premises in the future
x,y is the depth of the lot, and it is 25 meters. Also by the new city plan we are to have a front (7,8) of 26 1/2 meters. Dotted lines y,r and r,8 is to be our future border line.

The second floor is exactly the measure of the first floor. It has two rooms and one little kitchen, as the diagram shows.



The size of the meeting room is exactly the size of our

two rooms on the second floor, which serves for the parsonage. Both floors are small for their purposes, but we must be content now with what we have. The whole house is built very cheap and therefore it is very, very cold. The cold spell last November and December was so hard on Mrs. Furnajieff that she has consequently received a very bad rheumatism, which makes her suffer terribly now and who knows when she will get cured of it. Her health recently has been quite delicate and various complaints have made us regret that we did enter the house in the fall.

Now we intend to put up a sign so that every body will hear and understand the regular preaching place. We think to word the sign thus:

Evangelical
House
of
Prayer

We are grateful to God that He has raised up friends for the Gospel work in Kustendil, and they have and are liberally contributing both for the preaching and the house of worship. If it were not for the American contributions it would have taken many, many years (humanly speaking) before we could raise five thousand francs for this purchase. Taking into account the consequent expenses in securing our deed, and some necessary refittings, we owe now about 155 francs, beside the 500 francs which we borrowed from our good brethren the missionaries. The Lord will provide.

Pray for Kustendil that now with a regular house of worship, His Gospel may have free course, many be converted and gladdened with the salvation news, and the Lord be glorified.

Mrs. F. Has a big class of children, hopeful and encouraging.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) D. N. Furnajieff.

Kustendil, Jan. 15, 1903.

two rooms on the second floor, which serves for the parsonage. Both floors are small for their purposes, but we must be content now with what we have. The whole house is built very cheap and therefore it is very, very cold. The cold spell last November and December was so hard on Mrs. Turnajieff that she has consequently received a very bad rheumatism, which makes her suffer terribly now and who knows when she will get cured of it. Her health recently has been quite delicate and various complaints have made us regret that we did enter the house in the field.

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Mrs. T. has a big class of children, hopeful and encouraging.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) D. M. Turnajieff.

Kustendil, Jan. 15, 1903.

Austrian Corr.
Received Apr. 25, 1903

MAY 25 1900

Report of Monastir Station for the year ending May 1st 1900.

Dear Brethren of the European Turkey Mission.

At the close of the last annual meeting, Miss Cole went to Switzerland for the summer and Miss Matthews - after visiting Philippopolis - proceeded to Dresden. Both returned to the station, Aug. 30, much benefited by their vacation. Rev. E. B. Haskell and family remained in Monastir until the end of August. Mr. Baird spent ten days with us in August, Mrs. Baird visited us a week in September, and Dr. House favored us with a week in February. For much kind assistance cheerfully rendered by all these friends we are sincerely grateful. Mr. and Mrs. Bond and Miss Cole attended the helpers' convention at Salonica in September. Miss Matthews spent six days at Salonica, in January, for the benefit of her health. Mr. Bond as delegate from our mission attended the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, at Philippopolis, in April, being accompanied by Mrs. Bond.

Work at the station has gone on about as usual with the girls' boarding school, preaching, S. School, three Christian Endeavor societies and Mrs. Bond's mothers' meeting, cradle-roll and medical treatment. Latterly, the attendance on preaching has increased while the S. School has been crowded. Aside from

Bulgarian, classes are frequently taught in Albanian, Wallachian, Servian and Greek. Lest we encroach upon the special report of the girls' Boarding School by the teachers, we will merely state that the school was never in a more satisfactory condition.

The church has secured the services of Mr. G. Petroff for this year, also. He teaches a rather diminutive boys' school - the total attendance at present being the smallest possible even number - and assists the acting pastor, Mr. Pond, in preaching and other church work. It was agreed that Mr. Petroff was to receive a grant in aid of L.T. 20 from the station, while the church would make up the balance deemed necessary for his support. A subscription list was circulated and after less than £6 was pledged the paper was handed in to the treasurer as completed. The following Sunday the church was told by their gentle pastor that if the list were not increased very considerably he would resign the pulpit. The list quickly ran up to over £16, and that without any aid from the Missionaries. It is noteworthy that more than one half the amount is subscribed by Albanians. Mr. Petroff occupies a somewhat difficult position and deserves praise for the way in which he has conducted. There is marked improvement in his pulpit ministrations, and his good wife and well ordered children count not a little for helpful influence.

Our friends are trying to secure their recognition by the government as a seperate civil community. The first appeal

appeal to the Governor-general met a flat refusal, with the remark "we don't have such a thing in my vilayet." But correspondence with Mr. Boyajian, Protestant vekil at Constple., resulted in an order for the vali to examine the status of the Protestants here; and he has set about it in quite a cordial manner.

Our preacher for Enidje (65 mile E.) and Voden, (45 S.E.) Mr. Burneff, has resided at the latter place since October. He reports small congregations, but with a little increase in both cities. The relatives of Mr. Turpchanoff, of Voden, our other Bulgarian helper, by whom for a long time he was cruelly persecuted, have all become friendly. The mother, who refused to speak to Mrs. Bond, sends us a jar of sweets. The father, who drove his son out of the house, weeps at remembrance of his unnatural conduct and invites him to invoke a blessing at the family table where the son is welcomed, now. The wife, who gave her vile tongue free scope and ran away, loves to join in prayer with her husband, and in the absence of the latter conducts family worship herself. And a married brother, residing in Voden is a regular attendant on Mr. Burneff's preaching.

Mr. Turpchanoff has visited all the out-stations, his last tour occupying four months. His education is quite limited, but since conversion he has been an earnest student of the scriptures and is developing into a strong Bible worker. He is especially happy in personal conversation, his ready wit serving him well in meeting objections, while his evident sincerity and affection for the truth attract attention.

Mr. Sinas, ~~our~~ Albanian preacher at Kortcha ~~(30 S.W.)~~ was absent from his post - by permission - nearly four months, engaged, at Constantinople, in the transliteration of the New Testament and Psalms from the Greek lettering to the new and popular Albanian alphabet. His Sunday services are well attended by a hopeful class of young people. Aside from evangelical work Mr. Sinas teaches ~~some~~ in the girls' school. The attendance at the school has gone up to over forty, ~~number being~~ many have been turned away from lack of accommodation. Miss Kyrias writes of the joy of the teachers in their work, praises the excellent behavior of the girls and notes their interest in Bible study. Mohammedan parents are still forbidden to send their daughters, but a number of them quietly gather in the harem of one of the boys and are taught by a graduate of the school - a Christian. An attempt has been made to assassinate the governor because of his friendliness for the Christian population. We heartily wish for this good ruler a long and happy life at Korteha.

In our touring, this year, we have been much encouraged, excepting that in Kruchevo (30 S.) the people were not very responsive. However, even there, we secured good audiences the first Sunday, and during the week, many boys and girls came to sing with the baby-organ and learn scripture texts.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond have spent, altogether, sixty-two days in touring.

At Resen (15 W.) the people are in revolt against the bishop for attempting to divert school funds to strictly ecclesiastical purposes. On receiving £1. recently, this bishop made mention, in a church service, of a deceased woman of Resen, and informed the congregation that, since her death, forty days before, her spirit had visited many places far and near and among the rest had looked into all their houses to see if they had done their duty by her in praying for her. When last in Resen we were instrumental in reconciling two prominent orthodox families that had been a long time at swords' points, much to the astonishment of the natives and to the benefit of our Christian influence.

More time has been given to Prilep (20 N.E.) than to any other outstation; and in order to more effectual effort we have rented a house with a large audience room, excellently located. The room is usually crowded with a most respectful audience at the several Sunday services. We could never persuade women and girls to come to a khan but they come readily now. At our last visit there, of nearly a fortnight, we were delighted to have over fifty bright school-girls attend Mrs. Poole's special meetings on Sunday. And nearly every week day they fairly poured in upon us to listen to gospel teaching that is new to most of them. They caught on, at once, to the little thumb and finger prayer, "Lord, be thou my helper" and memorised verses from the Bible. One enthusiastic girl having learned "God is Lord

the world", wrote it out on the black-board at school that all might learn it by heart. The teacher offered no objection but encouraged the girls to come to us, saying, "These missionaries explain the Bible much better than we can". On a previous visit we were invited to a big family dinner at the house of the wealthiest Bulgarian in the city, the time being changed from Sunday to Monday evening in order to secure our presence. We are certainly gaining ground in Philep, and after each visit we increasingly wonder that still there are no out and out followers. As to Protestants the city is full of them. A hopeful feature of the situation is the fact that in nearly every shop and store you may find a copy of the Bible in whole or in part; and we have frequently found the owners reading them.

Whichever way we face, in scanning the Monastir field with its estimated population of 1,300,000, wants loom up that are quite appalling.

The kingdom of Roumania contributes an enormous sum of money for the support of well equipped Wallachian schools in all the towns and in many of the villages of Macedonia, but we cannot provide a single preacher to proclaim to this enterprising people in their own tongue - the word of life.

Similarly, thousands of liras are annually appropriated by Greece for the Greek speaking people, and we are forced to leave untouched, large portions of our field where Greek is the

dominant language.

While the Sultan is nervously hastening his battalions here and there on the frontier to guard his precious Albania, and Greece, Montenegro, Servia, Austria, &c. are scheming for its capture, we, the accredited representatives of the King of kings have entered but a single city when nearly the whole province is open to us. We are compelled to inform a promising Albanian, just graduating from the Union Theological Seminary, New York, who longs to help his countrymen, that there are no funds in hand for his support; and the Albanians must wait. Oh, how long they have waited already, and living - and dying, too - just over the fence from Christian Europe. God have mercy on them, and on us, and on the churches of favored America.

In behalf of the Mission, very respectfully submitted.

L. Bond.

Monastir, May 1. 1900.

the year ending May 1, 1900

Annual Report. Monastir.

May 1. 1900.

Rooms.

MAY 25 1900

Report of the American School for Girls, Monastir, Turkey in Europe.
1899-1900.

To the Members of the Eur. Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends;

In the first lines of this, our annual report, we wish to acknowledge the loving care of our Heavenly Father, which has been manifested in so many ways during the last ten months.

This school-year, which draws to its close, has been most exceptional in the freedom from illness of teachers and pupils. No long nor serious sickness has come to us. Only one girl has required the use of the sick-room, and that for but two days. Very little medical assistance has been necessary. All this is the more remarkable in view of the increase in attendance.

The year opened Sept. 13, 1899, with ten boarders and ten day-pupils. Within a week the number of boarders was doubled, and later two others came, making the

total number of boarders twenty two, the largest in the history of the school, and an increase of eight over last year. There have been fourteen day-scholars, six more than last year; giving a total enrollment of thirty six, a gain of fourteen. Five nationalities are represented; Bulgarian, Albanian, Servian, Roumanian and Austrian. English is the language of the school, and all branches of mathematics have been taught in it. Failure, in certain cases, to make the required progress seems due to lack of ability, rather than the change of language. The Fourth class, consisting of one Bulgarian, one Albanian and one Servian, has been taking Bible study, Geometry, Physics, Literature and History, in English satisfactorily. We do not know whether these girls will go elsewhere for further study, or will teach, next year. Whatever may be before them, of home or school life, we do pray that they may be fully consecrated to their Lord and Savior, and

be ready to follow "in His steps", as they have pledged themselves to do. The warm love and interest of all their teachers will go with them as they leave the school where each, beginning in the primary department, has studied eight or more years. We trust that they will have a part in the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom.

At present, The pupils are graded as follows: Fourth class, three; advanced second class, three; second class, three; first class, five; preparatory, nine, and primary, ten.

During the fall term one new pupil showed such a determination to disobey rules, that when she went to her home in Prelep for the Christmas vacation, her return was conditioned upon future good behavior. As she was unwilling to to make any promises, she remained at home, and a cousin, from the same place, would not come back without her. From the time of their leaving, the spirit of the other girls improved noticeably, and

and we have been thankful to see the efforts put forth, even by the younger girls, to keep the rules and to be quiet and orderly.

At the beginning of the new year, several expressed their purpose to live for Christ. While with some of them there may not have been a real change of heart, we see evidences that others have met with this change; and we pray that each one may become a true Christian before the year closes, — deliberately and intelligently choosing to follow Christ. One half of the boarders are church members.

Dr. Howe's annual visit to the school, as a trustee, was made in February, and special meetings held at that time brought blessings to many hearts.

The School Christian Endeavor Society is prosperous. All its officers are pupils.

The teaching has been done with the efficient help of two Bulgarian assistants, Miss Pavlova and Miss Bucheva. The solid Christian character of the former, her

consecration to the work, taking no account of hours of service, and her personal influence over the girls, are invaluable to the school. Miss Bushera, of our class of '92, is giving good satisfaction, and is very efficient in oversight of the domestic department, all the housework except washing of floors, being done by the boarders. About one hour a week of practice teaching has been done by each member of the fourth class.

In September, Mr. Bond kindly directed the building of the drying room, for which a special appropriation of twenty five liras was granted, and for which we are very grateful. Our bath house was enlarged, at the same time, to permit its weekly, instead of fortnightly, use by each girl.

The school has outgrown its own building, and since the departure of Mr. Baird and family, rooms in the dwelling formerly occupied by them have been used for dormitories, science room, and primary department, (for

which no suitable room exists in the larger building, and one teacher has a room there. The space available for dormitories will not allow us to receive thirty boarders, with any degree of comfort, while other accommodations are now sufficient for that number.

Should the school be allowed the use of this second building, permanently, a lean-to at the west end could be raised another story, increasing the dormitories to the required size. The house would then be well adapted to the needs of the school. With this hope before us, we ask that this provision may be allowed, the estimated expence of alterations being twenty five liras. If the school should not be given the use of the above mentioned dwelling, for the future, it is imperative that steps be taken at once to provide an equivalent for it.

The charge for day-tuition is ten

piasters per month in the lower grades, and twenty in the classes. A reduction is made where needed. Two families have refused to send their girls, not because they cannot pay the sum required, but because they hold that the school should be entirely free to all Protestants. The teachers not concurring in this opinion, special aid was offered in both cases, but pride forbade its acceptance. Five and one half liras have been received from day pupils since September. There is a slight improvement in payments for boarders.

There has been no opportunity for touring by the teachers. It is hoped that a part of the summer vacation can be spent in that way.

With a prayer that God's blessing may rest, not only upon this school, but upon all the work of our Mission and of our Board, this report is

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the American teachers,

Mary L. Matthews.

1899-1900.

JUL 23 1900
JUL 25 1900

Report of Monastir Station, from May 11 to July 4, 1900.
To Rev James L. Barton, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.

Miss Cole and Miss Matthews returned from Salonica immediately on close of Annual Meeting. Mrs. Bond and I returned via Enidje & Voden, spending 17 days en route. The heavy rains made traveling exceedingly difficult and even dangerous, but we reached home at last, in safety. The work in Enidje is not making much apparent progress, although there is quite enough to warrant our continuing it. All the meetings were fairly well attended and no sign of opposition was manifested. I enclose a picture I took of the family at whose house we were kindly entertained. Mr. Kokonche is a model Christian. His wife - standing at his left - was educated in our Samokov school. Next to his brother stands an unmarried sister who has recently passed through a remarkable experience. While at the R. Catholic hospital in Salonica she submitted to a severe and exceedingly doubtful surgical operation. The sisters were distracted because she would neither kiss the crucifix nor take chloroform. She said she was praying direct to Jesus every moment of the operation. Unfortunately she is engaged to a man who is addicted to drink. I enclose an unsatisfactory photo of the desolate appearing site of Pella, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. Pella is three miles East of Enidje on the carriage road to Salonica. The object on the horizon is a bit of ancient wall with no suggestion of what it may have been originally. Just over the bridge is a vigorous fountain and a strong stone reservoir

which we can easily believe was standing long before the time of the world conqueror. The man standing by the hollow tree is our Enidje and Vodena preacher. The one kneeling is a Protestant of Enidje and his boy Alexander stands by him munching a piece of bread. The one "squat like a toad" is an Albanian who was tramping to Salonica. A sudden shower prevented my obtaining other views and we mounted our donkeys for shelter in a near village where we were very hospitably entertained by the priest. We came to Vodena in a drenching rain and left in a terrible cloud burst which ~~made~~ have with the R.R. track so that at one point we had to be transferred to another train. Unfortunately, the silk-worm season had just begun and the people were all engaged in this absorbing industry. Nevertheless we accomplished several interesting meetings and exchanged many calls. Our good preacher and his wife are steadily growing in favor with the people.

Mr. Tsilka arrived a fortnight ago, accompanied by his bride. For various reasons it would seem best for them not to engage at once in work for the Albanians. Possibly they may settle, for the present at Radovish, in the Salonica field. Mrs. Tsilka makes a very favorable impression.

School exhibitions are now in order. Our diminutive boys' school led off, June 19th. and the two small boys quite covered themselves and their teacher with glory. We hope there will be more boys and even more glory next year.

Our G.B.S. closed last Tuesday. The exercises were of unusual

excellence. The girls never appeared to such good advantage. Three of them completed their course & were awarded Diplomas. Their class motto was "Not for self, but for others". The audience remained attentive to the end, listening patiently even to the English and many of the exercises received - as they merited - hearty applause. Miss Stone being unexpectedly detained at Salonica was not able to arrive until just at the close. I will enclose a photo of the school.

The next morning, at daylight, Miss Stone, Mrs. Pond and I started for Korcha where we arrived in the evening. The road is safe now and we travled without any guard. The girls' school closed on Thursday. Judging by the behavior of the audience I would say that the girls acquitted themselves admirably, reflecting much credit upon the teachers. Many prominent Albanian boys were present and they gave the closest attention to the exercises. At the close I had the pleasure of speaking a few words, Miss Kyrias kindly interpreting for me. The former Mohammedan patrons of the school regret exceedingly that they are not allowed to send their daughters any more. The governor returned my brief call of Friday with a very long call on Saturday. He is an excellent official in many respects but it is a pity that he affiliates with the Greek rather than with the pure Albanian party. On Sunday we had a colporteur to interpret for us. Mrs. Pond had a well attended mothers meeting on Monday. Miss Stone returned to Monastir on Saturday and Mrs. Pond and

I came home, Tuesday, July 3rd. The same day Miss Stone returned to Salonica.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated at the school according to an interesting program prepared by the teachers and conducted by Miss Cole. Everything passed off well - even the refreshments.

On behalf of the station,

Yours sincerely,

L. Bond.

Monastir, July 5. 1900.

Report of Monastir Station
May 11, 1899 - July 4, 1900

Report of Monastir Station for the year ending July 12. 1901.

Dear Brethren,

At the close of last annual meeting, in Salonica, Miss Cole and Miss Matthews returned at once to the station. Mr. and Mrs. Bond returned after 9 days spent in touring at Enidje and Voden.

The closing exercises of the Girls' Boarding School in June 1900 were unusually interesting. Three girls graduated, representing three nationalities, Servian, Albanian and Bulgarian. The mother of the last, however, being an Albanian. In the last school year 17 boarders and 24 day pupils were entered on the roll. Dr. House came in January as visiting trustee and expressed himself as much pleased with the thoroughness of the teaching and with the morale of the institution. Miss Stone, our other trustee at large, assisted with her presence at the closing exercises this year which were only appreciated by a large and respectable audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond, accompanied by Miss Stone, attended the closing exercises of the girls' school at Kortcha both last year and this and in each case received very favorable impressions. This year the governor honored the occasion by his presence and gave close attention from beginning to end. His hands led off in frequent applause and at the close he

graciously arose and delivered a brief speech to the intent that if we always taught that which he had just heard he and his master, the Sultan, would always be thankful for the school. A large part of the audience was composed of moslems including a number of influential beys.

Fifty names have been on the school roll but only 40 remained as permanent pupils. In accordance with mission action two years ago a boarding department was started last fall with 5 girls. Two of them pay respectively 600 and 700 piastres, silver but the others are from very poor homes and can pay nothing. A Protestant boarding school being a novelty in Albania, no applications from outside were received and so the 5 boarders were taken from the city. For the coming year two applications from other places are already in hand. The trustees, resident in Monastir were evenly divided as to the advisability of starting a boarding school with only local students and so the £7.15. appropriated by the W.B.M.S. could not be used in aid of the 2 dependent girls and the money was returned to the coffers of the Board in December. For 1901 only £9 are appropriated in aid of boarders at Kortcha.

The boys' school in Monastir has had 9 names enrolled but only 5 continued to the end of the year. These have done credit to themselves and to their teacher, Mr. Pehoff.

Work, other than educational has been conducted at the

station on about the usual lines, including preaching, S. School, prayer meeting, 3 Chr. End. Societies, mothers' meeting and medical work. Mr. Bond is again acting pastor of the church with Mr. Petroff as assistant preacher. The latter receives L.T. 40, salary, ½ from the Board and ½ from the church. The contributions of the church, in 1900, for all purposes, amounted to L.T. 29. Two communicants have been received on confession of faith.

Miss Cole spent 12 days and Miss Matthews 5 days in touring at Prilep. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have been absent on tours 106 days. On their last visit to Enidje, in May, two men were received to communion. One of them, a master tailor, has the approval of his orthodox wife and parents and their best room was freely placed at the disposal of Mrs. Bond for holding various meetings for women. All the gatherings in Enidje were well attended and the close attention paid by men and women was an encouraging feature. Our manner of conducting the Lord's supper and administering the rite of infant baptism favorably impressed a number who were present at these services for the first time.

Our preacher, Mr. Furneff, resides at Voden this year but spends a portion of his time in Enidje. He reports that the religious interest in the latter place continues and he regards the outlook as very hopeful.

As at Enidje so at Voden a deeper interest in the gospel message is noted. But thus far only a few are willing to be

known as Protestants, and no one asks to be received to communion. Mr. and Mrs. Turneff are excellent workers.

In Philep we have a good hired house and we go there oftener than to any other place. Full meetings, respectful attention, and apparent reception of our teaching have encouraged us year after year. But faith and patience are still kept on trial. After all the preaching and praying and personal pleading there is not a soul now living in Philep whom we may reckon a convert. The city, nevertheless, is pervaded with our teaching and in every meeting there are numbers who would stand up for us, stoutly, in case of controversy. Similar conditions hold in Lerin and Resen, excepting that in each of these towns there is one church member.

Still, from conversation with various classes - learned and unlearned, rich and poor - we are persuaded that the Bulgarian portion of our field is in a promising condition for missionary effort. The people are humbled. They sorrowfully admit that their church, and school and political machinery fail utterly to meet their needs. In addition, the wide spread business depression tends to make men serious and thoughtful. We dare not think of withdrawing from any point. Would that we had more preachers.

Our preaching colporteur, Mr. Vangel G. Tupchaneff, holds services in all the out-stations and in some places not visited by the missionary. He is a close student of Scripture and in

exceptionally gifted in illustration. Owing to the financial situation book sales have been exceedingly small. But we hope for an improvement. The present season is remarkably fruitful and the wheat harvest promises to be super abundant. In some localities hail has wrought havoc and a few days since a cloud burst resulted in the destruction of 100 houses in the city of Prilep. In the early spring many political suspects were arrested and there were grave fears of a general uprising. But the authorities have succeeded in suppressing all rebellion and the robbing and murdering goes on among the villages about as usual. Many peasants are compelled for safety to leave their homes and take up residence in the cities.

The Albanian work has had the assistance at Kortcha, of Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka, since the middle of September. Mr. Tsilka, in addition to preaching taught in the school, and Mrs. Tsilka, being an American trained nurse, entered many homes and by her skill in healing as well as in nursing won the hearts of rich and poor, alike. But the continuance of Mr. Tsilka as at present is problematical. Thus far he has received no salary from the Am. Board, and only L.T.9 from the legacy of Dr. Thomson. The promise of a number of his classmates in Union Theol. Semy to contribute, for two years at least, at the rate of $20.00 each toward his support has not yet materialized, although at last $75 is said to be on the way to him. Mrs. Tsilka, fortunately, had a small sum of money to her credit but this is rapidly

vanishing. Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka express a strong desire to remain in Albania and we trust it may be accomplished.

Mr. Sinas, the former preacher at Kortcha was sent this spring to occupy the town of Berat, as a working centre. A few days after arriving there the police paid him the compliment of a visit and he was subsequently escorted to Yanina and put in prison. After five days of confinement in a room crowded with 22 fellow prisoners he was released on bail. The governor-general - of unsavory reputation - questioned him closely but no charge was brought against him. At last accounts he was allowed to go to his native village, near Yanina, but was not free to return to Berat or even to Kortcha to rejoin his family. In case the Tsilkas remain at Kortcha we shall want Mr. Sinas to occupy Berat, and shall expect the support of our Legation at Constantinople in the matter.

It is very evident that in order to carry on the Albanian work one or two missionaries should reside in the province itself. At present Kortcha - though not a geographical centre - recommends itself as the city best adapted for a mission station - the climate being exceptionally good and the water wholesome. We therefore beg that one, at least, of the new men under appointment to our mission be assigned, definitely, to Albania. Our native friends earnestly desire this. Just now seems to be the best time. Later on it may be more difficult to win the confidence of the people. A missionary

going now could count on the friendship of the liberal-minded governor, Mehmet Ali Pasha - a veritable Albanian gentleman. Last summer our Albanian Protestant friends formed a committee for the furtherance of the work. This Committee is ready to cooperate, heartily, with us. One object of the Committee is to interest people abroad, and Mr. Tsilka was appointed Corresponding Secretary. But thus far they have failed to secure any funds. It should be noted that the £sterling 20. granted for a number of years by the B.L.M.A. Soc'y toward the salaries of the teachers, are reduced this year to £sterling 15. The contribution from the Bebek church, this year, is reduced to £T. 5.[75]

It may interest you to know that Mr. Pond has received - and accepted - a unanimous call from the Edwards Church, Northampton, Mass., to be their "pastor on the foreign field". God grant that the relation may prove helpful to both parties and to the blessed work which we love in common.

In behalf of the station,

Yours sincerely,

L. Pond.

(over)

July 19

Some added statistics for the Rooms.

Monastir. organized 1873. Pop. of field 1,300,000±.

Missionaries. L. Bond & wife. Misses Cole & Matthews.

1 Church. 60 communicants. 5 added on confession this year.

Average congr. 90. Contributions in 1900 - L.T. 29.

L. Bond acting pastor. G. Petroff asst. preacher

1 G.B. School. 2 Am. & 3½ Native teachers. 17 boarders. 24 day pupils.

1 Boys' school. 9 on roll. 5 permanent pupils.

Voden. 45 miles S.E. Mr. Burnoff, preacher. Average congr. 9.

Enidje. 60 " " " . 8 communicants. Two added this year. Average congr. 16.

Prilep. 21 miles N. Visited frequently. " 25.

Lerin 15 " S., Resen 15 ms. W., & Struga 45 ms. W. have each 1 communicant.

Kortcha. 50 ms. W. Preachers, Mr. Smias until Spring. Mr. Sulka since Sept.

1 G.B. School. 3¼ Native teachers. 40 pupils including 5 boarders.

Berat. 90 ms. W. Preacher Mr. Smias. Arrested soon after arrival there this spring. imprisoned at Yanina 5 days. No charge laid against him. Released on bail but not yet permitted to return to Berat.

One communicant.

Total Native contributions in Monastir field for 1900 - L.T. 116.[00]

Respectfully submitted.

L. Bond.

Monastir, July 4. 1901.

To Boston. Rec'd Aug. 13, 1901

1900-1901.

Report of the American School for Girls.
Monastir, European Turkey.

Dear Friends of the Mission and the Board;

Looking backward over the fourteen months since we were gathered in Salonica for our last Annual Meeting, we can recall abundant reasons for gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His loving care shown in so many ways. Our school year opened Sept. 13, 1900. The total enrolment has been thirty-seven, seventeen of whom were boarders. This is the largest number of boarders we have ever had from places outside of Monastir. The number of day-pupils was six more than last year. The pupils were graded as follows; in the classes twelve, in the preparatory fourteen and in the primary eleven. Five nationalities were represented. The work of the school has been done by two American and three and a half Bulgarian teachers. Two of our Bulgarian assistants, Miss Parleva and Miss Buzheva were with us last year. Miss Penka Setchanova, a graduate of the Bulgarian Gymnasium of Philippopolis, and the daughter of the pastor there, came to us for the first time last Sept., as instructor in Bulgarian language. This has made it possible for Miss Parleva to take up branches more in keeping with the special training she received in New York, and in addition to her teaching she has given valuable assistance in cases of illness. Miss Setchanova has endeared herself alike

to teachers and scholars. Her devotion to her work and her dignified deportment has commanded the respect of all. Miss Bischova gave most of her time to the primary department - with one or two classes in the main school, and the oversight of the cooking done by the girls. We employ no matron, finding this arrangement more satisfactory. By careful management on her part, together with great care on the part of our faithful servant-man in buying provisions, we have been able to keep expenses at very moderate rates, while supplying our boarders with plenty of wholesome food. Miss Sparika Eflemova, a graduate of last year's class, has given half time in teaching in the Primary and Preparatory departments.

We are still going on with English as the language of the school. A few exceptions have been made to accommodate pupils who have entered the more advanced grades without a thorough knowledge of English, by giving them the subjects in Bulgarian. No pupil has yet failed to reach the required standard in any study because of the English. A good knowledge of English is essential in giving our girls a broader education by supplying them with a literature not yet found in Bulgarian. They are thereby fitted to continue their studies after leaving school, which is invaluable to them as teachers. One of the girls who graduated last year is now a teacher in her native city, in the first Protestant school opened for Servian children.

She has often written of the benefit she has received from the English books given her by Miss Stone. Our correspondence is always in English, and her letters are a model of neatness and accuracy. A second, an Albanian goes next fall to the American college at Constantinople to continue her studies there where a knowledge of English is a necessity.

843 piasters currency have been received from day-pupils. Though the charge is not high, 20 piasters per month for girls in the classes, and 10 for those in the primary and preparatory grades, there are still some among our Protestant friends who feel that they should be allowed to send their children for nothing. The love of money, in some who are able to pay, is stronger than their appreciation of their children's training in a Christian school. Reductions have been made in many cases, to meet the needs of the people, but only one child has been received without pay. The attendance has been more regular, and the number of day-pupils has increased each year since a change has been made. There has been a considerable increase in the receipts for boarders. Of the seventeen girls, six paid from three and a half to five liras each. Only two were unable to find any part of the three required, the lowest price for which a boarder is received. This is a reason for encouragement especially when we take into account the long distances from which most of our boarders come and the expense of traveling.

This has been an exceptional year for contagious diseases in all this region. Scarlet and typhoid fevers prevailed for many months. Though we have had more sickness than last year, there has been less than in other boarding-schools of the city, where deaths have occurred and many sick pupils sent home. Our physician attributed the better health of our girls to cleanliness and regularity of living. Three weeks after school opened, one of the girls of the III Class was taken sick with typhoid fever. Though living but four hours from Monastir, she was too ill to be sent home, and was cared for in the mission house in the yard. This was a severe strain upon all the teachers, and we were obliged to send for her mother, who took care of her under the supervision of Miss Powlena. The experience of the latter as nurse in a New York Hospital was worth much to us at that time. We are grateful to our Heavenly Father for sparing her life and keeping the disease from the other members of our household. The sincere thankfulness of the mother and other friends for the care given Denka did much to make up for the extra trouble. She is the only Protestant in her city, and we believe that the Lord has some special work for her to do. On Nov. 8th, after an illness of two weeks with meningitis one of our little primary children was called away from earth. She was a sweet child and one whom we greatly missed. Some months before she taken sick, she was talking with her mother one day

about a little girl who had died, and looking up had said, "Mamma I want to be an angel and go to Heaven". The dear child had her wish.

The spirit of the school has been excellent on the whole. In the fall two girls united with the church. The Christian Endeavor Society under the superintendance of Miss Matthews, has maintained its regular weekly meetings throughout the year. There are 15 active and 9 associate members. Dr. House's annual visit to the school as trustee was made in Feb. He was unable to reach us in time for the meeting of pupils and teachers on the day of prayer for schools and colleges, but was with us on C. E. Decision Day. He preached in our chapel in the morning and conducted an impressive service with the school in the evening. At the last communion season of the school year, our hearts were made glad again, as we saw another of our boarders received into the church. Of the seventeen boarders, twelve are professing Christians.

We are grateful for the grant which makes it possible to visit different places in the interests of the school. 37 days have been spent in touring. Miss Matthews, Miss Cole and Miss Parlera visited Prelep during the summer vacation. In the spring, Miss Buschera, and later Miss Parlera and Miss Setchanova went to Vodena.

With the money which was granted last year for apparatus, we purchased a skeleton and model for ear, eye

and heart. "The dead man", as the skeleton was called by the custom house officials in Salonica, arrived in good condition. Could you have seen the wonder expressed in the faces of some of the pupils as well as by others who came to visit the school, you would not fail to appreciate our need of it. One or two lectures in Physiology have been given by Miss Pavlova to the entire school, with special instruction in the care of the sick. The physiological needs for the present are fairly well supplied, but there is demand for more physical apparatus. We would therefore ask a sum, which though small compared with the needs of the school, will aid much in building up that branch of science.

We would once more urge the necessity of arrangements being made by the Woman's Board, for the permanent occupation by the school, of the mission residence in the same compound. The primary-room, science-room, one recitation room, one dormitory, a third teacher's room, and a second sick room, greatly needed in case of contagious diseases, as this year has proven, are absolutely essential to the proper management of the school. There are no available rooms for these purposes in the school building. Five teachers were occupied for most of the day, and part of the time a sixth recitation-room was needed. We are grateful for the twenty-five pounds given by the W. B. M. I. for raising the lean-to at the west end of the residence, thus giving more dormitory room. This has not been done however, as we are waiting to see what provision will be made for the

permanent use of the building, and we urgently plead that the matter may receive immediate and favorable consideration.

The library in the care of Miss Matthews has advanced steadily in the past few years. A growing interest in solid reading is shown by the girls, and though no special funds have been appropriated for this purpose, additions have been made from time to time.

Good progress has been made by the sewing classes. Miss Matthews has given practical instruction in dress-making, and many of the girls made their own dresses for the public exhibition.

Miss Stone as trustee was with us at the close of the year. She gave a very interesting talk to the girls at the prayer meeting on Sabbath evening.

The public exercises were held on the afternoon of June 21st. The programme consisted of recitations in English and Bulgarian, compositions, singing and gymnastics. Previous to the hour for opening there was a heavy shower, but in spite of the rain the room was filled with an intelligent and attentive audience. The singing under the leadership of Miss Matthews and gymnastics directed by Miss Parlera were specially praised. No class graduated. It is our hope that the girls who shall go out from our school in the years to come whether as graduates or otherwise may show consistant living that it has not been in vain that the light was given to them.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the American teachers,

Harriet L. Cole.

Report of Carlisle Indian
School for Girls.
July 4. for 1900-1901.
Boston Copy.

Rec'd Aug. 13. 1901

1901 July

1901-1902

26

MAY 19 1902

Monastir, Eur. Turkey, Apr. 30, 1902.

To the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Brethren,

Having reached the closing session of our 31st Annual Meeting, we the members of the European Turkey Mission wish to send you, together with reports of the business transacted, our very hearty fraternal greetings.

Measuring time by absorbing events and moving experiences, this Mission has lived much in the months between the convening of its 30th Annual Meeting at Samokov July 12th, 1901 and this April meeting at Monastir. Truly at that time "God kindly veiled our eyes" that we might not be paralyzed by the impending sorrow and anxiety.

We have felt, at times, that our small field perhaps occupied but a minor place in the thought of the public and the interest of the churches compared with the great heathen fields of India, China and Japan. The Lord has seen fit suddenly to thrust it upon public attention in a way which we should not have chosen. Yet we may not question

his wisdom. It certainly is significant that she whose sufferings and strange experiences now give her the ear of the public to a remarkable degree, is among the best fitted of our number by gifts and literary training to make the most of the opportunity. We shall still follow Miss Stone with our prayers that through her He into the fellowship of whose sufferings she has been so largely called to enter (and we in a measure with her) may be exalted before men, and that the cause of extending His blessed sway over the Balkan Peninsula may be so set before the public as to enlist a larger measure of interest in and sympathy with it than ever before.

The Mission as a body does not think it wise to express any opinion on the course which the United States government should pursue in following up the Stone case. We feel sure that the authorities at Washington are doing their utmost to learn all the facts and come to a wise decision how to act. We can only pray that they may be guided aright.

We have reached a crisis which tests, and may soon much more severely test, the

courage and loyalty both of missionaries and native adherents. Conditions in Macedonia, between the tyranny of officials and the tyranny of the revolutionary committee, are fast approaching anarchy. In Bulgaria proper the pusillanimity of the government confronted by the terrorism of the committee produces a condition far from reassuring. Meanwhile the Bulgarian nation's need, nay the Balkan Peninsula's need, of the cleansing, healing Gospel of righteousness which we preach in Christ Jesus is sharply accentuated. Would it not be wrong to desert our erring brothers in the very hour of their infatuation and self-destructive madness? We work on praying and trusting that the saner hour will come, and that God in his mercy will see fit to remove some of those political and social conditions which provoke men to frenzy, or drive them to despair.

Turning to the immediate work of the meeting we would express our great regret that the condition of the country is such as to make it impracticable for

a delegate from the Bulgarian Evangelical Society to attend. It was especially desirable that such a delegate be present to discuss with us the letter addressed to us by the Preachers' Brotherhood, a copy of which was sent to Secretary Barton. The Mission's reply to the letter will be copied on a typewriter & forwarded to Dr. Barton in a few days. It was carefully prepared as to matter and wording. Should the Prud. Committee differ from us on any of the positions taken, or have criticisms to make, we shall be glad to be informed of the fact.

As to supply of the field we can but express our sorrow that the Board feels obliged to refuse to send a missionary to the needy Albanian people. It was not possible to assign to this work either of the two new men sent us this year. The growing work of Salonica Station loudly called for assistance there, while the advancing years of several of our number make it morally certain that there will be vacancies in our ranks before the

new men shall have long been in the harness. We are highly gratified at the excellent quality of the reinforcement which has come to us.

In considering the question of the return of Dr. & Mrs. Kingsbury we were in a strait betwixt our personal affection for them and the lack of suitable conditions for the exercise of Dr. Kingsbury's gifts in our field. We trust that they will continue to bear the mission to the Throne of grace in prayer, and to work for its success in the home land as opportunity shall offer.

The removal of Dr. and Mrs. Haskell from Samokov had been voted two years ago, but postponed because of pressure of need in the Theol. Dept. at Samokov. The reasons for making the transfer this year are sufficiently stated in the resolution in that subject.

Salonica Station felt keenly the lack of a woman to oversee & develop women's work in that field and appealed for Miss M. M. Haskell to take that position. But the very hopeful beginning which she has made with her workers' training class, and in reaching the neglected classes of the city of Samokov

4314

by their assistance, made us loth to overturn this promising experiment by removing her.

This seems the place to call the attention of the W. B. M. I. to the fact that, in spite of several past appeals by us for a new American teacher, the condition of things in the Samokov G. B. S. has been allowed to approach, if it has not already reached, the danger point.

Miss Maltbie's health is good at present, but however young she be in spirit she is reaching a physical age when it is natural that burdens be lightened rather than increased.

Miss Haskell has not the temperament best suited for the principalship of a School, while her interests go out in such other lines that she has already asked to be released from connection with the School altogether. Miss Baird's health is so precarious as to make it problematical whether she can continue teaching from month to month — and to make it practically certain that she can never become Principal of the School. Is it not high time, then, that a young lady be sent

ent to be learning the language & otherwise fitting herself for those duties which may be thrust upon her even before she can become well ~~fitted~~ prepared to take them up? While we hope that Miss Maltbie may long continue to keep her post at the head of the School, we feel that the new teacher should have the scholarship, executive ability & other qualities calculated to make her a worthy successor when the need shall arise.

One motive which prompted the passage of the resolution regarding enlarged accommodations for the Samokov G. B. S. was the following. It is expected that the Orthodox Theol. Sem. and the "Iron School" will soon be removed from Samokov to Sofhia. This is almost certain to cause a decline in price of real estate at Samokov which may bring within our reach the desired property adjoining our G. B. S.

~~Just with~~ As some property originally purchased by the A. B. C. F. M. was turned over to the use of the Women's Boards

when they began separate work. The Mission is not certain just what property is regarded at present as belonging to the various Boards. Our Mission Secretary is instructed to send you data as to how long various buildings have been occupied for various purposes & to ask your instructions regarding their future use.

You will note that the Mission endorses an appeal from Philippopolis Station for an extra grant of 50 £T. for the current year. This need partly arises from the fact that the preacher at the promising & important young station of Bourgas was supported by American friends for three years after his return from study in the U. S. These friends have now diverted their gifts to other objects. Hence unless aid can be found by the Board he must be dismissed & that important sea-port left unworked. We urge that this calamity be averted if possible.

An increased appropriation is

asked for our Publication Department in 1903. So large a proportion of the resources of this Dept. is absorbed by the Bornitza as to cripple its efficiency in furnishing other literature to the People — and in so doing, to cripple the G. and T. Inst. at Samokov by reducing the amount of employment available for indigent students & thus making it impossible for several of them to continue their course of study.

BM

Salonica Station feels that a kindergarten in that city would be a valuable evangelistic agency, and as the amount formerly asked by that Station from the W. B. M. for salary of Miss Stone's assistant, expense of her class for Bible Readers, etc. will not be needed next year, we hope a grant may be made of the 50 £T. asked for salary of a native kindergarten teacher, expense of fitting up a room, purchasing materials, etc.

On the whole we have had a harmonious and successful meeting. The cheering news which has come to us

while our sessions were in progress of the addition of seventeen (17) new members to Bansko Church on confession of faith April 20th, after said church had been pasterless for nine months, together with reports of interest in other places, shows that despite unfavorable political and economic conditions, "the Spirit of God is not bound". May we go forward "in the strength of His might", glad that our Leader is the living Christ whose resurrection the Eastern Church is just now celebrating.

Yours in His service,
On behalf of the Mission,
Edward B. Haskell
Committee.

Rec'd May 18 1902.

Monastir, April 24th 1902
Rev. Edward B. Haskell
of the committee on progress

1901-1902

27

MAY 19 1902

Report of Monastir Station for the year ending Apr. 23. 1902

Dear Brethren of the European Turkey Mission.

The statistics of this station are unusually meagre this year, but we take some comfort in the fact that "there is nothing so uncertain as figures unless it be facts". The fact is it is utterly impossible to write out a strictly accurate and comprehensive account of missionary work for any one year. There are in operation, for good and for evil, secret forces which evade our scrutiny and evident forces of uncertain tendency and strength which we cannot properly estimate. Suffice it, that it is God's own work, that it is surely advancing and that He has suffered us to remain in it another year.

At the close of last annual meeting, where all the members of the station were present, Mr. and Mrs. Bond returned to Monastir and Miss Cole went to the U. States on furlough. Miss Matthews remained to visit in Samakov and returned Aug. 26. In October Mr. and Mrs. Bond made a tour of 16 days to Voden and a tour of 5 days in April. In March they made a visit of a week to Salonica. Miss Matthews spent 15 March days in Salonica in the interest of dentistry and on her return was accompanied by Dr. House who came as visiting trustee

of the European Turkey Mission
April 23, 1902
Monastir Station

to inspect the girls' school. Last week we were favored with a flying visit from Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Clark.

Work at the station has been conducted along usual lines. Miss Matthews, in the absence of Miss Cole - whose return in the summer is hoped for - has been fortunate in securing a most efficient corps of assistant teachers and under her supervision the Girls' Boarding School is enjoying a year of exceptional prosperity. Faithfulness, thoroughness, neatness and cheerfulness are much in evidence. There are 22 boarders and 18 day scholars and it is believed that every one of these 40 girls is sincerely trying to do right. The change wrought in some few cases is amazing. There is immediate need of more class rooms and Dormitory space and it was our intention to enlarge Residence No. 1 this summer as authorized by the Mission. The W. B. M. I. in addition to a special grant for the purpose allows us to use T. L. 36, the balance unexpended from the school appropriation in 1901. But the letter from Secy. Barton of Mrch. 24 raises the question of ownership. We presume Res. No. 1 is still the property of the A. B. C. F. M. and we hesitate to expend upon it the funds of the W. B. M. I. Enclosed is a plan of the school premises and Res. No. 1, from which it may be clearly seen that the former should naturally absorb the latter. It would be very difficult to conceive of any satisfactory enlargement of the school building.

Mr. Bond is still acting pastor of the Monastir church, superintendent of S. School, and Pres. of Chr. Endeavor Society for men. We regret that we cannot report a single addition to the church by confession the past ten months. Yet Sunday services have been better attended than ever before, Mr. Pehoff, the pulpit assistant, preaches with greater spiritual unction. The S. School is often crowded and the prayer-meetings have been fairly well sustained. Several students from the Bulgarian and Wallachian schools are regular attendants at the three Sunday services. We are much interested in an old widow who never fails to appear at every meeting open for women. Her presence in all sorts of weather is an impressive object lesson. She prefers to sit on the bare floor close to the pulpit where she can drink in every word: and what she hears she regularly gives out to her household and acquaintances during the week. Mrs. Bond has accomplished considerable medical work and continues the monthly mothers' meeting and Cradle Roll. The Woman's Chr. End. Soc'y is as active as ever. In order to encourage the reading habit a small circulating library has been placed in the chapel. A large hand printed roll containing the 10 commandments and the Apostles' creed has been placed back of the pulpit - the gift of five colporteurs of the Br. & For. Bible Soc'y, four of whom are members of the church. The regular Sunday collections for the year 1901 amounted to 1208 piastres. Aside from this many special

contributions were made and 1630 piastres were given toward the support of Mr. Petroff, who in addition to preaching teaches the boys department of the girls' school. The Chr. End. societies, the Cradle Roll and some of the S. School classes also regularly contribute money which is used for various worthy objects near and far. ~~The coming of Father and Mother Chr. Endeavor Clark was a veritable God send.~~ ~~Our~~ The three Endeavor societies - one for men, one for women and one for the school - were organized 10 years ago. Mrs. Clark organized another in the school for the little juniors. During the brief stay of our friends we listened to most effective addresses both at the school and in the chapel. It was significant that so many men were ready at this most busy time of the year to close their shops an hour before sunset in order to be present. We are confident of lasting benefit from the visit of Dr. and Mrs. Clark.

Our preacher at Kortcha, Albania, severs his connection with us at the end of this month in order to enter the service of the Br. & For. Bible Soc'y. During the year he has attended to his duties faithfully, the attendance on Sunday services averaging 30. In addition to preaching he has assisted in the girls' school. We are sorry to part with Mr. Sinas, but the salary we give barely suffices to support him and possibly he may accomplish more in literary work for the Bible Society for which he is specially fitted. At this writing we learn with great pleasure that Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka are finally done with the

ridiculous gov't examinations at Salonica and are now free to return to their work in Albania to which their lives have been consecrated. We hope they will soon be reestablished at Kortcha where their services are so much needed. The school at Kortcha reports 45 pupils of whom 8 are boarders. The principal, Miss Kyrias, is delighted with the earnestness of the girls in study, their progress, and improvement in deportment. Girls who were never taught to mind at home are developing into models of obedience in the school. Miss Kyrias writes "Special attention is given to their spiritual training, which is the first and highest aim. This year we have a graduating class of two scholars and hope that some day they will prove to be of use to their own nation which is in great need of workers." We are sorry the Prudential Committee do not find the way clear for the appointment of a new missionary especially for the Albanians. We fear the Board is missing a grand opportunity.

Our preacher for Voden and Enidje is much encouraged. The attendance on Sunday services averages 15 in each place. Two of the Enidje members are pedlars of small wares among the near villages, and they gladly improve the opportunity to present the gospel of free salvation. Their honest dealing in contrast with other pedlars adds emphasis to their speech. Another member who has borne severe persecution for years in his village home is now the respected headman of the village. In this delicate position he exhibits remarkable tact. Recently

the Turkish bey who lords it over the village summoned all hands to plough his fields on a certain Sunday. But our brother instead of turning out with his team of buffaloes tramped into the city as usual to attend service. Being called up to explain why others would work and he alone refused he pointed out to the bey that the others had scant respect for Sunday and would really prefer to be called out to work on that day rather than give him of their time on their own regular working days, while he would gladly work for him any week day rather than take an hour of God's time for secular labor. The Turk was abundantly satisfied.

The Boden friends are quickened this year so that they agitate the question of securing an eligible site for a chapel in the near future. To this end they bring their contributions every week. One of them manufactured a pretty collection box of peculiar construction, having the regulation aperture for the drop but no door for getting access to the content when it is filled. He said it didn't come to his head about getting the cash out. he was only thinking of getting it in. "Never mind", said he, "let's fill the box as quickly as possible, then we'll get together and smash it to pieces and count the money and I'll provide a new box - with door." Miss Burneva, the eldest daughter of our preacher at Boden, has an interesting meeting, Sunday afternoons, with the children, the number varying but often reaching to 60 or more. But the interest never seems to vary, Miss Burneva being peculiarly

gifted for such work. This is voluntary service on her part while remaining at home, this year, to recuperate her health. During the recent tour of Mr. and Mrs. Bond to Voden one man was admitted to communion after passing a rigid examination. He has profited by a year or two of bitter persecution. It is quite possible that his wife may desert him now. His father has come to services a number of years but lacks the courage of his convictions. Both are carpenters. Once, when repairing a village church the son applied his unsanctified saw to an old faded holy picture that had been laid aside, and worked it up into a door panel. The father was shocked and the poor priest was horrified. But our iconoclast assured them he was feeling no ill effects, the picture alone had suffered and it was evident that the thing could neither protect itself or its worshipers.

We have been saddened by the death of our colporteur evangelist, Mr. Vangel G. Tupchaneff. For over four years he had been a faithful helper and was developing admirable qualities. But a lingering cough was the harbinger of hasty consumption and he passed away in November without the slightest fear of death. He died at Voden in the home of his parents who vainly endeavored to have him make confession to the priests and partake of communion at their hands. In place of our deceased brother we have engaged Mr. Dovan D. Marmaroff, who was for several years in the employ of the Br. & For. Bible Soc'y. He was once a student in the Coll. & Theol. Inst. at Samokov and in several

respects is well filled for the position.

You will observe that a very limited amount of touring has been accomplished by missionaries. This is to be attributed to the political conditions in our field which render it totally unsafe for us to travel. We have heeded the cautions from the Rooms, from our consul and from native friends. Even colporteurs do not venture to visit the Monastir villages where there exists a veritable reign of terror. And it is not much more tolerable in the towns. Prilep, Resen and Lerin are centres of revolution. The Bulgarian bishop fears to visit Prilep since it is known that he does not fully endorse the methods of the Macedonian Committee. It is a deplorable state of affairs - deplorable for all nationalities and unfavorable for the prosecution of missionary work.

We have shared in the common grief over the vile captivity of Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka as well as in the joy and praise over their release. This inexplicable providence has not been to us an unmixed evil for it has drawn us so often to the throne in intercessory prayer, repeating the experience of 18 years ago when our sainted brother, Mr. Kyrias, the apostle to the Albanians, was held in cruel captivity a like period of time. We still pray that the later great wrong may be overturned into an exceeding great blessing both to our suffering sisters and to the people for whose souls they would gladly suffer.

In behalf of the station,

Respectfully submitted,

L. Bond.

Monastir, Apr. 23. 1902

The yearly meeting Apr. 23, 1902
Received May 19, 1902

Rec'd MAY 8 1903

Report of Monastir Station for the year ending Apr. 7, 1903.

To the Prudential Committee, Boston.

Dear Brethren,

Soon after the close of annual meeting, which was held in April, 1902, at this station, Mr. and Mrs. Bond made a tour to Enidje, Vudnishta and Salonica, occupying in all 23 days. Interesting meetings were held and in Enidje 2 persons were received to communion. At Salonica Mrs. Bond was obliged to submit for the third time to the surgeon's knife. Stopping at the hotel with us was a Turkish family of our acquaintance. The son and 2 daughters formerly attended, as day pupils, our school in Monastir. They were exceedingly friendly and appeared to enjoy religious conversation. The older daughter evidently appreciated the gift of an English Bible in which Mrs. Bond marked special passages. The father regretted that the arbitrary ruling of the Sultan forbade his placing the younger daughter in our boarding department. It is gratifying to see such excellent impressions made by our institutions upon intelligent Mohammedans.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond attended the closing exercises of the Kortcha Girls Boarding School, June 17. We noted a marked improvement in the general appearance of the pupils. Two girls graduated and their essays elicited hearty applause. The room was crowded, as usual, the fine looking Albanian governor-brother-in-law of the present grand vizier occupying the seat of honor. Rev. Mr. Hodgson,

Monastir Apr. 23, 1902

of the Br. & For. Bible Soc'y, made the speech of the occasion - through an interpreter - and the governor added a few words of encouragement. It was with some difficulty that we accomplished this trip, the vali of Monastir fearing to have us go over the road. But our Consul insisted and finally the government provided a strong mounted escort, numbering at times 16 men. It was interesting to note the spot at the edge of the beautiful Presba Lake where the post was attacked shortly before, 4 guards and 3 horses being killed; and further on the place where 30 brigands waylaid the elder Kyria's brother and carried him up the mountain side to a terrible captivity; and on reaching the end of our long days journey to be informed that a merchant with his wife and child were captured the day before not far from Korcha, two of their guards being killed.

The closing exercises of the Monastir girls' Boarding School passed off most successfully. Never before had the school appeared to better advantage. Compared with Korcha the applause here is rather faint; which is readily accounted for by the fact that in the former place the audience is made up of Albanians, and they love to hear their language in the only school where the Sultan allows its free use. But in Monastir the Bulgarian tongue is positively distasteful to very many, while English is almost wholly incomprehensible.

Miss Matthews is deserving of high commendation for the able manner in which she managed the school during the year in which Miss Cole - the principal - was absent on furlough.

During the summer vacation Miss Matthews made a tour

largely in the interests of the school, in the Salonica field. She was accompanied by her first assistant, Miss Pavlova, and was absent 21 days.

Miss Cole returned from the U.S. Aug. 30 and received a hearty welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond visited Salonica in October, where Mr. Bond submitted to a surgical operation and thence we went to Enidje and Voden, spending a profitable week in each place. In November we spent 10 days in Philip. In all our touring Mrs. Bond found the women eager to listen to the truth.

Work at the station has been well sustained. Our church has received three new members. But on the other hand two members have been expelled and three suspended temporarily. One of the deacons, also, has been deposed from office for yielding to the wish of his son and allowing the marriage of the latter at his home in the orthodox manner with priests, drinking and dancing. But there are encouragements. Preaching services are usually well attended and young people flock to the S. School. At the annual meeting in January Mr. Bond refused to act longer as pastor and the church has extended a call to Rev. J. J. Letchanoff, of Philippopolis, offering a salary of £T. 80 a year and £10 for traveling expenses, one half to be granted from station funds.

Mr. Petroff will continue to preach and teach until July. We have 4 Christian Endeavor Societies, including one in the G. B. School.

The school rejoices in a considerable enlargement of Res. No. 1, thus providing 2 additional class-rooms and a fine large dormitory, at a cost of £92. To Miss Matthews is due almost entirely the credit for the planning and building of this valuable addition.

Mrs. Bond conducts a helpful mothers' meeting each month and

accomplishes considerable medical work. The Greek bishop occasionally amuses himself - and us - by anathematizing our church and school.

At Kortcha, Mr. Tsilka has been much encouraged. His earnest preaching is impressive and a few men have become deeply interested. Young men and boys are sent now and then by the Greek party to make disturbance; but the meetings are much more orderly than heretofore. The new Greek bishop is a good man as bishops go, as he preaches fairly good sermons every Sunday, frequently curses the Masons - as Protestants are styled there - and threatens diree vengeance on all who have dealings with us. The Greek consul of Monastir recently visited Kortcha and the government at once sent policeman who seized the permit of our school and a number of text books. Miss Kyrias pluckily refused to allow them to touch her private library without authorization from Mr. Bond and would not give up the key to Mr. Tsilka's room in which his books were stored - Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka having come to Monastir, en route for America, a few days before. As soon as we learned the facts in the case, our active acting consul, Mr. Kral, called upon the Governor-general, and extracted a promise that the permit and text books should be restored, immediately, and that the books of Mr. Tsilka should not be examined in his absence. The consul improved the occasion to point out that the Kortcha school building was under American protection, spoke words in praise of American missionaries and their methods, commented on the bigotry of the

Greeks and declared that, altho he was a R. Catholic, he could assure His Excellence that of all religions the Protestant was the least fanatical. This latter point was readily admitted by the governor who had studied in Germany. Mr. Kral invariably responds to all our calls for consular assistance, and evinces a personal interest in our work. We are sorry to have Mr. Tsilka leave Kortcha at this critical time. He claims, however, that he cannot live on the salary we give - £60 a year - and the large sum of money offered Mr. Tsilka for lecturing in America, this summer, is doubtless a temptation.

Thanks to Miss Stone's deep interest in the Albanian people, a fine annex to the school building in Kortcha was built last fall, at a cost of £111 71/100. We are grateful to the friends who assisted Miss Stone in raising this generous amount. The Greeks endeavored to stop the work - through bribery - and partially succeeded; but they were finally defeated, and now the completed structure is a standing object lesson for them.

Mr. Burnett continues his faithful services as preacher for both Voden - where he resides - and Enidje, 20 miles beyond. Last fall a small kindergarten was opened in Voden, by Miss Burnova. It was something of a venture as we did not care to wait several years for formal permission from the government and opposition from the orthodox community is always to be expected. However the school is still in existence with some 15 happy children on the roll. Miss Burnova is eminently adapted for this kind of work. On the Sabbath she collects and instructs a large number of children and youth.

She is active also in Chr. Endeavor work.

Book sales by our colporteur, Mr. Marmaroff, have been very light. The times are unusually hard, Moslem people being on the verge of despair and nearly all classes forced to forego luxuries. Hundreds of young men have gone to seek work in America and Canada. The past year colporteurs were not allowed to visit the villages. But Mr. Marmaroff does effective work as an evangelist.

Considering the political situation in the Monastir field we have reason enough to praise God for what has been accomplished. Many of the newspaper reports have been exaggerated. ~~Of course. For example, it is not true that this city was bombarded, looted and half destroyed by fire last fall.~~ During the year we have been kept at this station in comparative quiet, the chief excitement consisting in wholesale arrests, an occasional assassination and reports of bloody encounters in neighboring villages. Were it not for these cowardly assassinations and collection of contributions at the point of a revolver it would be easy to sympathize more deeply with the Bulgarians in their effort to effect a change of government. Not alone Bulgarians, but all Turkish subjects not excepting Mohammedans, are compelled to hand in sums of money varying from £1 to £200, or more. Many poor villagers are forced to sell their oxen in order to buy rifles and ammunition. The committees and armed bands have instituted a veritable reign of terror. On the other hand the existing government is utterly incompetent and rotten, a system of bribery and injustice. Many respectable Mohammedans

denounce it as severely as do the Christians, and long as eagerly for a change - almost anything in place of the present intolerable system. A good part of the funds of the Committees finds lodging in the greedy purses of Turkish officials. Army rifles by the score are sold to the insurgents by Turkish soldiers. Turkish guards in the mountains fail to observe passing bands of rebels, philosophically arguing, "Why should we challenge these fellows, precipitate a fight and endanger our own skins, when the government doesn't pay us anything?" Prisoners - guilty and innocent alike - who have money can usually secure release. Our late Monastir chief of police was not above receiving hundreds of liras from the Committees. Now and then our virtuous eyes behold a bribe proof governor, but, single handed, he is nearly helpless. In this city the soldiers are kept fairly well in hand, but in other towns they rob merchants and beat people on the streets, ad libitum. The Austro-Russian reforms do not inspire confidence. It is evident that something much more radical must be accomplished. We pray that such a form of government may be established, speedily, as will best serve the temporal interests of all classes and allow unlimited religious freedom. The one crying need of this land is Christian character. This need is apparent to some extent even in Protestant communities.

Before closing this report we would urge upon your attention the desirability of more vigorous action in behalf of Albania. A married missionary ought to be stationed at Korcha. Two years ago the mission made formal request for such a person. The call to-day is more urgent. Were it not that a girls' Boarding school is located here we would say that there is more need of a

missionary family at Koritcha than at Monastir. The girls' school at Koritcha is doing excellent work, but there manifestly ought to be one for boys as well. The Orthodox boys' school - the only one that used Albanian - has at last been closed by the government. The head teacher was arrested last summer and kept in prison many months, without trial. In fact no offence whatever was charged against him. The Sultan has a rooted antipathy to the Albanian language. Even the scriptures in this tongue are at present forbidden to be sold. But the Albanians' love for his mother tongue is stronger than the Sultan's hatred. In any case the field calls loudly to us and it would be deplorable if we allow it to pass into the hands of some other society.

Another matter of importance to Monastir station is the securing - if possible - at an early date - a lot of land adjoining the property of the girls' school, at the rear. If our school increases as we anticipate we shall soon need it. If other parties purchase it and erect a building it would damage us greatly. The land could probably be secured for about £200.

In these times of threatened danger it is a comfort to know that many earnest Christians in the dear home land are praying for God's work in this field and for the personal safety of your missionaries.

In behalf of the Monastir station.

Respectfully submitted.

Lewis Bond.

Monastir, April 7. 1903.

Supplementary Report of Monastir for the year ending Apr. 7. 1903.
(Statistical)

Station.- Monastir. Established 1873. Capital Monastir Vilayet.
500 miles W. of Constantinople.
90 " N.W. of Salonica
2000 feet above sea level.

Out-Stations.- Korteha, in Albania. 50 miles S.W. Established 1895.
Voden. 45 ms. S.E. on R.R. to Salonica. " 1895.
Enidje. 65 ms. S.E. " ".

Missionaries.- at Monastir. Rev. & Mrs. Lewis Bond. Miss H.L. Cole.
Miss M.L. Matthews.

Schools.- G.B.S., Monastir. Two American & 5 native teachers.
20 boarders & 26 day pupils. Language, English & Bulgarian.
G.B.S., Korteha. 4 Native teachers. 8 boarders & 25 day pupils.
Language, Albanian, Greek & English.
Kindergarten, Voden. 15 pupils. Language, Bulgarian.

Church.- Monastir. 72 members. 3 new members on confession.
2 members expelled, 3 suspended. One Deacon Deposed.
2 communicants received at Enidje.

Preachers.- Monastir, one preacher & teacher.
Korteha. " " , gone to U.S. on furlough.
Voden & Enidje, one preacher.
Monastir, one evangelist & colporteur for the field.

(over)

Church attendance, - Average for the field. 140.

S. School. " " " 155.

Touring, - Mr. & Mrs. Bond. 58 days.

Miss Matthews 21 "

Buildings - Monastir. Missionary residence. Value L. T. 600.

G. B. S., two buildings. " " 2400.

Kortcha. " one building. " " 325.

Native contributions in 1900. L. T. 121.

In behalf of station,

Respectfully submitted.

L. Bond.

Monastir, Eur. Turkey.

April 7. 1903.

The year ending April 7th 1903

MAY 8 1903

Report of The American School for Girls. Monastir, Eur. Turkey.

Dear Dr. Barton, and friends of the A. B. C. F. M. —

As there was no report of the school, last year, — more than usual mention being made in the station report, — it will not be out of place to speak of some points of special interest which antedate our last mission meeting.

The year 1901-02 brought heavy responsibilities to the teachers who carried on the school in Miss Cole's absence, but God's loving kindness did not fail. Miss Matthews would like to pay tribute to the faithful and hearty coöperation of her Bulgarian assistants, Misses Pavlova, Setchanova, Kolchagova and Popova, the last two of whom were here for the first time. Twenty two boarders and eighteen day pupils were in attendance. No class was graduated. The year was marked by several unusual events. It was distinguished by the prolonged captivity of one of the trustees, Miss Ellen M. Stone, and the rejoicing over the much-prayed-for release of the captives. In April, we had a visit of thirty eight hours from Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Clark, a rare treat, though too short to satisfy us. Mrs. Clark

organized a Junior C. E., which is doing good among the children. A little later, the annual meeting of our mission came to us. This was an enjoyable occasion to us all, a week of delightful intercourse, as well as business.

Mrs. Clark's Juniors.

The closing exhibition of the school, on June 27, was pronounced a success — the girls making themselves heard in every part of the large room. The exercises were in English and Bulgarian. The usual audience, of about three hundred, was present, including a representative of the governor, and the chief of police in person.

In July, a tour was made by Miss Matthews and Miss Pavlova, to Gevgeli, Kavardartzi, Velis, Uskub and Prishtina, which occupied twenty one days in all, five days being spent in Salonica in going and returning. It was a pleasure to meet twenty former pupils of our school — thirteen of them in their own homes — where the good effects

Mr. Lazar and family, at Prishtina.

Winnowing grain at Kavardartzi.

of the training they had received were plainly seen.

With some delay, a permit was secured for adding two class-rooms and a large dormitory to House No. 1, which is used as annex to the school-building, but which is still regarded by the government as a residence. This last fact was the only reason a permit was granted at all.

House No. 1, as it was. (Rear.)

Rear of House No. 1 — as it is —

Therefore, the plan of the Board that House No. 1 be rented to the school, is best for the present. The item for that purpose in our estimates is new, but necessary. We are grateful for the added accommodations, which are quite satisfactory. Mr. Bond kindly assisted in overseeing the work of building.

It was a pleasure to have Mrs. Haskell and three little Haskells with us during the month of August, to avoid the heat of Salonica.

They were here to assist in giving Miss Cole the warm welcome she received upon her

Three little Haskells.

return from the U. S., on August thirtieth. The climate, however, was not kind to her, and for months she suffered more or less from malaria, but without losing much time from her work, which she took up again at the opening of school on Sept. 11. The value of Miss Cole's services to the school in the past, cannot be estimated. Her life has been built into it, and into the character of her pupils, and now she has come back to give many more years, we hope, to carrying the school on to greater success than ever before.

Miss H. L. Cole.

For the year 1902-3, forty one pupils have been enrolled, of whom twenty are boarders, all of these from places outside of Monastir. A number who had been accepted, did not come — one became engaged to be married; another did not want to leave home and her father let her have her way; others remained at home to study further in the village schools before coming. Seven nationalities are represented: Bulgarian, 27; Albanian, 3; Greek, 1; Roumanian 5; Servian, 1; Gipsey, 3; and a little Jewess takes only English. Receipts for boarders, for the calendar year of 1902, were £t 62½; for day pupils, 839 pias. gold. For every

boarder, £t 3 are paid, and occasionally a larger sum, but traveling expenses are not a small item to the parents. Day tuition makes the attendance more regular, and the class work, as a result, is far more satisfactory than it ever was when the school was free.

The assistant teachers are the same as last year, with one exception. Miss Popova has gone to Samokov, and Miss Athina Dimova takes her place in the primary department and has charge of the Junior C.E., which now holds its meetings in the church and includes two boys in its membership. A varying number of Pravoslav children attend, also.

The Christian Endeavor Society in the school has fourteen active members and ten associate. All the officers are pupils, and the meetings are well sustained. The Society gives very creditable entertainments (literary), two or three times a year, without the assistance of any teacher.

On the Day of Prayer, Jan. 29, special meetings were held — separately, for those who were church-members and those who were not, followed by a general meeting, addressed by Mr. Bond. All these meetings were of deep interest, and a number of girls testified to help received.

On March 15, two boarders were received into

the church, making thirteen of the twenty who are professing Christians. All the five girls in the fourth class, and all but one in the third, are now members, and we hope they are to do much for the spiritual good of their people when they have finished their studies here. One who was with the class of 1903, last year, staid at home, this year, to care for her little brothers and sisters who had become motherless. On April 8, she herself was called from that home to the mansion prepared for her in our Father's house. It was hoped, before her illness, that she would graduate with the class of 1904.

On Saturday, March 14, while all were at supper, the kavass of the Roumanian school, near by, came to say that one of our chimneys was burning out. Smoke was coming out of the roof and a partition, so that it was difficult to determine the extent of the fire. Several neighbors kindly assisted, and much credit belongs to the girls for the brave, sensible way in which they helped to put out the fire. After an hour of hard work, the danger was over. The same chimney took fire seven years ago, and had been repaired so that it was supposed to be safe. But the unusually cold winter resulted in much soot in the chimney, and the girls had made a very

hot fire in their sittingroom. We were so full of gratitude that it did not occur in the night, that we had little disposition to complain, and the girls learned a useful lesson.

The entertainment given on March 27, by the assistant teachers' "club", assisted by the girls, was one of the pleasantest events of the year.

We record our thankfulness that the health of the boarders has been so good. No contagious or dangerous illness has entered our household, and the doctor's services have been needed but two or three times.

We regret that neither of the trustees in Salonica has been able to visit the school, this year, and we hope it may be possible for one to come in the spring term or at its close.

The Class of 1903.

Five Bulgarian girls hope to pass examinations and receive their diplomas in June. The youngest is just fifteen years of age and leads the entire school in scholarship. The class is studying General History, Physics, Geometry, Botany, Bible Normal Course, and Literature, - all in English, - and their own language, of course,

is required. They will make their own graduation dresses of simple white piqué.

In past years, twenty-one graduates have gone out from the school, all of whom had confessed Christ publicly. One of these has gone back to the pravoslav church; one is bent upon getting wealth in the U. S.; one is studying in the College at Scutari with the plan of being a teacher to her people, the Albanians; seventeen have been engaged in teaching in our mission for a total of eighty-one years, (an average of nearly five years for each,) and four of them have taught ten or twelve years; ten are now teaching; six have married protestants; and two have finished their work on earth and have gone Home. Two teach in Kortcha, in the only Albanian school for girls, and one has opened, at her home in Prichtina, the first protestant school for Servian girls.

The boys' department has been small, this year. Five have been taught by Mr. Petroff, the preacher.

Mention should be made of the faithfulness of our servant-man, who is as careful of school-money for supplies, as if it were his own — a very rare trait to find in this country. His economy, together with that of the teachers in

charge of the domestic department, has been very helpful. All the housework is done by pupils, except the washing of floors. Rarely, in the history of the school, has a matron been employed, and experience proves that when certain duties are required of each girl – even the cooking – under the direction of a teacher, the results are much more satisfactory than when a woman is employed.

After Thanksgiving dinner, 1902. Miss Cole and Miss Kolchagova, at end of table.

The development of the girls in carrying responsibility is no small advantage, and the time given is not so great as to interfere with studies. This exercise, with that of gymnastics three times a week, tends toward health.

The school must grow. It must become a still greater power for good in the future, than it is now. To enlarge the borders of our compound will be imperative. Those who have been here may recall the surroundings. At one side, on the street, stands a large house on a small lot. This lot should have belonged to the school. Once, it might have been bought for fifty or sixty liras, but

now the house makes it too expensive and is unsuited to school use. In another direction, the yard of the Greek Girls' School adjoins ours. Three dwellinghouses are built on the boundary line, at other points, so that the only unoccupied land, suiting the purpose, is part of a lot behind our compound. The house most plainly seen is that in which missionary work in Monastir was begun, many years ago.

Desired land. 1. First missionary house. 2. Home of the Kyrias family - now sold. 3. Our bathhouse.

To reach Mr. Bond's house by the street, is a walk of ten or fifteen minutes. Easier connection has been made by paying for the privilege of passing through this property which we desire - and for which privilege our neighbors have the habit of charging £t 3, per year, a sum equal to the interest on £t 50, at 6%. This has brought them a sum total of not less than forty liras, in past years. The open part of the lot, behind the

Desired property. Alley indicated. Mr. Bond's residence with pointed roof.

houses could connect with an alley which opens into Mr. Bond's street, just opposite his gate. Should the land be sold to others, no doubt houses would be erected there, overlooking our girls' playground. This might make it impossible for us to secure, at any price, the privilege of passing through. For all these reasons, it is our desire that this land belong to the school, giving us space for garden, enlarged playground, or new building, as may be needed, and free connection with Mr. Bond's house. The heirs are two brothers who are now in other countries. Our annual meetings are so held that plans must be made long before they can be executed. Should the heirs return before another meeting of our mission and a purchaser appear, the land might be sold beyond our power to secure it, which we feel would be a very great disadvantage to the school, and certainly would not enhance the value of our premises for school purposes.

The entire lot, with two large dwelling houses upon it, is valued at £t 400. It ought to be possible to buy the rear portion of it

for half that sum. Our request is that we may be empowered, by the Mission and the Board, to purchase the rear of the lot (which is more than half of the land.), as soon as circumstances favor, a special grant of £t 200 being given us for the purpose. The owners know nothing of our plan, yet. Should circumstances not favor the transaction for a year or two, we should not expect to draw the funds until necessary.

The peculiar conditions existing in this part of the world have not affected our school work, but we regret lack of representation at our mission gathering because of possible contingencies. What the future will bring, we do not know, but we are sure that God will care for His own, and that His wisdom never faileth.

We desire your earnest prayers for this school that it may ever be true to the purpose for which it was founded, and that from it may go out many girls who shall bear the Light of life into the spiritual darkness which prevails so generally, even among the nominally Christian peoples.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the American teachers,

Mary L. Matthews.

April 14. 1903.

"The American School for Girls, Monastir, Eur. Turkey. 1902-03."

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

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Report of Monastir Station for the year, ending April 6. 1904.

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the European Turkey Mission.

At a solemn gathering, a quarter of a century ago, one of our exalted missionaries gave utterance to the sage remark that "its' a dangerous world to live in." The statement will never be disputed by those of us who dwell in the land of bashi-bozouks, brigands and bombshells. But we are Christian missionaries and so fasten on to the glad truth that with God His children are perfectly safe even in the very midst of peril. Bless God for the comfort of His protecting arm. We record our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for granting us, the past year, not only prolongation of existence, but a marked degree of health and strength for special labor demanded of us by His inscrutable providence.

The ordinary lines of missionary effort have been carried on; but less effectively, in some departments. Not a single tour has been made by a missionary. This is to be accounted for by the unsettled condition of the country during the earlier months and by the claims of relief work the latter half of the year. A like reason may be given for the almost complete failure of colportage.

At the central station all meetings have been conducted

The American School for Girls,

as usual but with some increase of attendance on Sunday. The preaching service averaging 103 and the S. School 112. The mid-week prayer meeting does not appeal strongly to the church members unless it chances on a holiday, when the men are free from their shops. We have to enter 44 as the average attendance. And yet these Wednesday evening gatherings are almost uniformly inspiring to those who are present. Christian Endeavor societies - especially among the men - have to be pushed hard by the chief officers. Some of the good brethren cherish a rooted antipathy to the pledge, apparently regarding it as a sort of Yankee notion. The sisters are less suspicious and the children of the church take kindly to the Endeavor idea. All the societies vote for Pastor Sechanoff of Philippopolis as their representative at the London convention.

Mrs. Pond has continued her mothers' meeting, with accustomed success, connecting it the past three months with a sewing circle for the production of refugee baby gear. This sewing bee brought to the chapel not only the women of the church, but many outsiders, including some of the refugee mothers. As the gathering was held every Wednesday nearly all the strangers remained to the regular church prayer-meeting in the evening. In addition to the garments made at the chapel a considerable number were sent to be sewed at the homes of prominent

women of the city — personal friends of Mrs. Pond. Thus it came to pass that some reputed enemies of the Bulgarian people manufactured swaddling clothes for little Exarchist innocents.

The church records show but two new members received this year, and one of these is a boarder in the girls' school from the Salonica field. And yet the gospel has been as faithfully set forth as in former years. Due allowance should be made, of course, for the absorption of mind and heart in distracting politics.

We may mention, here, an intensely interesting service held, March 6, in commemoration of the Centennial of the Br. & For. Bible Society. The chapel was elaborately decorated — a triple arch spanning the pulpit — as shown in the accompanying photograph — and the text of the day — Mark 13:31 — appeared in large letters on the wall. Flowers and evergreens — artistically arranged — added to the festivity of the occasion. In the service which was led by Mr. Kyrias, agent of the society, four languages were used, Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek and English. There were addresses by Mr. Kyrias and Mr. Haskell and a sermon on the text of the Society, by Mr. Pond. Special hymns were sung by the school girls and by the teachers. After the room was filled to its comfortable capacity the street gate was shut to all comers. No children were admitted. In the audience were the British vice-consul,

the Austrian Consul and wife; the Muavin of the Governor-General, many school teachers and distinguished citizens, all of whom seemed deeply interested. The collection in aid of the Centennial Fund amounted to 780 piastres, gold.

In the afternoon the S. School exercises were a revised edition of the forenoon, adapted to awaken in the youthful breast love and respect for the sacred scriptures.

The out-stations of Vodena and Enidje have been supplied, as heretofore, by our preacher, Mr. Burneff. As Mr. Burneff resides in Vodena the few followers in Enidje are thrown on their own resources, fully three fourths of the time. It is to their credit that they keep up regular services. The Vodena meetings have increased in numbers and interest and the brethren long to purchase a lot and erect a chapel - with considerable outside help.

There has been no preacher at Korteha, this year. Mr. Tailka remains in the U. States. We deeply regret that Secy Barton in a recent communication to the Mission gives us hope that the Prudential Committee will provide an American missionary for Albania. Probably some other society will enter the field, before long. The Albanian character has made an exceedingly favorable impression on all the British relief agents. We fear the American Board is losing a great opportunity. Miss Kyrias and

Miss Ertimova heroically returned to their post at Kortcha - from Monastir - last September at a time when traveling was specially dangerous. As the direct road was broken up by insurgents they made a long detour via Ochrida and the Lake, reaching their destination safely, to the astonishment of the natives, the delight of their pupils and friends and the chagrin of the Greek bishop and his tools. In spite of the determined opposition of the latter the school was promptly opened and has continued with a good degree of success. Frequent anathemas from the bishop resulted in the withdrawal of some girls, but the attendance has averaged about 33. Lest Miss Kyrias may fail to get in a special report we will state that she has written us of her great delight in the steady progress of the pupils. Latterly, the authorities have troubled her not a little, policemen and others being sent to ask annoying questions and the chief of police, himself, demanding an audience in order to inspect books and the course of study. On referring the matter to Mr. Kral, our acting Consul, at Monastir, he immediately approached - perhaps reproached - the Vali, and then gave Mr. Pond the following telegram to send Miss Kyrias. "By request of the Consul the Vali has ordered the authorities to stop persecuting school, so that you have nothing to do with the police". This Austrian Consul is a veritable roneswch.

A large portion of our time has been given - as you are aware - to relief work. There was no alternative & we entered upon it without delaying to secure formal approval by the mission. The cry of suffering was keen and compulsive. Rev. E. B. Haskell, of Salonica station, early came to our assistance. In the division of labor it fell to him to take the field with all its risks and discomforts; and to Mr. Pond to be the responsible agent at the central station and to act as treasurer of the various funds. Remittances from the Macedonian Relief Fund of London have amounted to L.T. 24,350. The Bible Lands Missions Aid Society has sent L.T. 548, and Miss Muriel White, an American lady in London, L.T. 86. From the Boston Committee the treasurer has received L.T. 1,021, and L.T. 1,797 from the Christian Herald, while L.T. 854 have come from individuals, making a total - ignoring fractions - of L.T. 27,956. A final $7000 is called by Dr. Klopsch, but it has not come to this treasury. Other sums have been received by individuals for the general work and for the orphans in the girls' boarding school. Relief has been given to fully 61,500 people. The largest outlay was for food, of course. At this depot we handled 22,290 sacks of flour, weighing 3,120,600 lbs. The larger portion of this was forwarded to Ochrida and Resna. In the Florina and Krichevo districts - as also in

Annual Report of Monastir. 1 Apr. 6. 1904 (Postscript Copy)

Krushevo food was doled out chiefly in the form of grain. For one lot of grain purchased from the Turkish government, we paid L.T. 790. Quilts and blankets to the number of 10,755, cost L.T. 5,579, while for 7,045 padded jackets we gave L.T. 815. Fuel given out at Monastir cost L.T. 194. For hospital work L.T. 200 were spent at Ochrida and twice this amount at Castoria, where 240 patients were cared for. The Monastir hospital was begun less than two months ago, and is still in operation, entailing an outlay of about L.T. 55. The women's sewing circle manufactured more than 400 infantile garments and a few were made by loving hands in the Girls' Boarding School.

Aside from your missionaries there were six distributing agents from Great Britain, including Mr. Brailsford the organizer of the Macedonian Relief Fund of London, also seven members of the French R. Catholic missions of Monastir and Salonica and six colporteurs of the Br. & For. Bible Society and our own colporteur evangelist, Mr. Marmaroff. None of these drew salaries from the relief funds, but at the close some of the native helpers were pretty liberally rewarded by Mr. Brailsford. In addition to the above there were three salaried physicians, three interpreters and a dozen assistants. It is pleasant to note that there has been no serious friction although the workers represented 10 nationalities and 6 religions. The treasurer received vouchers in 9 languages.

Early in the work the special claim of the orphans forced

itself upon our attention. Ten orphan girls have been taken into our school as boarders individual contributions being provided for their support. Ten orphan boys have gone to the industrial farm at Salonica. The mission, having kindly endorsed the desire of this station to act as trustees of an orphanage to be opened in Monastir for young children of both sexes a very desirable house and garden at rear of the girls' school has been rented. We can occupy the premises, early in May. The treasurer has a little over L.T. 300 in hand which he is authorised to use for the proposed institution. And Dr. Klopsch's cablegram just received announces that the $7,000 is for Monastir relief and the orphanages. All the British distributing agents encouraged us to open the orphanage and Mr. Brailsford is confident that he can secure us a very substantial sum of money toward its support. Miss Durham contributed L.T. 10 from her private purse. We are firmly convinced that from the missionary point of view the orphanage will pay back far more than all it may cost. A native family will be placed in charge, at first.

A debt of gratitude is due the Br. & For. Bible Society for granting the free use of all their colporteurs for some five months. We are especially thankful for the services of Mr. Kyriac, at the central depot. With your missionaries it was a work of love. And as missionaries, deeply interested in the

people of this vilayet we wish to express our gratitude to all who have contributed either money or strength for the relief of suffering. We pray that their noble expression of Christian sympathy may make a lasting impression and that out of all their distress there may come to the people a far greater spiritual blessing. Many Bibles and Testaments were donated by the Bible Society to eager recipients.

The teachers of the Girls' Boarding School will present their own report. We would mention in this paper that the school is doing excellent work, as heretofore. The addition of small orphan girls, while largely increasing the responsibility and labor of the faculty is an undoubted advantage in awakening and cultivating the altruistic instinct in the older pupils. A very serious and prolonged case of pneumonia has proved exceedingly wearing to the teachers the past month.

God bless us-all of us.

In behalf of the station.

Yours very sincerely,

Lewis Bond.

Annual Report. Monastir Station. 1 Ap. 6. 1904.

Boston Copy.

Received May 9, 1904.

N.B. A copy of the report of Monastir G.B.S. has been sent direct to Boston.

1903-1904

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

31

Supplementary Report of Relief Work in Monastir Vilayet, (Oct. 1903 – March 1904.

In view of the amount of time given by one member of Salonica Station to relief work the last winter, he has been requested to make a brief separate report of such work.

From the Station reports of Monastir and Salonica it has already appeared that Mr. Bond was kept busy in the city of Monastir, while the writer was in field work. Mr. Bond's part of the work having been described in his report for Monastir Station, we pass at once to the work in the Province outside.

On Oct. 15 the writer went to Resna with Mr. Ivan Tsiko, a Protestant Albanian, to open the first relief depot. In Resna Mudirlik 17 villages had been burned and many of the refugees were in the small city. We at once asked the kojabashees

Annual Report Monastir

or head-men of villages to provide lists of those in need, and by Sunday, Oct. 18, began distributing with these lists. The first outburst of gratitude on the part of the people was very touching. Their houses had been burned, their goods looted, their crops largely destroyed. Many of them had already been living in the city of Resna for weeks as common beggars, going from door to door with bags in which to gather up scraps of bread. But the citizens had lost heavily themselves, having had their substance eaten up by the soldiers quartered upon them during and after the uprising. Also business had been prostrated and many shops shut. Hence the amount at their disposal for giving to refugees was small. The physical suffering, which had not yet ~~been~~ become very acute, seemed to me to be far exceeded by the mental agony which the people were undergoing in contemplation of the horrors of the coming winter, when food should fail, and the cold, finding them without clothing and bedding, should become an agent of death. The arrival of the first aid relieved more suffering by substituting hope for despair than by actually preventing immediate starvation.

after getting the Resna work somewhat organized, the writer went to Ochrida with Mr. and Mrs. Brailsford of the Macedonian Relief Committee of London. Here 1000 refugees were found, and the conditions were similar to those in Resna. It fell to me to make a canvass of the 17 burned villages in the Mudirlik of Debürtsa, under Ochrida, which was afterwards published by the Associated Press. Later I made a similar canvass of the Krütchevo (or Kitchevo) Kaza and of the Demir Hissar Mudirlik between Krutchevo and Monastir. Each family was enrolled with number of persons; length of time for which they had grain of their own, and number of blankets needed.

Aside from making these canvasses, I made some trips to select orphan girls for the Monastir Girls' Boarding School, and orphan boys for the Salonica farm school. Also made a joint distribution with Lady Thompson in the Castoria district, in March, she giving from the British Fund, and I supplementing it from the Christian Herald gifts.

Also, by request of Mr. Brailsford, then absorbed with the case of his sick wife, I

made a tour of inspection, in his stead, to Kroushevo and Krütchevo.

To sum up: In relief work the writer spent away from home 104 days, including part of each of the 5 months from October to March — getting acquainted with his baby daughter in the intervals at home, and being forgotten by her again during his absences. He visited 69 towns and villages outside of Menastir, scattered in 9 districts & subdistricts. He travelled roughly 1500 miles in Macedonia, besides the trip to Sofhia, and return, of 756 miles, to attend the Xtn. Herald Committee meeting, or a total of 2252 miles. Of this sum 1572 miles were by rail (816 of them in Macedonia), 180 miles by carriage, and 502 miles horseback.

In closing it seems a duty, as well as a pleasure, to give a word of praise where it is not possible to bestow it so often as one could wish. The writer gratefully acknowledges not only that he met no opposition on the part of the Turkish government, but that every facility & assistance was accorded him in the relief work. Guards were furnished freely (sometimes at considerable inconvenience to the authorities) and he was often urged by governors and mudirs to let them know if he needed anything or if they could help him in any way. From Inspector General Hilmi Pasha down, this courtesy was generally extended and is hereby thankfully recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward B. Haskell.

Supplementary Report of Edward B. Haskell, Master in Chancery October 1903 – March 1904

Supplementary Report of E. B. Haskell. Copy for Boston.

Rec'd MAY 9 1904
32

Supplementary Report of Monastir Station.

For the year, ending Apr. 6. 1904.

Station. Monastir. Established in 1873. Capital of Monastir vilayet. 500 miles W. of Constple. 90 miles N.W. of Salonica. 2000 feet above sea level.

Out-stations. Kortcha, in Albania. 50 miles S.W. Established in 1891.
Voden. 45 miles S.E. on R.R. to Salonica. " " 1895.
Enidje. 65 " " " " "

Missionaries at Monastir. Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Bond.
Miss H.L. Cole. Miss M.L. Matthews.

Schools. G.B.S., Monastir. Two American and 5 native teachers. 28 boarders. 19 day pupils. Language of school, English. Bulgarian taught.
G.B.S., Kortcha. Four native teachers. Nine boarders and 23 day pupils. Language of school, Albanian. Greek and English taught. *

Church. Monastir. members. Two new members on confession.

Preachers. " One preacher.
Voden and Enidje. One preacher.
Monastir. One colporteur evangelist for the field.

Church attendance. Average for the field, 139.

S. School " " " 152.

Buildings. Missionary residence value £600. Monastir.
G.B.S. Two buildings, " £2.200. "
" one building, " £325. Kortcha.

* Kindergarten. Voden. One teacher. 15 pupils. Language, Bulgarian.

Supplementary Report of Schools
Supplementary Report

Native Contributions in 1903. £137.

Respectfully submitted.

L. Bond.

To The European Turkey Mission.

1903-1904

Rec'd MAR 25 1904

Report of the American School for Girls,
Monastir, Eur. Turkey.

Dear Dr. Barton, and Friends of the A. B. C. F. M.:

Few events of any importance took place between the time of our last report, April 3, 1903, and the close of school on the 26th. day of June following. With the exception that we were kept under a severe nervous strain because of the political disturbances, which occurred here during the month of May, our work continued unbroken to the end of the school year.

The closing exhibition was held on the afternoon of June 26th.. About the usual number of invited guests were present, though one was one of the very few schools that held public exercises.

We graduated a class of five girls, all Bulgarians. It gave us great pleasure to have Mr. and Mrs. Holway of Salonica with us on that day, and we shall always remember his address to the graduating class, given on the Sunday evening following, as teachers and pupils gathered for the customary evening service.

Owing to the unsettled state of the country, there had been some doubt about sending our girls to their homes, but our fears proved groundless, and nearly all left us, under the care of Mr. Holway

on the following Monday.

The summer vacation proved a most trying time to the teachers who were obliged to remain in Monastir. It did not seem best to attempt to get away for the summer, as we knew in case of trouble in the city, the people would appeal to us for protection. We hardly left the school premises all through the months of July and August, and were kept in constant dread of an outbreak. Supplies were bought, in case of sudden need, and we lived on, thankful each morning that the darkness had brought no ill, and each evening that another day had left the city still unharmed. It was no small comfort to have our two faithful Albanian kavasses, who took turns in patrolling the premises all night. We made preparations for opening school at the usual time, though we had little hope that our girls would be able to return. Early in Sept. however, there seemed to be a lull in the political atmosphere, and most of the girls came in time for the opening of school on Sept. 10th. The others reached here about a week later.

For the year 1903-'04 fifty-one pupils have been enrolled, thirty-three of whom have, at different times of the year, been in the

boarding department. Twenty-eight is the largest number of boarders we have had at any one time. All of the thirty-three were from place outside of Monastir. One left at Christmas because of the illness of her sister, who needed her help, another on account of her own health, which was not good when she came, and three left because of homesickness. Five nationalities are represented.

In view of the great suffering in the Monastir vilayet, we decided to receive into the school, as boarders, a few of the many girls who had been left without parents, or with only mothers who had no means of support for their children. As we could accommodate ten more boarders (thanks to the W.B.M.I. for our new dormitory), we immediately wrote letters to personal friends in America, asking special donations for this purpose, and inclosing copies of Mr. Haskell's first report from Berna. The results have been more than satisfactory, enough funds being in sight to nearly meet this special expense for next year also. The first poor girl came to us on Nov. 14th. She had a mother living, but they had lost everything during the troubles in Berna. The girl had been in school before, and was able to continue her studies with our third

Prept. grade. It was good to see the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by the other boarders. The girl came on Sat. afternoon, and by bedtime, the older girls had finished a dress which had been half made in anticipation of this need. Mr. Harkell brought three more on Jan. 4th, just before we were to close school for our Christmas holidays. Only one of these had ever been in school. I recall now the face of the youngest of the three, as it looked on the closing afternoon of that term. We were giving the Primary dept. a little social treat in the school room, and tried to persuade Menka to join in the games. She had no idea what play meant, and looked sad and dull. That was less than three months ago, and it is now difficult to discover in the bright interesting face, even a resemblance to the Menka who came to us on Jan. 4th. Again our own boarders showed of what spirit they were, when they gave up all Christmas day to sew for these girls, that they might be spared the embarrassment of feeling that they were not decently dressed for the Christmas dinner of which the American teachers partook with the Bulgarian teachers and girls. One came on Jan. 16th. She is not an orphan, but the family

lost about all they had when their village was burned. She has from the first seemed a promising pupil. Four others came on Jan. 18th. in a pouring rain. It was not a small task to see that these girls were properly cared for and clean clothing provided for them before they could be allowed to mingle with the other boarders. Here again our older girls proved equal to the occasion, in their willingness to perform the most menial service in behalf of these destitute ones, and even lent clothing from their own scanty wardrobes. Early in the school year our girls became interested in a child of about twelve years, who had come, during the latter part of the summer, to have Miss Pendleton draw a wound on her hand, caused by the falling of a hot brick, after the burning of her village. The girl had a father but no mother. The boarders had asked to be allowed to do without the little fruit which was given them for dessert three times in the week, and use the money in relief work. From money saved in this way, they paid for Despa to come as a day-scholar, and for her to have her dinner in the school, as she lived a long way off. They sewed for her and bought her a pair of shoes. The father and child lived

in a place, which our servant man described as unfit for even an animal. One day the old father came to beg us to take the girl into the boarding department. We finally consented, as we saw that what was being done for the child was of little benefit, as long as her home surroundings were so miserable. She entered soon after Christmas. Her father, who was very fond of her, called down many blessings upon our heads. For a time he came every week to see her, then his visits ceased, and we learned that he had died in the Tuskich hospital. One of the girls who came on Jan. 18th., was, from the first, very homesick. She remained about three weeks, but grew more and more homesick, and we finally sent her back to her village. When told that we could not allow her to carry home the new garments made for her, she answered, "It is no matter about the clothes, any old thing will do, only let me go home to my mother."

The last girl came with Mr. Hackell on Feb. 22nd.. The care of these girls, to provide suitable clothing and arrange for them to be taught, has been no light task upon the teachers, but we are glad to be able in this way to

reach some of the villages which have hitherto been inaccessible to missionary work. Many of the relatives and friends of these girls have been to the school to see them, and in this way our work is steadily being advertised. We can already picture to ourselves the influence for good which these girls will have among the people of their villages. What is done for the children will never be lost. The special advantage of the orphanage which we expect to open in Monastir, will be the extension of missionary influence among the villages of this vilayet, as soon before in the quarter of a century that this station has existed.

Nearly all our boarders in past years have been from other parts of Macedonia.

Receipts for boarders for the calendar year of 1903 were £t 67½, for day-pupils £t 9¾. For every boarder £t 3 are paid, the ten orphan girls being here on the same basis as the others. Several pupils pay more than this here. The charge for day-tuition makes the attendance more regular, and the work done by the pupils more satisfactory, than when the school was free.

Three of the assistant teachers are the

same as last year Miss Ickchanova, our Bulgarian language teacher, was called home by her parents early in the summer vacation, and was not permitted by them to return, because of disturbance in Macedonia. Miss Kolchagova has taught the Bulgarian language in the fourth class, and Miss Demova in the four Preparatory grades. Miss Sofia Kodjabanova, who graduated last June, has been the teacher in the Primary school.

Miss Kodjabanova is the smallest and the youngest girl who has ever graduated from our school, but she has proven a very capable teacher, respected and loved by the little ones under her care. In Jan., at the opening of the second term, it became necessary to call another of our last years' graduates to help us for the remainder of the year. Miss Katina Naldjeiva came, and is teaching the pupils who could not be fitted into any of the regular grades, and is helping wherever she can be of use. With but two Bulgarian teachers living in the school, the work has fallen heavily upon us all, especially in cases of illness among the boarders. The service of our first assistant, Miss Pavlova, are invaluable to the school.

Her knowledge of nursing is extremely useful. Our faithful servant-man is still in our employ. Owing to the uncertain time, it has been necessary to engage the services of two servants. Whether we shall need to retain both, will depend upon the future state of the country.

All the domestic work of the house is done by the boarders, except the washing of floors. We are better satisfied with the results obtained by the girls working under the direction of the teachers, than when we had a matron. Being responsible for a certain amount of domestic work, to be finished in a fixed period, is of great benefit to these girls, who, when they first enter the school, have very little idea of the value of time. The physical exercise, together with that of gymnastics three times in the week, keeps the girls in good health.

Considering the unusual number of contagious diseases which have prevailed in the city during the winter, the health of our household has been remarkably good. Only one serious case of illness has occurred. One of the older girls was taken sick with what we supposed was only an ordinary cold. It soon

developed into pneumonia, and for ten days and nights she required the constant services of Miss Matthews and Miss Pavelka. Those were anxious days for all of us, and we are grateful to our Heavenly Father for sparing her life. She has not yet left the sick-room, but the danger is passed and we hope to have her up again in a week or two.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the school has maintained its weekly meetings as usual. It has nineteen active and two associate members. The Society has contributed small sums, from time to time, to be used in the relief work. The Junior Society was recently reorganized with nine active and eleven associate members. In Jan. two of our boarders were received into the church, making, not counting the ten orphans, thirteen, of the eighteen, who are professing Christians. Several times on Sabbath evening very profitable services were conducted by Mr. Hackett.

Two Bulgarian girls, and one Servian, expect to graduate in June. The action of the trustees, at their meeting after the close of school last June, placing the passing mark at seventy-five instead of sixty-five, as heretofore, has raised the standard of scholarship. For three years and next

it will be a time of sifting in all the grades, but when work is once adjusted along this line, better results will be obtained.

Twenty-five girls have graduated from our school, all of whom have been professing Christians. Only one has gone back to the pagan church. Fifteen are now teaching, six have married protestants, and two have finished their work on earth.

We wish to draw attention again to what was said in our report of last year, about purchasing the lot adjoining our premises in the rear of the main building. The school is steadily growing, and we are now using every room in both houses, and they are more to many. In no other direction could we extend our premises. We therefore again put upon our estimates, the sum of £t 200 to enable us to purchase this lot, and we earnestly hope the Woman's Board will not need to disappoint us again.

We are sorry that it is impossible for us to be present at the Annual meeting of the Mission, but the unsettled state of the country, has made it seem wise that neither of us be left here alone.

We desire your sincere prayers for the

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blessing of God upon this branch of missionary work, that it may continue to send out those who shall become true lights among the people of Macedonia.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the American teachers,

Harriet L. Cole.

March 31, 1904.

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

1904-1905

Annual Report of Monastir Station
April 17. 1905.

Dear Brethren & Sisters
of the European Turkey Mission

The personel of Monastir Station has undergone some changes, temporary & permanent, since our last annual meeting. On May 17th, Rev. L. Bond & wife left for America, not expecting to return to the Mission, having been members of the Mission since 1868 & stationed in Monastir for 21 years. Rev. W. P. Clarke & wife were transferred from Samokov to take their place, & arrived on the last day of August. In the meantime the Station was cared for by Dr. Haskell, who spent the summer there with his own & his son's families. Miss H. L. Cole spent part of the summer in Bulgaria. At the close of the school year Miss M. L. Matthews left, July 6th, for a furlough in America, and on the 13th of Oct. Miss Edith V. Currier arrived to help

in the school during her absence. The newest member of the station is Henry Sisler Clarke, born on the 21st of November.

Of the Girls' Boarding School, I need not speak, but refer you to Miss Cole's report. The Lord has given us tokens of His presence among us. A spirit of reconciliation in the church & community is taking the place of long-standing hatred & coldness; it seems as though a happier & more useful future was in store for the church; there are usually quite a number of outsiders at the Sunday morning services, as also quite often at the Sunday School in the afternoon — regular attendants, many of them; may they find & feel the true spirit of Christ & of brotherly love & yield themselves to its influence. The average attendance for 1904 was 97; five united with the church, all from the school; we expect to

have a native pastor soon. A boys' school is very much needed, & would be warranted even if but few were to be enrolled; we have put in a very low estimate for it. A new feature of our station work is the Essery Memorial Orphanage, most of the children in it being made orphans by the troubles of 1903; the first two, a brother & sister, came on July 6th, the last one on April 15th, there being now 20 girls & 14 boys, the ages ranging from five to thirteen; three attend the Girls' Boarding School as day-pupils, the rest having regular school work at the orphanage under a lady teacher; an attempt at industrial work is being made. The orphanage is at present in rented quarters, but we expect soon to purchase another place adjoining the girls' school on the north. We hope that by next fall we shall have a matron from America, & we are in communication with

Miss Harriet Jenny, who we judge will prove just the one for the place. This orphanage does not draw on the funds of the Board, but has so far been chiefly supported by money from England, mostly through the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society.

Our outstations are four. Mr. Kristo D. Zurneff supplies at Voden & Enidje and seems to be doing a good work; there has been an average attendance of 18 & 15 respectively; the kindergarten at Voden is quite small this year. At Korteha we have had no preacher, but the teachers in the school have had regular meetings for the pupils & a few others, who have attended. In the absence of Miss Sevastia Kyriakides in America, her place is being taken by her sister, Miss Paraskevi. The government does not allow the use of Albanian, but aside from that there has not been much hindrance with the making over of the property to

the Board, which is the desire now, the school will come under consular protection & we expect that then Albania can again be used. There is great need of a missionary in Albania — by some other Board, if the American Board does not send one. Last September Mr. Petroff was sent as preacher to Prilep, arriving on the 14th; on the 7th of Oct. he was arrested & examined, the house being searched & persons etc. taken; he was kept under arrest a number of hours; three days later he was again arrested & spent 50 days in prison there & 45 in Monastir before he was freed. Mr. Prochaska, the Austrian vice consul, & Isaac Effendi, a Jewish lawyer, spared no pains in his behalf. Since going back he has been much freer to work, & has had as large an audience at times as 40 or 50. No touring has been done by the writer since his arrival, it having

seemed to be his duty to remain in Monastir so far. We call special attention to the urgent need of the promised second missionary for Monastir; one missionary alone is greatly handicapped, & we beg for the immediate appointment of the right man.

In behalf of the Station
W. P. Clarke.

of Monastir Station.
Apr. 17-1905.

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

1904-05

35

Report of the American School for Girls,
Monastir, Eur. Turkey. for 1904-1905

Dear Dr. Barton and Friends of the A. B. C. F. M.,

Another year of school life has gone and as we look backward would that we could recall, not only the events of the year, but the many inspirations to higher living which have come to more than one heart within these walls.

It was given to the American teachers, not only to remain at their post while Mr. and Mrs. Bond were in attendance upon the Annual Meeting in Samokov, but to look after all the work of the station after they left for the United States on May 17th. All this responsibility, together with the anxiety over the proposed engagement of Mrs. Bond's servant-girl to the guard stationed at their gate, so added to the work of our last term, that it became necessary to invite Dr. and Mrs. Hackett to come up from Salonica and help us. They very kindly consented, and came with us about a month before school closed.

The closing exercises of the school took place on the afternoon of June 21st. Fewer guests than formerly were present, but the exercises passed off fairly well. Three girls graduated, two Bulgarian and one Servian. Mr. Edward Hackett, our trustee from

Monastir Station.

Salonica, was present to conduct the opening prayer and make the speech to the graduating class.

As Dr. Haskell was obliged to return to Salonica before the school closed, it left the settling up of the station accounts upon Miss Matthews, so that it was not until July 6th that we teachers were able to leave Monastir, Miss Matthews for a much needed furlough in the United States, and Miss Pavlova and Miss Cole for Bulgaria.

We were thankful that the state of the country was such that all our boarders could be sent to their homes. Even the two orphans whom we had taken into the school as boarders went back to their usual villages to pass the summer with their remaining relatives. It is worthy of notice that not one of the relatives was suggested that it might be hard for them to find food for the girls during the two months' vacation, and more than one expressed gratitude for what had been done for the girls. So great was the change in some of them, that, on the closing day of school as one came upon the platform and recited a piece in English, Mr. Haskell remarked, "Is that Boyka?" I wonder what he would have said last week, if he could have looked into the face of Boyka as she was being examined for

church membership.

Six weeks away from the station, spent with friends in the cool mountainous climate of Samokov, brought refreshment of body, mind and spirit, and though obliged to return to the work without the dear associate whose very presence means strength and inspiration, nevertheless the thought of what a year of rest and intercourse with friends would mean to Miss Neathery, helped to brighten the path, and Aug. 20th., found Miss Pavlova and Miss Cole once more in Monastir to take up together for the 17th. year our duties in the school.

In spite of threats of political disturbance, all our girls were able to return to school. Our fall term opened on Thursday, Sept. 8th.. For the year 1904-'05, forty-seven pupils have been enrolled, twenty-six of whom are boarders. Only seven of the ten orphans who were boarders last year are now in the school. Two were put into the Orphanage and one remained with her relatives. On Dec. 20th., four of the larger girls in the Orphanage were taken into the school, as boarders, making in all eleven orphans now boarding in the school. Their scholarship and conduct show that they are full as worthy of the advantages which the school can give them as any of the girls who come from Protestant homes.

Owing to the hard times, the parents of most of our girls find it difficult to pay even the lowest sum, 3£ T. for which any girl is received as a boarder, but we believe they appreciate more that which costs them something, and in several cases more than three lirae have been required. For each of the eleven orphan girls, three lirae have been paid into the school treasury from funds provided by friends in the United States. For the day-pupils, tuition is required and collected by the month. No pupil is received for less than five piasters silver a month.

Three of the assistant teachers are the same as last year. Miss Esther Mladenovich, a Servian girl, and one of our former graduates has taught classes in the Prept. Dept.. Miss Luba Kodjebanova, who graduated last June, has lived at home and assisted in the lower grades. Miss Parlera and Miss Kolechagova have continued in their special departments. Miss Edith Comer who came to spend a year with us while Miss Matthews was away, arrived in Monastir on Oct. 13th.. She has taught the Bible classes, Drawing and Sewing in the school, and given two hours a week to teaching sewing in the Orphanage. It is due to the ability and the faithfulness of Miss Parlera that, in the absence of Miss Matthews, Miss Cole is able to leave the school long enough to attend the Annual Meeting.

Our faithful servant man is still in our employ, but we expect to give him up at the close of the school

year, as he has been accepted as a book-seller under the British and Foreign Bible Society. It will not be easy to fill his place.

All the domestic work of the house is done by the boarders, except the washing of floors. We are better satisfied with this arrangement than when the cooking was done by a woman hired for that purpose. It develops in the girls a feeling of responsibility and trains them to be prompt, as they are not allowed to be absent from school evenings for domestic work.

The health of the boarders has been excellent throughout the year.

We are not sorry that the standard of scholarship was raised from 65 to 75%. It means harder work for the pupils, but better results are being obtained, and though some of the weaker ones have fallen out of the ranks, those who remain are being better fitted for their work as teachers. Three Bulgarian girls expect to graduate in June.

The spiritual condition of the school has been good throughout the year. The Sabbath evening meetings for prayer have been of more than usual interest. Twelve girls are church members. Five others, all of them from among the elder orphans have been examined for church membership, and are to be received at the next communion service. It is beautiful to see the spiritual growth of some of these new

girls, who, until last year, had never been under the influence of the truths of God's Word. On March 9th., the day set apart by the W. B. M. D. for prayer for our school, a meeting was held in the afternoon, led by Mr. Clarke. Ninety pupils were present including the orphanage, and the meeting was an occasion long to be remembered.

A second meeting was held on March 17th., the day of prayer for Miss Matthews and Miss Cole, to which only the pupils in the school were present. Opportunity was given for any who wished to live and even for Christ for the first time. Two day-scholars and three boarders stood up and said that they had given their hearts to Jesus and intended to live for Him.

From March 25-28, we were favored with a visit from Dr. Howe of Salonica. On Sabbath evening he led the meeting with the boarders. Monday, and a part of Tuesday he visited classes in the school and in the orphanage, and on Tuesday afternoon he conducted another meeting in the school. The children of the orphanage were again present. Thus these occasions stand out as red-letter days in the spiritual life of the school.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of the school have maintained their weekly meetings as usual. The Senior Society has thirteen active and five associate members. All the active members are members of the church. In the absence of Miss Matthews, Miss Currier has

acted as the Superintendent. The Junior Society under the leadership of Miss Sofia Kodjabanova has fourteen active and eight associate members.

We are already looking forward to the return of Miss Matthews in time for the opening of our fall term, when we hope, with renewed energy to continue the good work among the girls of Macedonia.

In behalf of the school,

Harriet L. Cole.

Monastir, April. 1905.

Monastic, Em. Sunkey.
1904-1905.
Boston copy.

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

1905-1906

36

Monastir, Turkey.
April 4, 1906.

Annual Report of Monastir Station.

Dear Brethren & Sisters of the European Turkey Mission,—

We were very glad to welcome Miss Matthews back to her work in the school & church last fall, after her furlough in America. We have, unfortunately, been unable to give the new missionary family the welcome we had hoped to, for as yet we are waiting in vain for their arrival; consequently, Miss Cole and Mr. & Mrs. Clarke complete the personel of the station.

Monastir, 500 miles W. of Constantinople.— The church last spring called Rev. L. A. Mirchoff to become its pastor, but various reasons have prevented his accepting the call so far; the hope is entertained that he will be able to accept & come before next fall, if the political situation does not make it more prudent for

him to remain in Bulgaria; his pastorate here we believe would be fruitful.

"This past year has not seen any special revival spirit; the average attendance at the Sunday morning service during 1905 was 101 & at the Sunday School 406; since the last annual meeting six have united with the Church on confession, all from the Girls' Boarding School, one was received by letter, & three have been readmitted. Failure to observe the ninth commandment has not helped for the spiritual uplift of the Church.

"The Essery Memorial Orphanage has now a home of its own, thanks to the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society of England. Last fall a place was purchased, a stone's throw from the missionary residence, on the same street, at a cost including repairs & alterations of about ~~$1,500~~ $2200. We had wanted to buy the place rented since the orphanage was started, but that proved to be not for sale and the Lord providentially led us to this place.

We have 40 children, 28 girls & 12 boys; 12 of the girls attend the G.B.I. as day pupils, the rest of the children having an efficient teacher of their own. We have not succeeded yet in getting a matron from America to take the oversight of the orphanage. The G.B.I. will speak for itself. Work in the outstations is holding its own & a little more; it is on the whole encouraging. They have been visited only once by the missionary Voden, 45 miles S.E. on R.R. to Salonica, and Eridje, 65 miles S.E., are still both supplied by Mr. Christo D. Zurnuff, who is doing good faithful work. The brethren in Voden keep up the services there now whenever their preacher is absent. The little school, taught by the preacher's daughter, has 8 pupils. Average church attendance, 18; Sunday School, 8. In Eridje there seems to be a general spirit of friendliness & cordiality. Ave. church at. 12; S.S., 6.

Rilep's preacher, Mr. Lodge Petroff, was acquitted & freed from prison in Jan. 1905, after 95 days imprisonment in Rilep & Monastir, and has been unhindered in his work since; a fellow-prisoner, a teacher, is taking a stand as a follower; & in other ways Mr. Petroff's imprisonment seems to have been overruled for good. He & his home have had a recent sorrow in the death of the oldest son. Two men, who have been followers for some time, want to unite with the church. Average church attendance 12; Sunday School, 7.

Kortcha, in Albania, 50 miles S.W., has since last ~~September~~ Nov. again had regular preaching under Mr. Gregory. Tsikko, who returned there with his family after an absence in America. An attempt to purchase a place suitable for a boys' school was prevented by Greek influence; such a school of the right kind is greatly needed, & we hope can be realized

in the near future. Mr. Tsilka has a number of boys under instruction in English, which is an aid to friendly feeling. The Girls' Boarding School is again under the principalship of Miss Sevasti D. Kyriss, after her year's absence in America. Last fall the number of pupils reached about 65, including the day pupils; Greek opposition reduced the number to 25 or so, but those who left are coming back again gradually. Average church & Sunday School attendance, 21; recently the number at the services has been averaging from 30 to 35. May Dr. Barton's hope of raising a special fund for Albania, with sufficient guaranteed to carry on an enlarged work for a number of years, be realized soon. Two missionaries, & as many native workers as possible, are urgently needed. May the coming year bring the long expected second missionary family to Monastir also.

In behalf of the Station,

W. P. Clarke.

For 1905-06. S

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

1905-06

37

Report of the American School for Girls,
Monastir, European Turkey.

Dear Friends of the European Turkey Mission;-

No event of special importance took place between the writing of our last report and the close of school.

The annual exhibition was held on Tuesday afternoon of June 27th., with the customary exercises of recitations in English and Bulgarian, dialogue, singing and gymnastics. The singing, under the direction of Mrs. Clarke was especially good. Three Bulgarian girls graduated, all of whom are now teaching. Mr. Clarke offered the opening prayer, and made the address to the graduating class.

By the Saturday morning following, all the boarders had left for their homes. Miss Currier, who had spent nearly a year in Monastir, helping in the school during the absence of Miss Matthews, left for the United States, accompanied by Miss Parlova, our first Bulgarian assistant, on July first.

The summer vacation was an unusually busy one. For some years no repairs had been made upon either building, and as Miss Cole was to remain in Monastir

Ent. 1905-06.

for the summer, it seemed a good time to put the entire premises in order.

Mrs. House and her daughter Gladys spent six weeks of the summer vacation with Miss Cole at the school, arriving on the evening of July 18th. and leaving on the morning of Aug. 29th.. Their presence was a great comfort and help in many ways. Mrs. House's knowledge of the harmony of colors was most opportune, and our buildings, when finished in cream and white, with the woodwork an olive green, looked better than ever before, and quite changed the appearance of the premises.

August 29th. was an exciting day, for we were hurrying to put the last finishing touches to everything within and without, that all might be in readiness for the arrival of Miss Matthews that evening. It was an event looked forward to for months, and as the slow-moving train drew up to the little station, and we caught sight of her smiling face at the window, we could hardly wait for the train to stop. We would here express our gratitude to the Woman's Board for giving her the rest and refreshment which sent her back looking so well and happy.

School opened on Sept. 14th. Most of the boarders had arrived the evening before. There was some difficulty in finding a teacher for the Bulgarian language, as we had supposed until within three weeks of the time for opening school, that the one we had last year would return. School had been in session three weeks before the vacancy was filled. During that time we had but one teacher in the dining-room with the girls, but their conduct was excellent, and everything in that department moved on smoothly.

For the year 1905-'06 fifty-one pupils have been enrolled, twenty-six being boarders. Six nationalities are represented. Of the twenty-six boarders, twelve are from the Salonica field, one from Prelep, one from Kruchevo, one from Vodena, one from Smerdich, one from Sarin, and nine from Racine and the villages in that vicinity. There are no boarders from the city of Monastir.

86½ L.L. have been received towards the support of the twenty six boarders, an increase of 11¼ L.L. over the amount received last year for the same number of girls. The cost of living in Monastir is more than formerly, and the price for board have been increased

from eight to ten bras for the next school year. Six bras is the largest sum paid by any one girl this year. For the day-scholars tuition is required, and collected by the month.

The work of the school has been carried on by two American teachers, and four native assistants. Only two of the assistant teachers live in the school building. Mr. Clarke has very kindly helped us by teaching two Bible classes.

Our faithful servant-man is still in our employ. We are very thankful that we have not yet been called upon to give him up. There is no doubt that it is largely due to his economy in buying, that we have been able to keep expenses within the limits of the amount appropriated for carrying on the school. We still employ the same karasse.

All the domestic work, save the washing of floors is done by the boarders. In this way the girls are trained in all kinds of housework, and learn to bear responsibility.

The health of the boarders has not been as good this year as last. No very serious illness has come to any member of our

household, but she has been many cases of sore throat and other ailments which have required considerable attention.

It is with deep regret that we report the suspension of one of the girls in our fourth class. Her conduct last year was not satisfactory, and she was received this year on condition of good behavior. For a few weeks she did much better, but she lapsed back into her old ways of disobedience and disregard of rules, until finally she was the means of influencing all the girls to rise in rebellion against the regulations of the boarding department. She was sent home on Dec. 7th.

There will be no graduating class this year. The only surviving girl in the fourth class failed in health in the middle of the year, and was obliged to drop two studies, thereby making it impossible for her to finish the course this year.

There have been no special religious awakenings in the school during the year, but the regular weekly meetings have been well sustained. The Senior

Christian Endeavor Society has eleven active and eight associate members, and the Junior Society fourteen active and eight associate members. Miss Matthews is Superintendent of both societies. Six boarders have united with the church since our last report one year ago. Thirteen of the twenty-six boarders are church members.

On Jan. 25th., the day of prayer for colleges, Mr. Clarke conducted a meeting at the school. On March 8th. and 9th. we were favored by a visit from Mr. Haskell, one of our Salonica brethren. Thursday and a part of Friday he visited classes in the school, and in the orphanage. On Friday afternoon, the regular time for the meetings of the Christian Endeavor Societies, a union service was held in the school room conducted by Mr. Haskell.

We would not close our report without extending our sincere thanks to all who contribute towards the support of this, the only Evangelical school for girls in all Macedonia. We wish it might be possible for some of the officers of the Woman's Board to visit us in the near

future, for much that would be of interest to an observer cannot be put upon paper.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the American teacher.

Harriet L. Cole.

April 10, 1906.

School for Girls,
Moustir, European Turkey.
1905 - 1906.
Boston Copy.

Rec'd JUL 11 1907

1906-1907

38

Annual Report
of Monastir Station.

Dear Fellow-members of the European Turkey Mission,—

We are glad to report an addition to our station since the last Annual Meeting, in the person of James Franklin Blake, born here on June 5th, 1906. Otherwise, the personnel of our station remains the same as last year, but we are still hoping & waiting for the coming of the long-ago promised missionary family to join us. Miss Cole & Miss Matthews attended the W.F.M.S. convention in Geneva last July, spending most of the summer in Switzerland. Mrs. Blake was absent from October to March inclusive, being the greater part of the time in Switzerland under treatment for her eyes.

In the work of the station we have seen God's guiding hand

Schools for Girls, etc. 2.

very clearly, especially in the coming of Rev. L. A. Mischeff as pastor of the church here, and in the opening of a second preaching place in the city. Even since Jan. 1905, we had been praying & working to secure a native pastor here, & at last, on July 16th, 1906, Mr. Mischeff & family arrived & our prayers were answered. He speaks Greek & Wallachian, as well as Bulgarian, & being a native of Monastir, he & his mother have many relatives & acquaintances into whose homes and stores they are specially welcomed. God has not only given us a pastor, but we feel that He has given us the right man for the place. The average attendance at the preaching service, for 1906, was 118; & the Sunday School, 96.

For a long time there had been talk of opening a second preaching place in Jeni Mahala, but it was not until a new follower, a young

man, took the matter to heart and bestirred himself to find a place that such a service was actually begun, on March 10th, 1907. The average attendance for these past eight Sundays has been 72.

For the Girls' Boarding School, Miss Matthews will report.

On May 1st, 1906, the Essery Memorial Orphanage occupied its new home, bought the previous fall with funds from the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society and passed over to the Board. In response to a special appeal, help from England & America and especially from Switzerland has come in enough to cover expenses up to date with a bit over, for which we thank the Lord; it was very hard for us for a while when we were considerably in debt. We are trying to secure a matron from America, but without success thus far. Two of the boys have gone to the Thessa-

lonica Agricultural & Industrial Institute in Salonica, & we hope to send a few more next fall. At present we have 26 girls & 11 boys; 9 of the girls attend the Girls' Boarding School as day pupils, the rest of the children being taught in the Orphanage.

The preacher in Rilep, Mr. Petroff, & we also, have been encouraged by the definite stand taken for Christ by a young teacher, a native of the place, though it meant the losing of his position. Last November he was received into church membership — the first one so received in Rilep, though others from Rilep have been received elsewhere; & that was the first Evangelical Communion Service ever held there. Average attendance at the preaching services, 12; at S.S., 7.

The work in Voden has grown more encouraging with increased attendance since the preacher, Mr.

Zurnaff, removed into his present home. One man has come out as a follower since last summer, & has recently expressed the desire to unite with the church. Miss Marjeka Zurneva has encouraging Sunday School work, begun again a few months ago, with the children, & Miss Elisavetta Zurneva teaches the little school there.

In Zemidje, supplied by the same preacher, Mr. Zurnaff, there are several new followers who seem to be decided. The friends there very much want a little school such as there is in Voden, & we hope that next fall one can be started.

The Korteha S.B.V. has had difficulties again with the government on account of the use of the Albanian language. Last February the school was officially closed, but the school work hasn't actually been stopped. The matter is in the hands of the Embassy

in Constantinople, & we hope the outcome will be perfect freedom of work in connection with the school, for which Miss Levasti Kyrias & Miss Eftimova & their assistants will especially rejoice. Mr. Tsilka has been having English classes for boys, which may prove the beginning of a much needed boys' school there. He reports increased interest in and attendance at the preaching services. May the long hoped for special funds for work in Albania be soon forthcoming & two missionary families sent there; the presence of American missionaries will in itself be a great help. Church attendance, 21; S.S., 21.

Resen is not yet a regular outstation, but is a promising place for work, & we hope that the man & money will be found to carry on regular work there.

We look forward with trust in God's

guidance & blessing in the future as in the past.

In behalf of Monastir Station,

Yours fraternally,

W. F. Clarke.

Monastir, Turkey.

April 30. 1907.

Annual Report
of
Monastir Station.
April 30. 1907.

Copy for the
Rooms.

Rec'd JUN 10 1907

REPORT OF GIRL'S BOARDING SCHOOL ----1906-7.

MONASTIR, TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Dear Friends of The European Turkey Mission and of The Board:-

Another year has slipped away, and it devolves upon us to chronicle its history, in so far as it touches our school. Looking back over the past twelve months, we note many reasons for gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His care and blessing. No serious disaster has befallen our school by fire, earthquake, or dangerous illness.

As there was no class to graduate in June, 1906, it seemed best to close school a week earlier than usual, and the girls went to their homes on the 20th. A few days later, Miss Cole, accompanied by Miss Matthews, started for Switzerland, where they spent the summer in the hope that Miss Cole's health would be fully restored. This hope was only partially realized, but Sept. 3rd found both teachers in Monastir, ready to oversee the annual housecleaning.

On Sept. 20th, school opened. On the following day, Miss Rada E. Pavleva returned, after a year's vacation in America, to begin her nineteenth year of service in our school. She found a hearty welcome, and her influence and assistance have been valuable, as always. Besides her teaching, she has helped much in cases of sickness, and these have been frequent, though not dangerous nor of a contagious nature.

Miss Kera Staikova returned for her second year, after giving a month of her summer to Bible work at Enedje. She has taught the Bulgarian language acceptably. Miss Lefterka P. Temkova, in charge of the domestic department, also gave a month of service at Velis, in the vacation.

One of the girls in the graduating class, having only three studies to finish, has paid her board by teaching.

There have been twenty-four boarders and seventeen day-pupils, graded as follows: IV class, 3; III class, 2; II class, 2; I class, 6; 4th prep., 4; 3rd prep., 14; 2nd prep., 8; and specials, 2. Four boarders are here for the first time. The places represented by boarding-pupils are: ~~Pr~~ Prishtina, and Mitrovitza, in Uskub vilayet, 2; Mehomia, Drama, Strumnitza, Radovish, and Velis, in Salonica vilayet, 9; Resna and villages, Smerdish, Vodena, Prelep, and Krushevo, in Monastir vilayet, 13.

Fewer nationalities than usual are represented, but these are: Bulgarian, Servian, Roumanian, ~~and~~ Gipsy, and Levantine.

Rec'd JUN 10 1907

REPORT OF GIRL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.----1906-7.

MONASTIR, TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Dear Friends of The European Turkey Mission and of the Board:-

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Fewer nationalities than usual are represented, but these are: Bulgarian, Servian, Roumanian, and Gipsy, and Levantine.

As we are unable to receive all the Orphanage children as day-pupils, for lack of room, we have only a few of the more advanced ones, and the rest, 11 boys and 17 girls, are instructed at the Orphanage, by one of our graduates, and that department is under the direction of the principal of this school. The cash payments for boarders for the year 1906-7 will be about 60 liras Turkish, and for day-tuition, about 700 piasters.

The work has progressed quietly and steadily. The spirit of the girls has been so good that they have been put upon their honor in regard to keeping rules, and are not required to give conduct reports. This has been most satisfactory, and all the teachers agree that never were the rules kept so well as this year. Few offences have had to be recorded.

The school-year 1905-6 had seen unusual trials, the greatest of which was the necessity of sending away one of our oldest girls, because of her influence over the other girls against the rules of the school. God's grace touched this girl's heart and led her to ask forgiveness for her past misconduct and to be received again. Her penitence was so evidently sincere, that her request was gladly granted, and she returned at Thanksgiving to take up her studies where she had had to drop them just a year before. Her life has been very different, and her strong influence is now on the side of right and order. She herself has said that being sent away was the greatest blessing of her life; for it brought her to realize as she never had done, the seriousness of life and influence, and it awoke her to a new life in Christ.

While there has been no revival, so called, there has been an earnest Christian spirit, and the usual religious services have been well sustained. On Jan. 18, one of our boarders, one day-pupil, and the faithful Greek servant-girl of the American teachers, were received into the Evangelical church. That was a day of special joy, as we saw the answer to our prayers of many years.

Among the potent forces for good, we count the two C.E. societies, one being the Junior Society organized by Mrs. F.E. Clark in 1902. The prayer-meetings are always interesting and helpful, conducted usually by the girls themselves. At Christmas, a sum of money was raised in each society to purchase Bibles and Testaments for the prisoners, in their own languages, for which grateful thanks were returned by the recipients.

A Temperance society has been organized, also, and nearly all the boarders belong to it.

For more than two months before Christmas, the boarders were allowed to go without the few nuts or apples that would have been provided for dessert, twice a week, and this money was used by them for a dinner to which the thirty-seven children at the Orphanage were invited, and which the girls prepared. This was glad service for others.

On the evening of Jan.8th, the second day of their Christmas, we had a tree for our girls. The next night, the same tree bore fruit for the orphans, which was provided by the children of the Sofia Kindergarten, and was in the form of balls, dolls, whistles, beads, needlecases, and other articles dear to the heart of a child. The radiant faces of the boys and girls will not be forgotten soon.

We are glad to note an increasing interest, on the part of our girls, in good reading. We gratefully acknowledge the grant of $22. from the W.B.M.I. for our library. The new books have come, and are meeting a long-felt want, both for fresh Sunday-reading, and for reference. We must ask the same amount for that purpose, for next year, also.

After eight years of faithful service as school servant and purchaser of provisions, Mr. Naum Stoikoff has been released to take up work as colporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He is greatly missed, but our sorrow at losing him is tempered by joy at his unusual success in selling the Scriptures, and his eagerness to win souls. We hope his successor, Mr. Thomas Kapareff, is another such man, who will regard the interests of the institution as his own. He has made a good beginning, in the last six weeks.

We still have the same Albanian Kavass who has been with us for four years. He was called to serve in the army, this spring, but, thanks to our next neighbor, a high official in the army, he was permitted to hire a substitute and return to us.

No matron is employed, as we find it most satisfactory to put the various household duties upon the girls, under the direction of an assistant teacher. This is best for the development of the girls themselves, and is necessary in order to reduce expenses as much as possible. The cost of living in this city has increased greatly, in the last two years, and it has been necessary to raise the charge for board from eight to ten liras, though reductions are made as may seem best in particular cases, the lowest sum for which any boarder is received being three liras.

We find it necessary to ask a special grant for making changes in the accommodations for our large family. It is very important to have better laundry arrangements, especially another drying room, as we believe that some of the many cases of illness have been caused by damp clothes.

We also need a larger toilet room for so many girls, and a new wood-shed. Several plans are before us, for either of which we should need fifty liras. So many carpenters have gone to the U.S., that work of this kind is nearly or quite twice as expensive as a few years ago. We earnestly hope that this sum may be given us, and it is the least we can ask for the purpose. We could use to good advantage double that amount.

We cannot close this report without mentioning the work done by our graduates, thirty-two in number. All but three of these have taught in our mission schools and outstations, for periods varying from one to fifteen years. The number so employed at present, is eleven. The aggregate of such service by twenty-nine graduates, is 131 years. This gives an average of four and a half years for each. There has been no graduate of this school who has not been a member of an evangelical church, and we know of but one who has turned away from the faith of her school days. We know that these workers are often in trying circumstances, and need much wisdom, and we ask you to remember them at the throne of grace, as well as the school that is endeavoring to prepare their successors for these obscure corners of the Master's vineyard. We desire your prayers that, in the future, greater things may be accomplished than in the past, and that the influences that radiate from this school may be such as shall advance the kingdom of our Lord and Master.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the American teachers,

Mary L. Matthews.

Monastir, April 29, 1907.

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Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the American teachers,

Mary E. Matthews.

Monastir, April 29, 1907.

Report of Monastir, Turkey, Europe.

Rec'd MAY 23 1908

Report of Monastir Station for the year ending April 1908.

It has been in some respects a peculiar year to us here in Monastir Station; the future has seemed dark and uncertain at times, but on that account it has been a year of opportunity to wait patiently on the Lord & to trust Him. Some experiences have been trying, but we are thankful for them, nevertheless. We have had occasion for special & long-continued prayer, & God has answered us in such a way as to encourage us & to assure us of His answer in the future. The help of man has failed us when we ought to have had it, but God will be an ever present help & through Him we shall do valiently.

While Miss Cole spent the summer in Samokov, & Mr. Clarke with Henry was in Cham Koria for several weeks on the latter's account,

Report of Monastir Station
Andrew Gordon.

Miss Matthews & Mrs. Clark held the fort in Monastir, the former superintending needed repairs & additions on the G.B.F. premises. Contagious diseases raged in the city during part of the winter, but our school & orphanage were mercifully spared, though the children in the Orphanage had some special diseases, seventeen of them suffering from granulated eyelids at the same time, five requiring painful operations. We have been very thankful that Miss Haskell could be spared from Samokov Station to take temporary charge of the Orphanage; there has been distinct improvement in more respects than one, & the children have been happy in having someone to mother them, while she could tell of weary days & nights. Miss Haskell has been a welcome addition to our Station, having joined it on the 2nd of last Oct. & expecting to remain till she leaves for her furlough next summer.

There is nothing special to report in connection with the regular church work; Mr. Mircheff has been faithful in his pulpit & pastoral work in a hard field; six from the G.B.L. have been received into church membership during the past calendar year. The average attendance at the preaching service was 156, including the Yeni Mahala services; at Sunday School, 89. The preaching service at Yeni Mahala was kept up till about the last of November, Mrs. Mircheva taking charge of it during July & August; since Nov., owing to the epidemic of contagious diseases & the absences of Mr. Clarke, the chapel there has been closed, with the exception of three Sundays in February.

We report Kortcha for the last time as an out-station of Monastir, as it is now a station occupied by Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy, but the parting has not been effected as easily as we had expected & will be long remembered, by

some at least. In our last report reference was made to the order from the Grand Vizir to close the school; that order was carried out, after a fashion, but not till all the closing examinations (written) were finished in June. Mr. Haskell went from Salonica to Kortcha in October, arriving on the 11th, & the school was opened for the new year's work on Monday the 14th; he left on Nov. 20th, expecting to meet the Kennedys in Monastir on their way to Kortcha, they having arrived in Salonica on the 15th; as they had been detained there by the Turkish government & it seemed best not to leave Kortcha without an American, Mr. Blake went there on the 22nd & staid till Jan. 22nd, when he left Mr. Haskell in charge once more & returned to Monastir for a month of much needed work. Feb. 20th found him again in Kortcha, to relieve Mr. Haskell, where he had the pleasure, in company with many

others, of welcoming at last, on Mar. 26th, the long-delayed new missionaries, Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy; so Kortcha Station came into existence; many, no doubt, rejoiced in secret who did not dare show their joy openly. A bit of Kortcha history during the past few months will be in place, though you may know it all. Last summer Mr. Tsilka was condemned in Kortcha to pay a fine of three liras because he had not closed the school, when ordered to, though he stated that he was not responsible for the school. In the firman given to us in 1904, Mr. Blake was put as the one responsible; the appeal court in Monastir acquitted Mr. Tsilka, on that ground, no doubt; the expense, all told, amounted to about ten liras, but the point was gained. On Mar. 16th Mr. Tsilka was summoned to appear in court the next day to answer to that same charge, though thus acquitted in Monastir

other charges, also, were made. The case was heard & postponed three times, the last time being combined with the charges made in connection with the searching of his house & his arrest on Friday, Mar. 20th. One hundred & forty-four books, sermons, letters, clippings, etc. were taken; the next day the house was searched again and three boxes & three large bags full of books, magazines, etc., etc. were taken; but in all the plunder nothing was found that any sensible man could make a charge out of; a charge was made, nevertheless. Mr. Tsilka is still in prison. The matter was referred to Mr. Posfai, the Austrian consul at Monastir, he wrote to our Ambassador at Constantinople for backing, but Mr. Leishman declined to offer any official interference, as Mr. Tsilka is an Ottoman subject. Mr. Posfai at once undertook the matter on another basis, i.e. not as repre-

senting American interests; he has American interests at heart far more than our own Ambassador, apparently. Mr. Peet has written that the latter assured him that he had called on the Austrian Ambassador & had requested him to ask his consul at Monastir to do what he could in behalf of Mr. Tsilka's case. There is something in our Ambassador's statements that needs explanation. In the Kortcha school matter, too, he has not been of much help. Latterly the opposition to the school has grown much stronger; all but two or three day pupils, & all the boarders from the city have been kept from attending by threats on the part of the police. Latterly, too, the attendance at the preaching & Sunday School services has fallen off. During 1907 the average church attendance was 25, & at Sunday School 30.

The work in the other out-stations has continued much as usual.

Mr. Petroff's field in Prilep is a hard one; it is a cold place spiritually; many know the truth well, but do not decide to follow. The average attendance for 1907 was 8 at the preaching service & 6 at Sunday School. Mr. Zurneff still supplies both Voden & Enidje, the more encouraging of the two places being the latter; there we have a little school this year for the first time, the teacher being a last year's graduate from our Monastir G.B.S. She has taken hold nicely in her work for the children & women. The people have just secured a place for a chapel though not yet all paid for. There has been government opposition there, too. The average attendance in Voden for 1907 was 10 at the preaching service & 7 at Sunday School; in Enidje 30 & 20 respectively.

In behalf of Monastir Station,

Monastir, Turkey. W. P. Clarke.

Apr. 15. 1908.

Report of
Monastir Station.
April 1908.
(Boston Copy.)
1907-8.

Rec'd MAY 23 1908

Report of the Girl's Boarding School, 1907-1908.
Monastir, European Turkey.

Dear Friends of the European Turkey Mission and of the Board:-

The closing exercises of the school were held on the afternoon of July 2, 1907. Three girls graduated, two Bulgarian and one Roumanian. The audience was unusually quiet and attentive, though nearly all the exercises were in English. By the end of the week all the boarders had left for their homes.

Miss Cole and Miss Pavlova spent six weeks of the summer vacation with friends in Bulgaria, and returned in time to put the house in order for the opening of the fall term. Miss Matthews remained in Monastir during the entire summer, to superintend the repairing of the wash-house, the building of a sick-room and the enlarging of the drying-house. This with a part of the station duties in the absence of Mr. Clarke, left her little time for rest, and the end of the vacation found her in great need of change. Sundays spent in Salonica brought some relief from the long strain, but could not make up for the lack of a restful vacation.

School opened on Sept. 12. Twenty-seven boarders and sixteen day-scholars have been

enrolled during the year, graded as follows: III Class, 3; II Class, 6; I Class, 5; IV prep., 12; III prep., 10; II prep., 2, and speciale 5. The boarders are from the following places: Prichtina and Mitrovitza in Uskub vilayet, 4, Shama, Mehomia, Strumnitza, Badovich, Krukuch, Sodorack, Velic and Vodin in Salonica vilayet, 12; Prelep, Resna and surrounding villages, in Monastir vilayet, 10, and 1 from Vakarel, Bulgaria. Four nationalities are represented, Bulgarian, Servian, Armenian and Levantine.

The teaching force is the same as last year, two American and three Bulgarian assistants, with the addition of our pastor Mr. Mircheff, who gives 2 hours and 40 minutes a week teaching two Bible classes.

The health of the boarders has never been better than this year. This is most remarkable inasmuch as several contagious diseases, as scarlet-fever, diphtheria and typhoid, have been prevalent in the city throughout most of the year. Special care has been taken to keep our girls away from contagion, but we feel that our efforts would have been in vain had not our Heavenly Father hedged us about with His protecting care. Not only have we been kept from any serious illness, but we have been remarkably free from the small ailments that so annoy and interrupt regular school work.

No physician has been called during the year for either teacher or pupils. Early in the fall one of our little day-scholars sickened and after three weeks of suffering, died. It was a grief to we teachers that none of we could visit the home or attend the funeral.

We regret that the day-scholars who come to we from the Orphanage cannot continue to the close of the year, owing to a contagious eye-disease which broke out among them about the middle of the year.

The spirit of the school has been excellent throughout the year. The pupils are put upon their honor in regard to keeping rules, and no conduct reports are required from them. We find this far more satisfactory than the old method of self-reporting, and a much higher standard of conduct is maintained than under the old system.

There have been no special religious awakening among the boarders, but the regular weekly meetings have been well sustained. The two C. E. Societies, under the superintendence of Miss Matthews, have held their meetings on Friday afternoons after school, and these have been well attended and profitable. Three boarders have united with the church since the opening of the school in Sept..

No matron is employed, and the domestic

work is done by the girls under the direction of the teachers. This develops in the girls a feeling of responsibility, and gives them the training they need to fit them for work in the future either as teachers or housekeepers.

In spite of the hard times, and the increased cost of living, more money has been paid by boarders than ever before. More than 116 L.T.L. will have been received from the 27 boarders, and more than 5 L.T.L. from the day-pupils.

We are glad to see that the girls show more and more interest in good reading. We thank the Woman's Board for the grant of 5 L.T.L. for the library.

There is no class to graduate this year.

It may not be out of place to mention again the work being done by our former graduates. Of the 35 who have finished the course, all but two have given some years to the work under our Mission. 14 are now at work as teachers in various parts of European Turkey, and 33 of the 35, have together given a total of 144 years of teaching in the various schools under our Mission. No girl has ever yet graduated from our school, who has not been a member of an evangelical church.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of
the American teachers. Harriet L. Cole

Rec'd AUG 14 1908

421

re Monastir

Salonica Sunday July 26th. 1908.

On Wednesday last Monastir came into the hands of the Young Turkish Party and liberty and fraternity were proclaimed. The political prisoners freed. The city went into a state of gala celebration. On Thursday evening the same may be said to have taken place here tho' on Friday morning at about 10 o'clock cannon's boom told the story of the Proclamation, from Grand Vizier Said, of the constitution of 1876 given by Sultan Murad. It is said that the "Committee of Ottoman Unity and Progress" with Enver Bey at its head, forced the thing upon the Sultan. He wished 24 hours (on Thursday) to consider but they said no it must be done within two hours and it was done, and such a celebration as we have seen here such clapping of hands and shouting of hurrahs for country, liberty, fraternity have seldom or never been heard in a Turkish city before, I could imagine. One immense crowd was gathered in the open broad street before the Olympus Palace (which the Journal suggests now might change in name to the "Place de Liberte") On Friday night as I was going to the Farm my tram was delayed from 20 minutes to half an hour, I should say. The crowd seemed to be of every nationality. Banners were carried. A Device in Turkish exhibited on the balcony of "The Club" where I saw Consul General Lamb, Hadji Lazzaro and others watching intently the enthusiastic display. It was a wonderful demonstration something almost miraculous as it seemed. The reading of the Proclamation of the Constitution which was the telegram of Said Pasha the grand Vizier was about 10 o'clock in the morning, I could not believe my ears, when as I had just arrivedfrom the Farm, I was told that the booming of cannon meant the proclamation of Liberty and equality to all. There has been, to the eyes, in these demonstrations nothing but joy and enthusiasm. There has been no bomb throwing that we have heard of some (apparently opposing officials) have been killed but I think only two or three, perhaps four or five. It is very difficult to know just the truth. We know that two police officials, who attempted to tear down the placards put up on Wednesday night all over the town were killed and I have heard reports of two others being killed but I am

not sure that the latter is true. Political prisoners have been freed. It is said that several Bulgarian bands have come in and delivered up their guns and gone about their business. It was reported that Zoudansky was to come in with the band last night. That needs to be confirmed. I have a note from a friend in Strumitza that yesterday was a similar day of joy and enthusiasm in that city. The ruling party make much of the demand for right and justice in the government and those that do right will not be disturbed, but those who do not will meet quick and severe punishment. Freedom of speech and of the press prevails. Yesterday I was at the Farm but the demonstration seems to have been even greater in the crowds upon the street than the day before. Whereunto all this will grow no one can tell. For the moment there is seeming security and joy and union of effort, but I fear that when the new laws and arrangements are made division may spring up especially between christians and Moslems, but also perhaps among the Moslems themselves. The officers and the army seem now to be the power behind the movement. For the moment we breathe freely once more. The conditions had become unspeakably bad before, and that probably intensifies the joy and relief of the moment. Hilmi Pasha read the telegram of Said, I understand The mayor of the city made an eloquent speech it is said. Turkish women seem to be also carried away with enthusiasm and many go about unveiled I have observed. I thought there was no harm to write you this note on Sunday. Pray for us that God will overrule all.

The wording of Said's telegram "By the desire of the people" and the order of the Sultan was significant to me.

Proclamation of Liberty in Turkey

Salonica

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Rec'd JUN 2 1909

Report of Monastir Station for the year ending March 1909.

Dear Brethren & Sisters of the European Turkey Mission, — In accordance with the desire expressed from the Rooms, we begin this report with statistics.

Personel of the Station, —

Miss H. L. Cole, teaching in the G.B.S.
" M. L. Matthews, " " " "
" M. M. Haskell, matron in the Essery Memorial Orphanage.
Rev. & Mrs. W. P. Clarke, evangelistic work.

Institutions, —

Girls' Boarding School { 26 boarders, 4 day pupils
Orphanage, seven girls.

Monastir & Out-stations, —

Monastir	Average church at.	115
	" S.S. attendance	69
Vodena	Ave. church attendance	9
	" S.S. "	12
Enidje	Ave. church "	40
	" S.S. "	25
Prilep	Ave. church "	9
	" S.S. "	7

Miss Haskell was with us as matron of our Orphanage till July 3rd, when she left for Samokov and later went to America for her furlough. The Orphanage was closed for the summer, & opened again this fall, but with only seven girls; all the boys, but one, were received at the Farm in Salonica. Miss Stephanovitch is matron.

Miss Cole's health compelled her to give up her work in the G.B.S., and Feb. 10th she left for Philippopolis for a change & rest; she is expecting soon to go onto America for her furlough. Miss Matthews is taking her place as principal of the school, while her class work is being taken by various teachers, Mr. Clark taking two classes. Miss Matthews' report of the G.B.S. will give the particulars of its history during the past year.

Our Monastir church is still en-

joying the pastorate of Mr. Mircheff, his wife's returning health having removed a fear that they might have to go elsewhere. The church's indebtedness, on account of enlarging its premises and making necessary additions, has been reduced to about forty liras, and we hope in two or three years to have that entirely paid off; then perhaps the church can increase its share toward the pastor's salary.

The Djemi Mahala services have been given up; much sickness in the city and absences of the writer made these services irregular, and, moreover, since the freedom of July 24th there is no longer any reason for Bulgarians to be afraid of coming to our regular services in a Greekman quarter, an excuse given before for not attending.

Mr. Petroff has continued in Prilep, a cold place spiritually, &

while he is welcomed for conversations, yet only a few come to the services held in his home; they will have to move soon from the house they are occupying and it will be difficult to find even as suitable a place.

The work in Vodeny, too, is not encouraging, but latterly the services have been kept up by Miss Marieka Zurneva, when her father has been absent in Enidje.

In Enidje the Spirit seems to be having a special work; midweek, as well as Sabbath, services are regularly held whether Mr. Zurnuff is there or not. It was the writer's privilege last May to receive six men, mostly young men, into church membership, some of whom have had a good deal of persecution but have stood it out. The friends there very much want Mr. Zurnuff to remove there with his family and have

begged us to send him; in that case it would probably mean giving up regular services in Voden. The Bridge friends have been enjoying their new chapel for about a year, though it is not all paid for yet.

Thirty days have been spent in touring.

We rejoice in the freedom that has come to Macedonia & all Turkey since the 24th of July, which began for us here in Monastir on the 23rd, and we believe that it will prove to be part of God's plan for the spreading of His kingdom in these lands. God has been working through the Chapman-Alexander meetings in Boston, thro' Mr. Mott at Cambridge, Eng., and through Mr. Campbell in Bulgaria. We are looking forward to the latter's coming over into Macedonia to help us and are praying for a blessing here in Monastir & in many other places.

Whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive. In behalf of the Station, W. P. Clarke

Annual Report
of Monastir Station
April 1909.

Rec'd JUN 2 1909

REPORT OF GIRLS'BOARDING SCHOOL, MONASTIR, TURKEY IN EUROPE, 1908-9.

Dear Friends of the European Turkey Mission and the American Board:-

During this year, the following teachers have shared the work of the school:

Miss Harriet L.Cole, Principal and treasurer, and teacher of English and Mathematics.

Miss Mary L.Matthews, teacher of English, Mathematics, Sewing, and Drawing, and in charge of Library, Dispensary, C.E. and Junior C.E. Societies.

Miss Rada E.Pavleva, (Samokov G.B.S., '84.) teacher of Bible, Sciences, Gymnastics, and Penmanship. In care of the sick.

Miss Kera Staikova, (Samokov G.B.S.) teacher of Bulgarian Language.

Miss Lefterka D.Temkova, (Monastir G.B.S. '04.) teacher of Preparatory English and Bulgarian, and in charge of Domestic Department.

Miss Esther Mladenovitch, (Monastir G.B.S. '00, and American College, Scutari, '08.) teacher of English and Geography, (Sept. to April.) Not full work.

Extra teaching. Pastor Mircheff, Two Bible classes, twice a week.

Miss Nevenka Stephanovitch, Bookbinding.

After Feb. '09, Sewing and Drawing.

Rev. W.P.Clarke, After Feb. 10, 1909, Arithmetic and Algebra.

Statistics regarding Pupils, 1908-9.

Residence, Salonica Vilayet,	13		Nationality, Bulgarians,		28
Monastir "	9		Servians,		1
Uskub "	3		Levantine,		1
Bulgaria,	1		Total,		30
Total boarders,	26	Grade.	IV Class,		2
Day pupils,	4		III "		4
Total pupils,	30		II "		2
Boarders at LT. 10,	2		I "		9
" 7,	3		IV. Prep.		9
" 6,	2		III "		3
" 5,	6		Special,		1
" 4,	13				30

Total from boarders, LT. 120.

Graduates of Monastir G.B.S.

Nationality,	Bulgarian,	28	Number of these graduates who have continued their studies at	
	Greek,	1	Samokov G.B.S.,	6
	Albanian,	2	American college, Scutari.	3
	Servian,	2	Schools in the U.S.	7
	Roumanian,	2,	Domestic Science Dept. Sofia.	2
	Total,	35.		Total 18.

Of these 35 graduates, 33 have taught from 1 to 18 years, under our Mission, giving an aggregate of 158 years of service, or an average of 4.8 years for the 33. The average for all graduates, 4 1/2 years. No promise to teach is required of any pupil. Every graduate has been an evangelical church member.

At the close of the last school year, June 23, 1908, no public exercises were held, as there were no graduates, and the scarlet fever still prevailed in the city. The girls went to their homes as usual.

On July 3, Miss Cole left for Bulgaria for a needed rest and change. The writer spent the first three weeks of the vacation in watching the construction of a fine large cistern, the gift to the school of Rev. and Mrs. I. W. Metcalf, of Oberlin, O., who made us a visit in 1907, which we remember with delight.

Early in July, we began to hear that the Young Turkey Party intended to take some action soon, but we were given notice, officially, through our consul, that there would be no danger to the Christian population. Miss Matthews, with Miss Pavleva, had planned to spend part of the summer in visiting former pupils in Strumnitza and surrounding villages, and in Prishtina, but our consul deemed this unwise, and the plan was given up. Extra provisions were purchased, lest in the coming disturbances the market should be closed for any length of time.

On Thursday, July 23, a day earlier than in Salonica and other parts of the Empire, the sudden and wonderful change took place which has been so fully described in the press, as to require few words here. To awaken in the morning, supposing all to be as it had been, in the city, and at noon to see and hear the proclamation of Liberty, Brotherhood, and Equality, and a Constitution! This was a great event indeed! Especially, as it occurred in a perfectly orderly way, without blood-shed or disturbance. Freedom was in the very air, and the rejoicings lasted several days, before the population could settle down to usual occupations once more.

The great change has not increased the attendance at our

school,as yet,and perhaps for the following reasons. The various nationalities in this country have their own schools;and, this year, their own political clubs. It remains to be seen whether the influence of these clubs will be a hindrance to really evangelical work. We fear it may.We know of one man,formerly friendly to the protestants,who cannot have anything to do with them,now,and keep his position in his club.

Most of the national schools offer inducements to pupils of other nationalities to attend,such as free dinners,or a hat, while in our school pupils are required to pay a small sum for tuition.(Twenty piasters a month in the classes,and half that sum in the preparatory grades.) The "propaganda"of the other schools tends to keep ours small,but there are those who appreciate good moral as well as intellectual training for their girls,and such pupils make better progress because more regular in attendance than pupils in former times when no tuition was charged. The prevalence of the scarlet fever also hindered the opening of our primary department,last September,but next year we hope we can take a number of little ones into a kindergarten class.

It is estimated by one of the best physicians that 2000 cases of scarlet fever were fatal,within two years,in this city alone,with no quarantine nor disinfection required. God has mercifully kept our household safe from this dread disease,and we thank Him for this great blessing.

A serious menace to our school is the proximity of other schools. On the north,the Greeks have a primary school of long standing,and a Girls'Boarding School built while we were away in the summer of 1906. Last fall,the Bulgarians bought the premises adjoining our compound on the south,for their Boys' School,with the intention of building a dormitory. We have protested to the Government against this ,in the hope that we can prevent the erection of such a building. Also,to our great annoyance,the Roumanians have opened a preparatory school for boys,in a building which projects into a corner of our yard, and the noise at their recesses disturbs our recitations very much. Our protest against this school coming so near,did not avail,though there has been an unwritten law for years,which would support such a protest against the establishment of a school of different nationality next to one already opened. On account of these schools,it has been a harder year than usual.

Through the autumn,Miss Cole's health was unusually good, but in the winter came a nervous breakdown which required a complete change and rest. She left,on Feb.10,for Philippopolis, where she began soon to improve,but it seems best for her not to return here until after her well-earned furlough in the U.S.,

beginning this summer. We regret the conditions which made it necessary for her to leave before the end of the school year, and hope she may speedily recover her usual degree of health.

We trust that in the near future the school will grow in numbers, and that its efficiency may be increased from year to year. It never was in better condition as regards discipline and scholarship. The girls are put upon their honor, as regards rules, and the result is very satisfactory.

For six years, it has been impossible for the teachers to tour in the country, for various reasons. This we hope to do, in the coming summer. The number of boarders will be increased by this, no doubt. Our greatest hope of bringing the blessings of the Gospel to this part of the world, lies in helping the boarders to become such earnest, consecrated workers as the Master can use in His vineyard. We have come to feel, as did Miss Fidelia Fisk of Persia, that the good we may be able to do for the day-pupils is, in most cases, largely undone by the home-influence. Human nature is much the same everywhere, and it is not only here that there are parents who take the side of their children in a case of discipline, without inquiring of the teachers the real facts of the case. If parents were wise enough to avoid criticism of a school before their children, it would be possible to help the children more.

At the beginning of the school year, ten of the boarders were members of the church. There has been no special revival in the school this year, but the spirit of the girls has been very good. They have carried on the Christian Endeavor and Junior C.E. Societies' meetings on Fridays, with faithful interest. A pleasant literary entertainment was prepared by the members, in January. The church services are always helpful. The quiet time for reading and prayer, morning and evening, is one of the influences we value most. The Sunday evening meetings, in charge of Miss Cole as long as she was here, we count as one of our greatest opportunities. On Sunday, Feb. 28, with no extra meetingsand no excitement, it became evident that God's Spirit was touching some hearts. Two girls confessed Him in the meeting that evening, for the first time. The next week, four others expressed their purpose to follow Christ. Within three weeks, eleven had taken this step. This seems to be a deliberate, sincere decision, and our hearts are glad. The three youngest girls are the only boarders who have not taken this step, and they seem to be following on, according to their understanding.

As Miss Mladenovitch is a graduate of the American College, as well as of our school, she was prepared to assist in the English language, but she has not been well enough, physically, to do full work, and it has become evident that she must give up all mental work and return to her home, for rest.

The readiness on the part of teachers and pupils to help in every way possible, in the absence of Miss Cole and Miss Mladenovitch, is worthy of commendation here. Mr. Clarke, also, kindly assists by teaching two of Miss Cole's classes. Recently, Miss Stephanovitch, of the Orphanage, relieved the writer of the classes in sewing and drawing. She has had a class of four girls in Bookbinding, all the year, an innovation for us, but one which promises to be a success, and to furnish a means of support, if necessary, to girls who may not be able to finish the course and teach. Few occupations are open to young women in this country, and there are not many good bookbinders. It seems desirable to continue this line of work in future, one lesson a week for the older girls.

All the house work except washing of floors is done by the boarders, under the direction of a capable teacher. This develops a sense of responsibility, as well as training the girls in domestic duties.

The usual willingness to sacrifice for others has been shown by the girls this year, in giving up their dessert at table, to have the money for a Christmas dinner and gifts for the ~~Phanage~~ Orphanage children, and to give Christmas dinners to several poor persons in the city. They have also contributed according to their ability, to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, and to aid the Greek church in Salonica.

A new boarder, from a well-to-do Pravo-slav family, recently wrote to a relative her impressions of the school. "It is very good for me here. I wish your children could come too. Than this teaching and this life there is none better."

In looking forward to the coming year, it is imperative that we ask for another American lady to come to our assistance. Our school is open to all nationalities, and English is the principal language. During Miss Cole's furlough, and after it, we shall need another American to help bring the school to its highest usefulness. We beg, therefore, that such a lady be sent out next fall, to share with us the joys and trials of boarding-school missionaries.

Would that those who support this school could see the change wrought in our girls by the Gospel, in even one year.

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We thank God for what He has done for us in the past, and as we look forward to coming days, it is with hope and trust that He has larger things in store for this school, to make it a still greater blessing to the girls and women of all nationalities in this land.

Please join your prayers with ours for this.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the American teachers,

Mary L. Matthews.

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Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the American teachers,

Mary E. Hewitt

Report of Miss Hewitt - April 18.

Boston Copy -

MAY 31 1900

Report of the Philippopolis Station for the year ending May 1st 1900.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission,

Dear Brethren.

We will begin our report with this city, and go over our field bringing the outstations into groups.

The past has been a somewhat notable year for this station. The building in this city of the solidest, neatest and cheapest church in the Balkan peninsula has been a task so arduous that had we known at the outset what it was to be we might well have shrunk from the undertaking. We were well started on this work at our last Annual Meeting, and are now so far along that we think we can see the end. At the outset it was our determination that the regular work of the church in all its branches must be kept up in good shape, and not allowed to suffer impairment by any stress of the new enterprise. The regular and spiritual work of the church has been the first and constant care

of pastor and people, while vigorously prosecuting the material aims of the new building. The work of the church, with its preaching of the Word on the sabbath, the prayer-meetings, the Sunday School, the temperance work, the day school, the Woman's Benevolent society, the book-work — with the city as its center and the whole field as its sphere of influence, with the book-store as local attraction and means for dispersion and its colporteurs its agency to reach all places and classes, the branch work in a suburb carried on by a separate Sunday School and the efforts of ~~our~~ the Bible-woman, all ~~as~~ sufficiently varied to give all the people something to do and to keep busy all those who are disposed to work. Ten new members received on confession of faith is evidence that God's spirit has been with us, and that the chief object of an aggressive church has not been forgotten. One hundred and thirty seven and a half Turkish pounds paid in toward the new church fund in 1899 is evidence that although we have been giving for the eight years past, larger or smaller sums, we still hold vigorously to our purpose; and what is more to the credit

& tell, 'mid 'city.

~~to the credit~~ of this people is that their accounts with their pastor and teacher are today in a creditable shape.

The new work which has been developing during the past three years in this city among the Armenians is a feature worthy of mention, and deserves some attention here. Pastor Gardumian who came here from Varna a little over a year ago is an able, wise and devoted man. He came to Bulgaria in July 1898, from England. He had been there for refuge and study five years. He cannot prudently return to Turkey. He has an average congregation of seventy persons. He has Sunday School and prayer meetings. The present year he has a day school of some 25 pupils. Children of some of the best Armenians of the city attend it. He is a strong preacher, and an attractive and popular speaker. We wish we had some way of helping him to a more certain support than he at present has.

We leave till the time when the new church is completed to give a report of its erection and a history of its coming into existence

We will only say here that to us the providence of God is manifested in it. His good hand has been upon it. His wisdom has guided. His mercy has delivered from dangers and mistakes to which we were exposed. He has disposed men to favor it. He has manifested His favor and care. We believe He will manifest His spiritual presence to bless and save. We believe the time of its coming into existence and service is ordered of God. It is to have an important relation to the developement of evangelical faith and life in all the region. The past week has given ostensible proof of the services it is to render. It is prophetic of good that it begins its service even before its completion. During the past week it has welcomed within its walls the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, celebrating its 25th Anniversary in this historic city. With finished ceiling and floors, but with windows and doors only partially closed by rough boards, and with its temporary sittings, it has begun its service by accommodating on two Sabbath days, and on four week days in succession, congregations

of from 300 to 500 or more. The meeting of this native society with us was one of the most earnest, and we trust profitable, in its history.

Only four hours from Philippopolis is our nearest outstation - Stanimaka. The average congregation the past year has been about forty. The brethren there lead their own services for the most part. Yet some one from our city is often with them. They need their own regular and constant worker, and a chapel of their own for services, instead of meeting from house to house, as at present.

Some three hours from Stanimaka is the village of Akhmatovo. We have not yet given it a place in our Tabular View. Yet it has a place in our hearts, and there are several most earnest, spiritual Christians there. They meet regularly for the study of the Bible and for worship. They are scattering the Word there and in near villages. They have been hated and persecuted most bitterly and shamefully by many in their village. But the work is going on. Only once - some four years ago - has a Missionary visited them,

and then he was in more danger of losing his life from an angry mob of opposers than in all the other experiences of 28 years' missionary service. For the present it is best for the brethren and the work there to let them work the field. They are doing it, and from year to year we shall hear more of Akhmatovo.

To the westward of Philippopolis are our outstations of Pazardjik, Tzerovo, Abdallari and Panagurishte. There are also three or four other villages where there are followers. Part of the time for three years past we have had three preachers for this field. But for the present two men have the care of it with occasional help from Philippopolis. We have also a teacher in Tzerovo, a Bible woman in Pazardjik, and in Abdallari one who has served both as teacher and Bible woman. The work goes on about as usual at most of these points. There are frequently new hearers at the services, and some of them become regular in their attendance. At Pazardjik one of the encouraging features is the fact that at the Woman's weekly prayer meetings, in various

quarters of the city, many women of non-Protestant families have been present. The large numbers of children from the city continue to attend the Sunday School, with temporary interruptions when teachers or priests issue some note of warning. But many parents are thankful to have their children in such a school, and under such influences, and not going to the bad on the streets. It is a great help to the work to have a Bible-woman always present at a point where a preacher is found only part of the time. In this group of outstations we must note that the work in the village Abdallai is making most evident progress. It seems as though the leaven of the Gospel is working in the whole village more than in any place in all our field.

The Haskeny group comes next before us, as we start eastward. The work in this prefectural city has prospered the past year. The pastor was ordained there just a year ago. A good degree of harmony and peace have prevailed in the church, which is more than can be said of it in other recent years.

A Bible-woman and a teacher has each found abundant work in her own sphere. Of the villages which compose this group, we must give the first place to Merichlere. It was here that the first church in this station was organized in 1874. The spirit of emigration exists in this village and church to a marked degree; and the reason is certainly not because it is a bad village in which to live. Our school there has always been a marked feature of the work, and from it many youth of both sexes have passed on to our Mission schools. Many have become workers, and are now in service in our Mission and also in that of our Methodist brethren north of the Balkans. Many have also studied abroad in the United States and Great Britain. And representatives from this church are found in many of the outstations of this field. The work of the church has gone on about as usual the past year. But owing to the deep poverty of farmers at present our freinds have been obliged to have but one instead of two teachers, and some children have been kept from school because their parents

could not supply them books and fairly decent clothing. This village is itself the center of a work in other near villages. We mention Kokordja and Altunchair, as the two which the Merichlere pastor visits regularly for occasional Sabbath services. In both these villages there are encouraging signs, and the work needs to be pushed more vigorously.

We next come to Eski Zaghra and Kovzanluk. We have no worker at present in either of these places. At the former we see what sad results may follow where workers prove themselves untrue and unworthy, at the latter we see what are the fruits of sectarian spirit and strife. The Baptists who for years have occupied this point in a divisive work are in no way prosperous, and are generally at strife among themselves. The friends who sympathize with us are not strong enough in numbers or means to support a worker. But they have not lost their interest, and at one time last year, when they were visited by a number of our pastors and teachers, they

enthusiastically pledged the sum of 50 francs a month for the support of a pastor, if a certain man would come and work with them. But that person could not leave his post, and they did not wish any available man. We believe the leaven of the Gospel is still working by various means in both these cities, and that the time is not distant when we shall be able to arrange to cultivate this field more successfully.

As we go eastward we will close Gambovul, Sleven, Geni Zaghra, Omarchovo and Kayaludere in the Gambovul group. The second church to be organized in this field was at Gambovul - in 1874 - immediately after that in Merichlere. The work in this city by the church in past years has been second to none. The whole city felt the influence of the church and the school. Some of our best pastors have done some of their best work here for years. This church worked for things spiritual, and grew in favor with God and man. It was marked for good works

and large contributions. Today, we regret to say its position in the community and among the group of churches is not what it has been. It has lost ground. We will not give our views as to all the causes of this. Some of them might have been avoided, some were almost unavoidable. We think it is our duty to state to the Mission our view as to the remedy of an evil. This church needs an earnest, spiritual, wise and - if possible - experienced pastor. It needs a measure of financial help from the Board proportionate to that which other churches receive - taking into consideration the sum total needed for pastor and teachers, and the amount that friends can give. The Mission has insisted on this church coming to self-support faster than it was possible for it to do in these critical financial times. We have put burdens upon the church which it could not carry. This has compelled it to put burdens on its workers which they could not carry. The church has been going more and more in debt to its

pastors. Thus church and pastor become discouraged. The stress of the situation has compelled them to allow their school, which has been their joy and pride in the past, to drop from two teachers to one, and finally to take a vacation for the whole of the current year. We have lost sadly. We lament it sorely. We believe it possible to retrieve the loss. We believe it is our duty to help this church to regain its former position.

Steven is one of the most important cities of ~~our~~ this region. The regular work there is comparatively new. The young energetic preacher ~~is most energetic, and~~ is developing the work along various lines. The new premises, with a house made over to meet the present needs, give opportunities for present growth and insure the future. ~~Our~~ Aggressive work disgusts the ecclesiastics, but finds favor with many of the citizens, who lament the corruption and lethargy of the clergy. The support of the preacher is a problem that demands attention. It has been derived from various sources.

He has always worked at a very moderate salary. Only 14 or 15 liras a year have been supplied from the Board. The Bulgarian Evangelical Society has aided to the amount of from 250 to 400 francs a year. The friends there formerly gave 100 francs a year. Last year they gave 200. This year they pledge 250. They are doing most worthily. The preacher wishes to marry soon, and this is desirable for the best interests of the work. But he cannot do this till he has some increase of salary assured. He only asks a salary of 100 francs a month. We hope the Bulgarian Soc. can increase its aid a little, and we believe our station ought to be provided with the means to help this active preacher at this time.

The work in Geni Zagra is hopeful. The lay brother there, who has held on his quiet way the past 30 years, leads the service most of the time. He has from 10 to 20 hearers ordinarily. But when the Sleven preacher goes there he has a congregation of from 30 to 50.

In Omarchovo there are a few who are glad to welcome a preacher, and who are

living as Christians. Yet many who were sustaining the work here in the past have removed to other places. But it should be said that the Gospel leaven has extended its influence broadly in this village.

The church in Kayaludere is in a better spiritual condition than a year ago. The pastor has been absent for change and rest nearly a year. Part of this time two other brethren from other churches have been here to supply the pulpit and care for the work. They have done faithful work, and interested others to attend the services. Many in the village have visited our church for the first time the past year. We believe the coming years will see a forward movement here that will make the village largely evangelical.

As we come to the last group, Burgas, we should say that the work toward the Black Sea is mostly of recent growth. It is less than two years since we placed a regular preacher at this important center. He is working successfully along various lines. The work here is for Armenians as well

as Bulgarians. From this center he is cultivating also several other points.
At Aitos, a town on the railway, a work is growing which seems probable to make this a point of special interest. A few evangelical friends from elsewhere were providentially placed here. They were active as Bible christians, and sought to show others the way. Of late they have been much encouraged by the coming of three Russian families from Russia. They are of the evangelical faith, and most earnest in urging all to study the Scriptures. They are happy in having fled from the persecutions of their native land. One of them, who is considered a preacher, has lain in prisons for years on account of his faith and his zeal in preaching Christ. At this point there is already an attendance of from 25 to 35 at the meetings.

At a village some two hours from Aitos a most interesting work is developing. At the head of it is a man who was formerly teacher there. He and many in the village have become disgusted with the ways of the clergy, and are studying the Scriptures for

themselves, and have begged the pastor in Bourgas to come and preach to them as often as he can. And when he goes there large numbers listen with great interest and attention to the preaching of the Word.

One other village deserves mention. It is near Karnabat, a railroad station further to the west. A young lad from here while learning his trade as shoemaker in Bourgas, became interested in the study of the Bible, and a year or two ago we received him as a communicant there. He has since returned to his own village. In his quiet and sincere way he is letting his light shine. When the Bourgas pastor was lately there, he was surprised and delighted to have some of the leading men meet him most cordially and not less than 40 men gather in the school-house to hear him preach Christ and the gospel, for which they seemed hungry.

We have now gone around our field, but we have not finished our work till we turn attention to a few general facts and emphasize some of the points. It is our policy

to take possession of and to hold strongly certain points rather than to spread ourselves too thin over a great territory. At the same time it is our policy to try and evangelize the whole region. And it is evident that the leaven is working. There are at least eight points in ~~our~~ this field which ~~we have~~ are not yet ~~placed~~ recorded in ~~our~~ the statistics or Tabular View, where there are sincere, regular and earnest followers, and in several of these places they ~~friends~~ ~~from 5 to 20~~ meet regularly for worship. At several points the friends hold regular service where a pastor or preacher only rarely visits them. As leaders at some of these places, the Lord seems to have called and trained certain persons. We are profoundly grateful for them. With no special financial compensation they devote time and strength to a service of love to Christ and men. They are what are sometimes called unpaid workers. We have not a few such. We are thankful for them. And yet we believe there are two sides at least to this question. The fervency, sincerity, earnestness

and usefulness of these men we admit. And yet we believe the best interests of the work demand, in the main, trained preachers, and men who can devote their time to this work. And we believe such men are worth, and worthy of, their support. We believe in an educated and educating ministry here in Bulgaria - as well as elsewhere.

As to our primary schools, we still believe in them. We regret that some of them are not now up to the mark they once maintained - owing largely to the financial conditions of the country. We shall do our best to retain and maintain them. If we expect the church and work to prosper in Samboul as in the past it is indispensable that we have our training school there. If we expect our Mission schools to be filled with hopeful students, we must sustain our primary schools. If we expect to have worthily trained workers, we must begin to train them in the homes and these schools. Conditions may sometimes warrant and demand the transference of school funds from one point to another. But the same object is gained. We are glad for

the Armenian schools that were opened in Bourgas and Philippopolis.

We appreciate fully woman's work for all in the church and community, and not merely for women. Mrs Marsh will speak upon that subject. The work of the earnest pastor's wife is most natural and best, if she has the time and strength for it. All of our teachers should seek for the spiritual as well as mental developement. We insist that our Bible-women must be earnest and discreet, and we know the value of <u>experience</u> for such workers. And yet we know that the natural order is "I have been young and now am old", and not the reverse; and we have no wish to interfere with the divine order.

As an evangelizing and educating agency for all the people in all our region, we place our book-work in a front place. With our colporteurs, our bookstore at Philippopolis, all the workers, men and women as far as may be, and we ourselves, as distributors of the Scriptures and a Christian literature, we believe we are sowing seed that will bear fruit, and introducing a leaven in the line of

Christendom's universal prayer. "Thy kingdom come".

We shall here take a moment to say a word upon finances. During 28 years of residence and work in these regions we have never known anything like the present financial straits, distress, despair. All classes are under the clouds, and trying to outweather the storm. God only knows what the end will be for this people if He does not in mercy send some relief during this season. Such a condition of things must affect all our work as well as everything else in the country. Our churches and communities are trying to keep up their religious obligations and support the work as faithfully as possible. Much might be said to their credit. Pastors and other workers are trying to bear their own and others' burdens as patiently as possible. They may have credit, but many times they have not cash in pocket for their daily bread. There are cases where some of our most worthy brethren in our churches, who were once liberal supporters of the work, are now, through no fault of their, reduced to

such straits that others are aiding them and their families, to save them from great suffering, and one might almost say from starvation. In the present condition of things we have a right to say that our friends and churches were never giving so liberally as now.

Times and conditions are in God's hands. It is our duty to state to the Mission and the Board the needs of our field. There are many doors for new work opening There is work, and some fields that deserve and demand more workers. There is imperative need for immediate aid for two or three places, which we have no means in hand to supply. We believe the Board can and ought to supply this aid, and will do it if the case is fairly set before them. We believe it is the duty of this station and of all the stations of this mission to set before our Board the opportunities and needs of our field, and to give the Board the opportunity to consider intelligently the facts, and to seek to help us to go forward to some degree at this time.

Personally we may say that we long to complete at the earliest day possible the tasks of church building in which we have been engaged during the past two years in Philippopolis and elsewhere, that we may give ourselves more entirely to what men call the more spiritual lines of work.

There are bright and dark spots in our work, bright and dark sides of various questions. But He who is light giveth light, and the privilege and power to be the children of light, and to walk in the light. May He guide. To Him be praise.

In behalf of the station.

Geo. D. Marsh.

for the year ending
May 1st, 1900.

For the year ending
May 1st, 1900
46

Woman's work in the
Philippopolis Station.

Beginning at the center, Philippopolis, we would express our thanks for the two sisters one Turkish, the other Bulgarian who take the lead in Bible-work in this city, ably seconded by our wise, consecrated and earnest pastor's wife, and by other sisters as they find opportunity. Fatima Hanum still carries so easily the weight of her nearly seventy years, her heart is so warm with love to her Savior, and so full of longing for the salvation of her people, that there are few days in the year so cold or so hot, so rainy or snowy, that she does not go out with her little Osmanlu Bible and a handful of Turkish or Armenian tracts. In almost every home she enters she finds a welcome - failing in that, occasionally meeting threats from some Turkish man, never from a woman. She makes her salaam and passes on to some other quarter. In visiting with her I have been delighted and astonished with her tact and skill in showing to people the Messiah of the prophets, Christ the Savior.

Occasionally in response to her urgent invitations Turkish women as well as men have come to the Turkish preaching service.

while her help has been invaluable in our Armenian women's meetings, as in their church prayer-meetings.

We thank God for Fatma Hanum. The Bulgarian Bible-woman gives her mornings to the Protestant school. Two afternoons of the week she spends in the kukuks of Philippopolis - Kashiaka and Kuchuk Paris, giving some reading lessons - and visiting faithfully from house to house, working on other days as circumstances dictate. Sunday afternoons she has charge of a Sunday School in Kuchuk Paris, numbering 30-80 scholars.

Last July and August she spent in Steinamak, a large town four hours from Philippopolis where we have long wanted to place a Bible-woman, but had no one suitable. The desirability of having a permanent ~~worker~~ worker in Steinamak is evident from the change of feeling shown toward Mrs Milevas by her neighbors, who though afraid to return her salutations when she first came among them, after a few weeks came freely to her home for friendly calls, for advice and help, and were interested listeners to her reading of the Testament, even coming more than once to the women's meetings.

Our Pazardjik Bible-worker like her predecessors has found her largest sphere of influence among the children who now are in years past flock in great numbers to the children's meeting and to Sunday School, and are learning beside the Golden Texts they receive, the ten commandments, the Beatitudes and many hymns. One of our teachers for many years has recently married in Pazardjik, and is a great help there. She has gathered a large class of young women difficult to reach, and they became so much interested that they begged that the woman's meeting might be held in their quarter. Several Fridays they came to it bringing their mothers with them. then all at once everyone of them stopped coming, the priest had forbidden their attendance. Pazardjik like many another place stands in greatest need of Christian living.

Our teacher and Bible-woman in the village of Abdallari has shown good courage in keeping on with her little school of fourteen scholars when threatened with trouble if she did not close it; even when the main door of the school-room was locked and sealed by order of the village mayor, the children came in by a little

back door, till that too, after a month's use, was discovered and shut, then the teacher tramped cheerfully about through village mud to the scholars' homes to continue the teaching they prized so highly — till, finally, close upon the time when village boys and girls have to leave school for work in the fields, serious threats of arrest and sending their teacher out of the village, induced the friends to give up the unequal fight, send their children to the village school, and ask their teacher to serve them only in her capacity of Bible-woman. She writes cheerfully however, that even this is for good, for now when she rings the bell for the Wednesday afternoon Children's meeting, not only do her own scholars come trooping back to her, but they bring with them all the children from the village school. She has had five women learning to read this winter, also the husband of one of them, of whom she says - "he tries very hard to learn, but his wife makes very good progress".

The Tserovo teacher helps the pastor's wife in addition to her school duties, and in visiting with one or both of them from house to house, and by the well attended woman's meeting, though it was held in the busy season of grape gathering. I could see that their labor

had not been in vain. I was greatly interested in Tserovo in a dear boy of 16 dying of consumption, praying hourly, "Dear Jesus open the golden gate and let me in"; he with his sister a few years older dated their first interest in Christianity from the little Sunday School cards they had received as children. Alone in a large family decidedly opposed to them, they had held on to Christ and encouraged each other. His Testament and hymn-book were always under his pillow even after his hand was too weak to hold them.

Merichlere is happy in having a pastor's wife who fulfils her heavenly calling, who is not only the older sister and trusted adviser of her husband's people but who finds time to go out also among the many sick and troubled ones who are not of this fold, and even to the neighboring villages of Altun Bhäir and the new village to which frequent floods have at last driven our Kokordja friends. The monthly mothers meetings led by this pastor's wife are very attractive and helpful. Though it is nearly twenty years since this busy wife and mother left school,

she can make good use of English books and papers in preparing interesting talks to the women. The pastor writes that after the reading and explanation of "Suggestions to Mothers" there was a very perceptible improvement in the behavior of the children. The teacher is a true help-meet to the pastor's wife in all her efforts, so far as her school duties will allow.

The Haskovo sisters helped their young Bible-woman to her education in our Samokov school, and now find their bread returning to them often many days, sweet to the taste. Several women have learned to read during the past year and we hear of full and interesting women's meetings in which all present 25-30 take part. The Bible-worker has been especially ~~cheered~~ cheered and strengthened by the simple faith and trust of some greatly tried sisters. Here as in several other places, both teacher and Bible-worker are very active and helpful in temperance work.

In Burgas, Armenians and Bulgarians unite in the women's meetings as in the other church services, and are a mutual help and comfort. A wise

and winning pastor's wife brings many to the services and holds them too, she is warmly esteemed by women of all classes.

Kayaludere. In the absence of the pastor's wife during the past year, the teacher has taught two Sunday School classes, first the large primary class immediately after the morning service, and in the afternoon the women's class which has numbered 30-50. One Sunday all the girls from the Horo (native dance) came in and listened attentively to the story of what a girl like Queen Esther could do for her people. The women's meetings too have been largely attended. We are thankful for this young worker who has found her work in this village usually reckoned a hard place, so encouraging that she writes, "it will make me very sad to leave them."

In Aitos, where there has never been a paid worker, one warm-hearted Christian woman, herself only recently come to the light, organized last winter a Sunday School of two members, her own five-year-old and another boy, which has now grown to a school of 12-15, and a preaching service attended by 30-35.

A Bible-woman of many years' experience still goes up and down the steep, stony streets of Sleven carrying to many a troubled heart the comfort of the Word. She is a help in many ways to the untiring young preacher of Sleven, and she is much missed when as during this past year, she has been absent weeks at a time, caring for sick ones of her own family. But the friends in Nova Zagora where the good work is going steadily forward, are anxious to have her with them for a time - and we hope she may be spared to them when the Sleven preacher brings home his bride this summer.

Other places are calling for workers, we appreciate their needs, and would gladly send them Bible women had we the means to support them.

Ursula Clarke Marsh.

Philippopolis, for the year ending May 1, 1908.

Report of the Philippopolis Station for the Year Ending July 11th, 1901.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Brethren.

We have in mind the letter of Secretary Barton of date Oct. 4, 1900, in which he suggests some changes in the method of preparing these reports. But it seems to us that the best interests of the work in our station require now a full report as in the past, and all the more so as we have not been able during the past to write at length about the work to our Secretary. A careful consideration by the mission in this meeting of the points suggested by Dr. Barton may help us all in the future. We will strive for the utmost brevity consistent with a broad field and a large variety of work.

We begin this year at Rousgas, the eastern extremity of our field, the Black Sea port. This is one of our newer outstations. We occupied it some three years ago - with church, parsonage and pastor. Some preliminary work had prepared the way for this full and energetic possession. A good and steady work is in progress along various lines. The somewhat fluctuating population of a seaport is a fact we must bear in mind at this point. A series of gospel meetings held

in the winter by the pastor, aided by the Slemen preacher, were largely attended. and showed that the public respond to the unusual as well as to the regular efforts for them. It is still seedtime rather than harvest at this point. But we have abundant reasons for encouragement. By all the talk of the papers that Russia will ere long occupy this port prove in any measure true it may be that any vigorous occupation of the city may prove to have been more timely and providential than was apparent. Let us note the fact with gratitude that the pastor here has been supported these three years by his friends in America. We trust they may not be weary in well-doing, but will continue this support. If they had not done this in the past, the station could not have taken up this new field. And if they do not continue to supply this aid the station will be in straits as to how to keep up a good work well begun and progressing. There are three or four points some hours from Rousgas where the gospel light has been kindled from this center. Visits by the pastor and colporteur will help to develop the work in them.

Slemen is a large city - some 50 miles to the west of Rousgas. As the writer of this report was the mission delegate to the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Soc., held at Slemen last April, and presents

to this meeting a written report as such delegate, we beg to refer to that paper, to save time and repetition for the main facts of the work there. We would simply say here that the young preacher is an earnest, aggressive worker along all lines. His work seems to annoy the ecclesiastics. It ought to. But many intelligent citizens are more in sympathy with a gospel preacher than with an idle and - in cases - dissolute priesthood. In several neighboring villages a good work has been begun, and it will tax the time and strength of the pastor to look after his outstations as well as the city work. The friends here are already moving for a new church, which will be greatly needed before it will be possible to secure it.

Samboul, one of our oldest outstations, one of the oldest churches, formerly with the strongest and best work, has been on the down grade in various respects and for various reasons for some time past. The mission does not need the rehearsal of its story here. The light is now under a cloud. The spiritual life is waning, the financial strength is scattered, hope and courage are in danger. And yet there is not a better field for work in Bulgaria today. The whole city is leavened with the Gospel. The church needs a spiritual, earnest,

energetic pastor, and faithful worker. The city is ready to respond to the call of such a man. If we cannot have such a man to take up the work there, there is danger that the field will be lost to the cause. We have been greatly perplexed and distressed. We have not been able to find any such worker, as was absolutely essential. It now seems that the Lord is to supply our need, which will be in answer to many and earnest prayers. If Pastor Hristoff comes from Macedonia, a refugee from Turkish fanaticism, we lament his loss to the work there, and sympathize with all the brethren in that region. But if he is free to take up the work at Samokov, we regard it as a providential supply of that field, and rejoice for that church. We must seek to revive the church in its spiritual life, power and influence, to renew the school, to regain all we have lost, and go forward for new acquisitions. We beg the mission to help us in all this.

We may speak of Kozaludere, Umgrabova and Semizaghra together. The pastor at the former place has charge of the work in all. There is no striking change in these places. But in them all, and the regions around, the leaven of the Gospel has wrought significantly. The spirit of blind hatred and opposition has changed to one of interest, inquiry and respect.

It is the time for aggressive work. The colporteur is the best evangelist in the villages. The example of our brother in Eski Zagra who, as a layman, for the last thirty years, by his simple faith and earnest life, held up the cross before the people is worthy of mention. He holds services regularly every Sabbath, and has to lead at least three fourths of them.

Eski Zagra is a place which for some years past we have ceased to work, except through the colporteur. But yet a good work, of a somewhat different nature, has been going on there. A young man, a native of the place, who completed a college and seminary course in America, who came back to Bulgaria with the conviction that he could best help his people by working along same lines and adapting same methods not in practice by the missions, has done hard, faithful and efficient work there. He has established an orphanage, has prepared series of lectures on living questions, which have been very well received in his own and other towns, and has published some of the products of his pen. He has gained the respect and confidence of the young men and intelligent citizens of his town in a marked degree. His influence is decidedly for good. Probably experience and events will bring him

and his work more and more into line with that of the Mission and the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. He and the friends there wish to open a kindergarten and sunday school. They wish a teacher from our school, and partial support for her from us.

The village of Merichlere, where the first church in our station was organized, is a center of good work. Its church and school continue their course. They have a very encouraging branch work at Altunchis a village an hour away, where the pastor often spends part of the Sabbath, accompanied by his wife as the teacher. From 20 to 40 hearers are ready to attend all the services. The leaven of the gospel permeates the village largely. Another branch of the work is at Kakardja. Since the flood compelled this village to remove back from the river to the slope of the hills, the members of our church there are much scattered in other places. Yet there still remains a group of three or four families. Some of the former members there are now settled in the village of Karaadi an hour away. This makes a nucleus for a new work. And pastor Kouzmanoff lately wrote us of

holding a meeting in a shop there with 30 or 40 present.

The work at Hashemy is in an unusually harmonious and prosperous condition. The pastor, teacher and Bible Woman all find work enough to keep them busy. The good number of Sabbath boys and girls from this city in our mission schools is a good sign. If the policy of expansion still continues here a new and larger church will soon be a necessity. Now is the time to prosecute the work vigorously in this city.

The work in the village of Ahmatovs - four hours from Philippopolis - is most hopeful. It is largely self developed, so to say, and self supported. The friends conduct their own services. They study the Scriptures constantly and faithfully. They seek to circulate them in their own and other villages. We visit them occasionally from Philippopolis. They now have some 25 hearers at their services regularly, and 50 or more when a preacher is with them. The whole village seems to be awakening. The seed is also taking root in other near villages. Their affairs have sought through the arm of the government to hinder and even wrong them, but in this their enemies

have been put to shame. The friends are already agitating the question of a little chapel — as their small houses are too narrow for the services.

Slamimatra needs a small church and a worker, and they, with God's blessing, we believe there will be marked growth.

As we now pass to the west of Philippopolis, we have our regular outstations of Pazardjik, Panagarishte, Tserovo and Abdallari, and there have a branch work in three or four other villages. Two pastors, one teacher and two Bible women care for the work in these places. The Bible man in Pazardjik has found a good field for work among the children. One hundred or more generally came to the Sunday School. He is welcomed to the homes of many of them. Most of them are from non-Protestant homes. Abdallari bids fair to become a Protestant village. The spiritual condition in Tserovo has much improved of late. The exemplary and spiritual life of the good women in Panagarishte, who constitute the large part of the church there, is a leaven which is advertised in the whole town.

We shall give more time to the consideration of Philippopolis, which is the center of a growing work.

The preaching services on the Sabbath morning and evening, the Sunday school, the woman's prayer meeting, the Woman's benevolent society, the work of the temperance societies, the girls' C.E.S., the Sunday school of from 40 to 50 in a suburb, the primary day school, the bookstore, the Armenian work by pastor Gardumian of preaching, Sunday school and day school, the work among all by the aged Turkish Bible Woman, all these indicate the means and methods by which we seek to evangelize the people. The work of the Book Department continues to be fairly good, considering the very critical times. It has not been the last year up to the mark of the past. But when bookmen allover the country are complaining that they can hardly sell anything but school books, we find that we have reason to be most thankful that our sales have fallen off no more, for we are assured that the appetite for our books has not failed in the least, but only the means to supply the appetite. And here we should state that from end to end of our field there is a great longing to see the missionary paper appear again. It is greatly needed - for many reasons. We believe it will live again. We do not know just when it will be. We do not see

just how it is to be at once. If it begins it must be on a sure basis of continuance. It will be a hard task - perhaps hard beyond all surmise - to make it a success in these times. We confess we fear that those who could, and who ought to, make it a success, will fail to put forth the strenuous and persistent efforts necessary, however ready they may be, even now, to contribute a large amount of talk. Yet our whole work bears a great loss, and suffers a great lack, until we have a weekly organ.

We think that both our Mission schools at Samokov are thankful to this station for the goodly number of pupils we send them; and we declare that we are very grateful to these schools and all their teachers for their unwearied efforts to train our youth for the various walks and works in life. The educational work between these two stations at least in our mission is closely united and interdependent. We have a number of primary schools in our station. We believe it is for the interest of our Mission schools, and all the work, that our primary station schools continue and be improved. We are laboring for this. But we labor under some special difficulties. One of them

is that we often find it difficult to retain for sufficient time our teachers. When we get just the right teacher, and have trained her just right for our important work, we are always in fear that some one will think it is just the time to call her up higher. Another thing is that our means for the support of these teachers are so very moderate. On account of the financial conditions of the country the friends are absolutely unable now to give what they gave a few years ago for their teachers. The are not able to give any more on the part of the Board. And the fact is that our teachers - and Bible women - are working on very low salaries. Several - yea most of them - do not receive more than 18 or 20 liras for the year. While the tendency in our Mission Schools is continually to increase the salaries, the necessity in the schools all over our field is to reduce salaries. We do not hesitate to say that we believe the latter conditions demand more devotion to the work, and no less efficiency in it. But we believe the highest interests of all the work would best be attained if all could feel that in all the schools <u>one</u> object is sought, and all is arranged and controlled as by one guiding hand.

We ought to say that certain conditions in the work in this city now require that we improve our school here. We are finally ready to remove the school into its new quarters in the new church building. We shall here have increased facilities for expansion. We are sure that our school which registered 53 the last year may at once become 60 or more. We wish to do more, and more nearly perfect, work than hitherto. We shall beg the Boards to help us furnish the new school rooms, to equip the school with the most essential apparatus, and to make this primary school in this most important city somewhat of a model along the line it claims to work. One point more: It seems we shall soon want two or three teachers for kindergarten work in as many places. If one was ready now for Eski Zagra we should be glad. We shall want some work of this kind in Constantinople and in this city. We trust measures will be taken to provide for these needs.

It is in place for this report to say a word here on a large subject. Many of the Bulgarian brethren have been talking some time of the desir

ability of removing the Girls' School from Samakov to Philippopolis. We shall not discuss this point here and now. But we believe the time has come for our Mission to consider it most carefully, and from all points of view in this Annual Meeting.

This report would be incomplete without some reference to the new church in this city. Our words shall still be few, for the work is not yet complete. It becomes us with utmost humility and deepest gratitude to acknowledge the kind care and help and the infinite mercy of our God during the past nine years as we have sought the means and erected this temple for His service. Our task is nearly finished. The work is well done. The result is satisfactory to all — and most of all to those who have sacrificed most for it. With two weeks' work we can complete the windows, and the church can be occupied. But we should have only temporary seats. It is our great desire not to enter the church until we have our permanent pews, permanently in place, and the floors throughout the building finished in

plain oil to preserve them in the best condition. When we complete the windows we shall probably have in hand a debt of four or five hundred dollars. To complete pews and give the oil finish to the floors will cost as much more. Shall we finish all now? We must enter in the fall. We cannot dedicate to the Lord a cent of debt. What shall we do? How shall we attain the best end?

A general word in conclusion. The various lines of work extend and expand from year to year. The means for its support — on the part of the Boards do not increase, on the part of the people decrease, because of the dire financial condition of the country and the abject need to which the people are tending. The workers face the situation with true devotion to the cause, but flesh and blood cannot endure all things. Personal aid in cases and at points of extreme need is found until it is no longer findable. We hope the Mission Boards will be able to grant some further aid where the mission may find in this meeting that it is deserved and desirable. O God, our help in ages past,

Our hope for years to come,

is the song for the servant of Christ today in all lands, as it has been the song and strength of patriarchs, prophet, psalmist and saints through the ages.

Respectfully presented.
George D. Marsh.

Philippopolis Station.
July 11. 1901.
Mission Rooms copy.

Rec'd Aug. 13.

Notes upon Woman's work in Philippopolis Station for the year ending July 12th 1901.

To the members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends,

Our Bible-women and teachers have been stationed as follows during the year. Philippopolis one teacher, one Turkish Bible-woman and one woman who has taught half the day in the Bulgarian Evangelical School, a few hours a week in the Evangelical Armenian School, and has also done much of the work of a Bible-woman There have been 47 pupils in the Bulgarian and 42 in the Armenian day school. Both teachers have done faithful acceptable work in school and have given valuable help to church and society.

The work of Fatima Hanum the Turkish Bible-woman is rather difficult to tabulate. She knows of no Turk, man or woman, who has through her efforts become a christian during the past year; but scores have listened gladly and repeatedly to her reading of the Word, and by her invitation have come to listen to the word preached. One Turkish boy working for his

daily bread, has bought from her a Turkish primer paying for it ten centimes at a time, learned to read, and committed to memory nearly all of it, and is now wanting to buy a Testament. Others have bought or received gladly as gifts Testaments and Psalms. She occasionally meets with opposition threats of beating or poisoning, but she shakes off the dust of her feet for a testimony against them and goes to some other quarter of the city. Friday afternoons she frequently spends among the Turkish women under the trees on Bunardjik, reading to them or holding religious conversations. She also finds and enters many an open door among homesick, poverty-stricken Armenians refugees, giving them freely the love and sympathy she has, and seeking for them the gold and silver she has not. Lending here and there Dr Herrick's beautiful translation into Turkish of "How the other wise man found Jesus" which he had sent his old friend, she found sale for many copies.

In Pazardjik a Bible-woman of experience, tact and consecration, with a special love for, and adaptability to children has taught a Sunday School numbering often

over a hundred, a center to work in and from, with a corresponding circle of grateful, appreciative mothers, ready and willing to listen to their children's teacher. She has taught two women to read and is frequently encouraged by a large attendance of non-Protestant women at the weekly woman's prayer-meeting. Such a worker is especially valuable in a place like Pazardjik where there is no resident preacher.

The friends in Abdallari, a small village two hours from Pazardjik, disappointed in not getting permission to open their school, were glad to have a Bible-worker, who though new to the work, put her whole heart into it, and with such success, that when she lately left the village because the women were all busy in the fields, she could say that the whole village, except one dog, were her friends. She reports over twenty women and larger girls as learning to read, a weekly singing class, a Christian Endeavor Society meeting monthly with a membership of over forty children, who became so interested in endeavoring that in four months they gave eight and a half francs for benevolent purposes. She also taught a large

primary S.S. class before the morning service, and the large class of women after the service, and led the weekly women's prayer-meeting. She waits with glad expectations for the time to resume her work in Abdallari next fall.

Tserovo has employed again this year, as for several years past, one of her own daughters as teacher and Bible-woman. There have been 23 scholars in the day-school during the past year, but many more in the Sunday school. On Sunday afternoons the teacher has frequently gone with the pastor and other friends to the village of Lezichovo an hour away, where they have had sometimes as many as thirty present at the meeting held in the house of the one faithful follower in this place.

The Merichlere teacher has had 22 scholars in her day-school during the past year, and has been an invaluable helper in all branches of church work, both in Merichlere, and in the villages of Altun Chäis and Karaghatch, which the Merichlere pastor with his wife or the teacher frequently visits, and where they have congregations of 20-40.

In the city of Haskovo there has been plenty of work for both teacher and Bible-woman. The Bible-woman in addition to her own special duties of teaching women to read, leading the women's prayer-meetings, visiting the sick, teaching the women's Bible class on Sundays and serving the Benevolent Society as its president has given some help in the day-school, taking entire charge of it for days at a time during the illness of the teacher; while the teacher who has had a school of 20 scholars, has also taught one section of the large primary S.S. class, and led the mid-week children's meeting the attendance at which has been encouragingly large.

Opportunities for work for our Bible woman in Sleven - one of the largest cities of South Bulgaria, have been bounded only by the possibility of improving them. "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord," she has gladly given to the church of her time and strength as fully as they could be spared from her own special work, serving them as clerk of the church, and as president of the young people's temperance society.

Thanks to even a limited knowledge of Turkish this worker finds access to some Turkish homes, and was able to answer the question of one sorrow-laden Greek mother - "How do you people pray to God?". It has more than once occurred to me, and that especially in view of the many refugee Armenians scattered throughout our field, who in their exile from home are peculiarly accessible, that a knowledge of Turkish might be of greater value to our workers, both young men and young women, than the French they now learn in our schools and so soon forget.

The most distant post occupied by one of our workers is Kayaludere, twelve hours by ox-cart from the nearest R.R. station, Nova Zagora. The teacher in this village with only a small school of 15 scholars, has had an excellent influence reaching far beyond the walls of the school-room. Deprived of the guidance and help expected of a pastor's wife, the good sisters of this church have looked to their teacher for instruction and sympathy and for some enlivening of their monotonous labor-filled days - nor has she failed them; while they on their part have gladly

shared with her their scanty fare, have taken care of her when sick, and sent her home when school was done with entreaties to come to them again in the fall, which she will gladly do.

The story of woman's work for women in this field would be incomplete without some mention of the abundant labors of the pastors' wives, true helpers they are, and highly prized by us, as by the people among whom they live.

The writer has during the past year spent 34 days in visiting nine out-stations, and is well aware that much more time might have been profitably spent in this way but the carrying on of various kinds of work in Philippopolis, together with the pleasure and privilege of keeping an apostolic khan has made it impossible to spend more time in the field.

Respectfully submitted
Ursula Clarke Marsh.

Philippopolis Station.

July 12th 1901.

Rec'd Aug. 13

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Annual Report of the Philippopolis Station for the Year Ending April 24th 1902.

Dear Brethren.

Currents of light, air, water, in the natural world, on earth's broad expanse or in illimitable space, are phenomena interesting and instructive for study, though often strange, or bewildering to the untutored. Human events, men's plans and schemes set in motion, which are in a sense but God's thoughts, plans, developments - furnish subjects for fruitful study, even though they bewilder human intellect, and are often not unlike currents and counter currents in the natural or material world. The regions where we live and labor are ancient and historic battle grounds, the arena of contending forces - ideas, of currents in evident or apparent conflict. The capture and retention of one of our number - with her companion - for months the past year, while a most serious event for them and us, is but the tossing of a helpless barque on the boisterous billows of a whole sea of wrongs, unrest, agitation, malice, folly. We note this fact,

but this is no time to study or to seek to fathom the whole meaning of an event which has affected the work of all our stations the past year, and may yet affect our work even more. Yet God rules, His will will be done, His kingdom will come, and we of all the people that here do dwell ought to be the least agitated by such events or currents, since we believe that the leaven of the Gospel which we are introducing into the whole body politic is the efficient and only remedy for ancient and modern wrongs and evils.

It is better that this report deal with some leading points in the work of our station rather than it go at length into the details of each outstation.

Philippopolis is central in many respects. It is well that we are working with this fact in view. It is well that we have erected a substantial church here, and most providential that we have been able to place it on a central hill of this center - high up where it can never be hid. The completion of this edifice and its dedication on Nov. 10th, 1901, is a marked event of the past year's work. This building has already begun to do a grand work, and will do grander service year by year. It gives

large satisfaction. The church, in the upper story, meets all our hopes. The chapel-or hall- below, and the two school rooms, meet many needs. These three rooms, varying in size, cheerfully, economically and conveniently serve a small or large gathering, and to a measure can all be used together for a service when its size requires.

A branch Sunday School in a suburb of this city may be but the beginning of a larger work. The Armenian work which has been developing here the few years past, in evangelistic and educational lines, is doing good, and we hope will find the means, which we cannot supply, for still broader usefulness.

This station has pushed the Book-work-especially the circulation of the Mission books since Jan. 1st, when, in accordance with the action of the Mission in its last Annual Meeting, the price of many of them was so much reduced. We must transfer these books and tracts from the shelves of the depository at Constantinople into Bulgarian homes - from a position of growing uselessness to one of widening usefulness.

You know that our Mission in its meeting last

year decided that with the dawn of 1902 our Mission paper - Morning Star - should rise from its sleep of ~~four~~ five years, and that the place of its appearance should be Philippopolis. The decision of the mission in reference to it has been executed. Its present subscription list is about 1150. It is sent to 160 towns and villages. The largest numbers go to these cities - Sofia, Samakov, Philippopolis, Haskeuy, Varna, Bourgas. The agents who have secured the longest list of subscribers are Isakoff, Kateff, Zunkoff, Zodorff of Varna. Many have worked hard in order to secure this measure of success for the paper. We all are thankful that in these times of such financial distress we have a a subscription list of this size. And we are sure that none are more thankful than some who last year did not believe it possible to get near this number. But our task is only begun. We shall not keep our present status unless we all work faithfully. And we must not be satisfied with present attainments. We must all work in all ways, and must cultivate all the field, and advance the measure of our success to the close of this year to where we can secure 2000 subscribers next year. Let us each one do his and her part to this end. The editor, Mr. Isanoff,

depends on the prayerful sympathy of us all, and he will welcome suggestions from any of us as to any points in its management. He has been encouraged by the welcome given it by many, but his and our object will be to improve it constantly.

Our church and sunday schools and various organizations and societies here have all kept on their way in their work the past year with a fair degree of success.

(H) The Eastern and the Central Local Conferences held their meeting together here last fall at the time of the dedication of the new church. Among other good things there decided upon was that during the winter two or three pastors in various regions should unite in holding special services together in their different churches. These efforts were blessed in the quickening of the spiritual life of the churches and in bringing some to decide to follow Christ.

The work in the four outstations to the westward of Philippopolis – viz. Pazardjik, Panagurishte, Abdalari and Dzerovo – has gone on much as usual. At the latter place, a large village, the Annual Meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society is to be held

next week. There are several other villages in these regions where there are a few earnest and decided followers. Eastward, friends at Stanimaka they take pains to buy a place with a house on it for present services ~~at present~~, and on which they can build a church in the future. At the village of Almatovo the deep spiritual work is moving on in a most encouraging way. At Hashemy the influence of the evangelical cause seems to be extending throughout the city along various lines, and into some of the villages around. The work in the large village of Menichlere, where our first church was organized, was helped by the special services held during the winter by the pastor aided by pastor Kazandjiff of Kazaluder. Around this center there is a good work going on in at least four other villages - Altunchaïr, Kuza, Kakardja and Karaach. The pastor visits all these places for work. The work at Nova Zagora and Kazaluder goes on about as usual. Of the important towns of Samboul, Sleven and Rauzgas, in the eastern part of this field, we better speak more fully. Last summer Providence seemed to send pastor

Hristoff to Samboul. By his wise, persistent and faithful work he has helped the church in many ways. We think that a brighter future is before the friends there. The work in Sleven is broader than it is deep. But the young preacher has gained a wide influence, and many of various ages and classes are friendly toward him and the evangelical cause. There is good reason to hope that a good church will be built up there. Bourgas as a seaport is a sacramental peculiar place. During the three or four years we have worked this field good foundations have been laid and a spiritual work is being built up which is greatly needed in this city. The three pastors of these three places worked together in each field during the winter, and accomplished real and permanent good in each church. The financial aid to the work at present from the Board in these three towns is so scant that the work is in peril if the Mission does not find some way of supplying more help.

We wish now to refer more fully to the work in two villages we have mentioned - Abdalari ten hours west of Philippopolis and Ahmatovo

five hours east. No pastor has ever been located in either village, but both are visited by various workers from time to time. In both villages there are one or two men whom the Lord seems to have fitted to lead the services and expound and apply His Word. At Abdalari a teacher or Bible Woman has done good work, so the women and children have been helped to make their homes centers of Christian light. Many of the friends in both places are earnest workers for Christ. An earnest, exemplary, spiritual life makes their words effectual. In both places friends have worked incessantly to circulate the Scriptures and our Christian literature. So the light spreads through these and their neighboring villages. The priests and authorities are rather alarmed and try to take some measures to stay the progress of the work. But by so much the more does the fire spread. These villages well illustrate the way by which God's Spirit may work to evangelize this people.

Now that work on our new church is completed this station will be able to push the field

work more vigorously.

Our colportage is fairly prosperous, and will be pushed more effectively, through our two colporteurs, many of the pastors and friends, and our bookstore in Philippopolis.

(4) 3 There are five points in ~~our~~ this field - ~~towns and villages~~ - where there is imperative need of a church building, ~~very modest in most cases~~; and two places where the church must soon be enlarged or a new one secured. How shall we accomplish this?

There is emphatic need of our long-talked-of evangelist-at-large. The suitable and tried man is ready. Will you help us to the moderate sum necessary for his support?

We must say a word on finances. We make our plans in this station for the most economical support of the work possible. We refuse on all hands to take up new work - or at least to ask for new workers and funds to support them. But we do beg the Mission and the Board to supply us what is absolutely necessary to keep up the work in hand.

The conditions in the country are severe. Political affairs are in great unrest.

financial straits prevail everywhere. Moral and religious questions are put far back from the front. It is for us to set them forward. And there are many in the nation who wish us God-speed in our efforts to do this. Gird we on our armor!

If one of the Secretaries of the Board cannot visit us, we rejoice that Providence has sent the next best man - a member of the Prudential Committee. Is the providential coming of Dr. F. E. Clark and wife to all our stations just before this meeting an indication that we better place on our docket for careful consideration the question of more positive, systematic pronounced Christian Endeavor methods in our work throughout our Mission?

In behalf of the station.

Fraternally yours.

George D. Marsh.

Statement for the Year Ending
April 24th, 1902.
Boston Copy.
Received May 19, 1902

1901-1902

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Report of Woman's work in Philippopolis Station for the year ending April 24th 1902.

With the visit of Dr & Mrs F. E. Clark a pleasant memory of only yesterday, and their inspiring words still ringing in our ears; with the interesting reports of children's meetings – embryo Junior Christian Endeavor Societies – coming to us from so many places in our own and other fields; and the constantly increasing number of children flocking to our Sunday Schools; while the kindergarten annex to our day schools is so much in evidence; we wonder if the children's hour has not at length struck in Bulgaria. We note with great satisfaction the success attending special efforts for the children of our neighbors in Samakov, and say to ourselves, "Let us then be up and doing". We trust that the question of organizing Christian Endeavor and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies, not only in connection with Mission schools, but in every church and community throughout Bulgaria and Macedonia may receive speedy and serious consideration.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven". The pastor's wife in Panagurishte has long had a children's meeting with an attendance of 50-60. 20-25 children constitute a real Junior Christian Endeavor Society in the little village of Abdallari. In Pazardjik the crowd of 100-150 children gathering an hour before the regular Sunday School, is called sometimes a Sunday School, sometimes a Children's meeting, ~~but there they are, by whatever name they may be called, to be interested and taught, to be loved and cared for, to be prayed with and for.~~ These two flocks, in Pazardjik and Abdallari, have not been left without shepherds the past year, even though the Woman's Board did not feel able to grant the appropriation asked by the Mission for Bible workers. A large hearted friend of Bulgaria supplied the sum necessary to keep Bible-women in these two places. Eleven teachers and Bible-women have had a busy year in school and church work in the Philippopolis field.

The writer of this report has visited all but two of them during the year, having spent 32 days in the field, finding abundant reason for thankfulness and encouragement.

It was a great privilege, on a recent visit to Haskovo, to be present at a woman's meeting that filled full a good sized room and overflowed into the hall - over forty listening with marked attention to the Word; and this is not a very unusual number for Haskovo. The sisters of the church, led and encouraged for years by faithful Bible-women, are ready not only to study the Bible themselves on week-days as well as Sundays, but to bring others with them. It was good to see the two large classes of women in Sunday School, over thirty in all, taught by the pastor's wife and the Bible-woman. The 22 little folks of the kindergarten department of the primary school in Haskovo give the Bible-woman, who teaches them an hour each morning, pleasant introduction to the Orthodox families to which with one exception they all belong, an opportunity which she is

not slow to improve. She finds in more than one of these homes, the "little child leading them" to new thoughts of Christ the tender Shepherd, and new conceptions of mother duty.

Our schools in Kayaludere, Merichlere and Tzerovo have suffered the past winter from sickness among the children, which necessitated the closing of the schools for some weeks; but that gave the teachers opportunity to be useful in other ways. Going last fall to Kayaludere with the teacher taught there last year, I was pleased to see the cordial welcome given her by those who had learned to love her. The Merichlere teacher has been helpful not only in the Merichlere school and church, but has gone sometimes with the pastor and others, to help in the Sabbath services and at a temperance entertainment in the neighboring village of Altun Chäir, where the work is progressing most encouragingly. It would be hard to find a busier worker than the Bible-woman of Abdallari, with her daily reading and

writing lessons to thirteen women, two large girls and one man, her Junior Christian Endeavor Society of 22 members every Saturday afternoon, the women's meeting, the primary S.S. class and the women's class on Sundays - and calls of all kinds every day in the week. When at my last visit in Abdallari I saw her coaxing one savage dog with a bit of bread holding another by the collar, and petting a third, till I could get past them; while, unprotected by her, one big fellow nearly knocked me down, and pretty much demolished a breadth of my dress, I got a very vivid idea of the grit as well as grace of some of these village Bible-women. No wonder the friends there say - "Send her back to us next year, she has the character of Katerinka Hadji Todorova". We would say in passing that we are thankful to have this same Katerinka H. Todorova back again in the Philippopolis field, a wife and loving mother to three children for many years motherless, and the happy mistress

of a home which with her coming has become the center of good things in the little village of Karaach. Another faithful worker for six years in this field, Tsonka Paeva has also married the past year, making Sleven the richer by a new christian home, and adding to the little church there a cheerful willing helper in all forms of church work. Her coming to Sleven gives help and encouragement to pastor's wife and Bible-woman, both of whom are quiet, faithful, persistent workers. We are thankful for each added year of experience which makes Bible women increasingly useful, and Stetyanka Slavova is now in her sixth year of service.

During and after the special meetings held in Sleven in the winter, she visited in their homes, as far as she could find them, the new comers to these meetings, and tried to increase the interest aroused at that time. She writes of a woman's meeting held a few weeks ago in the home of a new follower, attended by over 40 women as a result of which one woman whose conscience was that day aroused, has ever

since been a regular attendant at the Sabbath services and at the women's meetings.

With the coming to Gambovl of a pastor, and a pastor's wife; all honor to these unassuming, hard working, often overburdened, altogether invaluable pastors' wives! - the Gambovl church has taken a new lease of life; the Women's Benevolent Society, practically dead for months, has become very much alive, giving substantial proofs of its existence, the women's prayer-meetings have increased in numbers and in spiritual power, the four classes of the Sunday School have become nine, with 65-100 in the primary department alone, and we thank God, and take courage for even Gambovl.

Our primary school in Philippopolis, with its large number of kindergarteners, seeming to demand the whole time of two teachers, we have this year very reluctantly given up to it even the half Bible-woman who for some years past has been so much better than none, and the writer of this report has tried as best she could, with many

and various other engagements, to take her place in work for the little village of Kuchuk Paris, a half hour's walk from the city. She has almost without exception, spent there the Sunday afternoons of the past six months, conducting the Sunday School averaging 40 children, young men and women, mothers, occasional men visitors, and visiting in the poverty-stricken, sin-smitten homes of the village, with opportunities for tract distributing and frequent conversations by the way. Our teachers, the same who have served so efficiently and untiringly the past three years, have rendered also most valuable service as Sunday School teachers, organist and leaders in the church choir, and in the preparation of the musical and literary programs of the various entertainments given during the past year by the temperance and benevolent societies of the church. We wish to record our appreciation of, and thankfulness for these teachers.

Fatima Hanum the veteran Bible-woman still goes in and out among her many Turkish and Armenian acquaintances and friends,

reading to them, talking and praying with them, selling now and then a Bible or Testament, and believing, though she does not like a true Moslem say it a hundred times in every prayer. "God is great." "God is merciful," and that He will surely bless His own word which she sows.

There are at present in all our day schools 155 scholars. Philippopolis Bulgarian sch. 40, Armenian 25. Haskovo 35. Tzerovo 22. Kayaludere 18, Menchlere 15.

In closing this report, I wish to express not only my own heartfelt gratitude to God, and reverent recognition of the fulfilment of His promises to hear and answer prayer, in the deliverance of Miss Stone from the hands of wicked men; but that of all these dear workers, expressed to me personally, and in so many letters during the past month.

Respectfully submitted,

Ursula Clarke Marsh.

For the year ending April 24th 1902.

Received May 19, 1902

Annual Report of the Philippopolis Station for the Year ending April 14th 1903.

Dear Brethren of the European Turkey Mission.

"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life" are the words with which the Psalmist expresses his joy, confidence and assurance. And we think that we have reason as a Mission and Station to acknowledge that God's blessings surely encompass us. They have been with us hitherto, and we believe they will follow us.

However we confess that the general conditions around us are not such as to cheer and comfort. Politics, commerce and religion in general are in a bad way, and are carried on in a way to compel one to feel that those who are trying to manage them do not wish God to have much to do with them, and that He is disposed to leave the people to their own devices. One may adopt the words of Isaiah - "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint". Or one may admit that while he personally knows many who are upright, he is sometimes reminded of Bentham's problem

"Given a world of knaves, to produce honesty from their united action."

The missionary force of Philippopolis Station was doubled last September by the coming of Dr & Mrs Haskell from Samokov, in accordance with the previous decision of the Mission. The coming of these experienced, devoted and valued friends to the work in this city and station has already produced fruit, and will do so more and more as time passes. This city itself - with work in progress along various lines in church and community - furnishes a field for much service. And the outstations have already begun to rejoice at the reappearance in them of these workers who in the early years of their missionary experience helped to lay the foundations of the Gospel work in this region.

In our brief review of the work in our outstations we will begin at the eastern part of our field. Bourgas, Sleven and Bamboul are three of the larger and more important cities. The two former are among the newer points occupied in this station, and Bamboul is one of the oldest. We are glad that it was possible to begin work in all these cities, and thankful

that we have been able to keep the workers there at their posts in spite of scant finances. The personal friends in America of pastor Pachedjieff at Bourgas have furnished most of the funds for his support during the four or five years that he has been at that post. We are greatly indebted to them for this. One phase of the work in Burgas that impressed us in a late visit is this - the deep and thorough conviction in the minds of some good people there that the Gospel we preach is the true way - although they are not ready to take up their cross and follow Christ. Some of them really preach the Gospel to their friends and neighbors and spread the leaven of truth. Another point that impressed us is that more than 50 copies of our mission paper are taken in that city. This means that the Gospel leaven is working in many homes and minds. Another point that records the purpose and progress of the group of decided friends there is that they have recently taken action along a line they have considered some time past, and have made their pledges of cash for the purchase of the building that serves as church and parsonage. They have already pledged some 1600 francs and are paying it in regularly.

The work in Sloven has been tested of late by the

enforced absence, by illness, of the preacher from his flock for more than two months. The earnestness of the friends there and their devotion to the cause is such that the meetings have been kept up to about the usual attendance, and all lines of the work seem to have prospered. The young preacher there has worked with even too great zeal not only along the lines of preaching, Sunday School and temperance, but in lectures and much work for the young men of the city. He has a wide acquaintance and influence. In this city too there are many who approve our work, and wish its progress, who do not wish directly to put their shoulders to the wheel.

In Gambovl pastor Kristeff and his wife have done good service. They found the church in a reduced condition. Lack of harmony and spiritual life, and low finances, were some of the conditions they have tried to remedy. They have succeeded in a measure. But they still need the prayers and sympathy and help of us all. This church and city which have sent and still send so many students to our Mission schools, where the Scriptures and Mission literature have leavened the whole lump, where the Socialism now spreading and prevailing in Bulgaria has been compelled because of

the Gospel leaven in the city to develop a more christian type than elsewhere in the country, must still have our hearty support and cooperation.

In the village of Kayaludere the church and school are still doing their work. The older members of the church are passing beyond the river. It is our prayer and effort that the younger generation may become as positive and faithful christians as their parents have been. We regard it of great importance to the progress of the work in the villages that the day schools continue, and that the teachers or Bible women continue their work for the children and women. Pastor Kuzandjieff cares for the work in this village, and in some measure in others near, and visits monthly Nova Zagora and Omarchovo. The fidelity of the good brother Vlaicho Mechoff in Nova Zagora in keeping up all the services there when the pastor is not with them deserves mention.

Merichlere is another village whose name will always be associated with the evangelical work in Bulgaria. The first church in our station was formed here. It has sent more pupils to our Mission schools, and more workers into the field than any other in our region.

and yet its own school is still in a prosperous condition, and the church services at present are crowded. A party spirit - which is the bane of all things in Bulgaria at present - lately came to the front in the church. But the crisis is probably past or at least passing; and it may be that something was needed to arouse the workers and the church to more perfect service. There are two or three other villages in that region where the pastor is developing the work.

In Hackeny the pastor, Bible woman and teacher all find abundant work, and the work of each seems to be in a prosperous condition judging from numbers. While we ourselves feel that we are far from what we would wish, the people surely realize that we aim at something which is not sought in their churches and schools, and many come to our services and send their children to our schools because they want what they do not find elsewhere. Pastor Isakoff works the city and neighboring places in the interests of the Mission paper, and he leads all others as agent in getting subscribers for it. He has now passed the hundred notch. The old church building here has served a good purpose as

church and school. Of late large congregations have repeatedly caused it to show signs to the initiated that its strength cannot stand further strain. The friends have taken the first steps looking to the attainment of a larger and better edifice to suit their growing needs.

The work in the village of Ahmatovo, only five hours from Philippopolis, gives ~~us~~ great joy in its spiritual developement, and much anxiety to know how to provide for its material accommodation. The congregation of from 50 to 100 have met in a hired room in the past, after they outgrew the village home in which they first gathered. Lack of sufficient funds to build and hindrance on the part of government officials have thus far checked ~~us in our~~ all efforts to secure the chapel that is greatly needed. ~~We must make things move soon.~~ Several near villages are also being quickened by the Gospel leaven and light from this village. In one of them - Papasli - the railway station, regular Sabbath services have been begun.

The friends in the town of Stanimaka - some 12 miles from Philippopolis - have been more active the past year, and have bought a good lot with quite a large house on it, which they intend to repair ~~[illegible]~~

to work over at once after Easter. Their congregations have already doubled by their having this public place, and the enlarged room will accommodate from 100 to 150, and serve well for some years to come.

Passing now to the west of Philippopolis we have regular work in the two towns of Pazardjik and Panagurishte, and the two villages of Lserovo and Abdallari. There are also two other villages where there are decided followers, who exert a positive christian influence. The two pastors in charge of all this field are faithful men. The schools with their teachers in each village are helps in all ways, and the Bible woman in Pazardjik has a large field among the children, through whom she can enter homes. A rearranging of the workers in this part of the field seems desirable, and we believe will result in still more efficient service.

Philippopolis is naturally the center of all the work of this station. It is not only the most important city in this station, but one of the most important in all Bulgaria. ~~It is well that we have tried to establish and maintain vigorous and aggressive work here.~~ The new church

with all its aids to ~~such~~ work, and possibilities for the future, have given a new impulse to Church ~~work~~ life, and should inspire all the workers and people here to more united, faithful, consecrated effort than we have yet attained. Pastor Setchenoff and wife have completed twelve years of fruitful service in this difficult field. ~~Our~~ The day school with its two teachers, ~~our~~ the three Sunday schools in the city and its suburbs all under the oversight of the pastor and ~~his~~ church and maintained by the earnest and self-denying efforts of many friends, the temperance societies, the societies of and for the young people, the mission paper ~~with~~ The Journal its editor and helpers all comfortably homed in the old church made over and neatly finished for its present use, the bookstore, the Armenian pastor with his church and school work - ~~which we mention, although they receive only very small financial aid from the Mission~~. the service of the ~~aged~~ Turkish Bible-woman, ~~our~~ various prayer-meetings - all ~~these~~ indicate ~~our~~ the evangelizing agencies ~~here~~ in this city. Surely if God's spirit is in and working through us all there will be fruit, and it behooves us all to ask

Ought there not to be more fruit than we now see?

Dr Haskell has preached here 18 times since he came to this station, so that Pastor Setchanoff has been able more often to visit two or three of the near outstations where the friends are members of the Philippopolis church. Dr Haskell has also rendered aid at Sofhia as preacher and lecturer, as well as at Samokov as trustee of the Mission schools, and toured in our field as time and strength allowed. Members of the working force at Philippopolis and lay members of the church are constantly giving aid at near outstations which are not supplied with their own preachers.

Our Mission paper attained a larger circulation last year - about 1200 - than we had dared hope for. Many worked very hard in many ways to bring it up to that degree of success. Criticism of all things, divine and human, is the style in Bulgaria today. We could not expect this paper to be the exception to the universal. But we can affirm that this paper has many friends, that it has a very warm welcome in many homes

that it is respected and exerting an influence in higher and broader circles, that it is a clean sheet which a sane father can feel that he can safely take into his home - which is more than can be said of most of the papers in the country today. We hope to be able to keep this year's subscription list up to the mark of last year even though the times and conditions are severer this year.

During 1902 this station used utmost effort to push the book-work, and to diminish the overgrown stock of mission books. In spite of all obstacles we did fairly well. Of course the larger part of the mission books sold were of the smaller size and at our greatly reduced prices.

Our figures are -

Copies of Scriptures 1.556 for 6.119½ Rs. silver
" of Miss. books 4.663 for 5.857¾ " "

A fairly good number of young people from all over this station are in our mission schools at Samokov. We are glad that there are a good number from Protestant homes. We wish that more of our friends were in condition to pay the sum necessary for the support of their children in the mission schools. But they cannot in these times. It is worthy of note that so many

parents who are not nominally Protestants are sending their boys and girls to our schools.

An effort has been made the past months to close the primary schools in some of our outstations on certain pretexts. The Ministry have stood by us thus far. But this subject must have the serious attention of our Annual Meeting.

This year too we report four or five points where new chapels or enlargement of the old ones are becoming a necessity.

This year too, we have our usual reasons for making our usual remarks and to wail our usual wail on finances. Year by year the churches are becoming less able to support the work. Conditions in the country are responsible for this. We believe that according to their means the people never did better in the line of self-support. But the fact remains that poverty is increasing and multitudes find it most difficult to secure the supply of their daily needs. Our work is growing, new fields are ripening and demand the care of new workers. But we are in straits to secure the means to support the work already in hand. We must secure more

aid from somewhere to meet the present expenses or we must cut down the work. There was granted to us last year in the regular appropriations for native agency only 269 liras, but the work absolutely required 344 liras, or 75 liras more than were granted. This was secured by a special grant late in the year from the Board, and from some unexpended funds in Monastir and Samakov stations. But these resources are very unreliable. This current year we are short just this same sum - 75 liras. We are loath to cut off work and workers, we know that the churches are giving all that the pastors and we can get them to give, and we have kept along to this meeting uncertain as to how and where we can secure this necessary amount. And in our estimates now for the work of the next year we foresee the same shortage.

We wish to mention as one of the encouraging signs, that in many places there is an unusually large attendance of children at our Sunday Schools. This gives us an opportunity to sow seed which we hope will bear fruit.

We are also grateful that we can testify that in many places larger numbers than usual are interested to come to listen to the preaching of the Gospel.

The reception of 51 new members on confession of faith to the various churches of our station in 1902 is reason for deep gratitude to the Lord of the harvest, for renewed consecration and effort.

In closing our report we must speak of a fact which is a burden on our minds and hearts. The spiritual life in individuals and churches is not what it was formerly. The religious feeling is vanishing from among the nation as a whole. But what troubles us most directly is that Protestant Christians in many cases seem to be losing the sensitive conscience, the spiritual power, the exemplary life. The lists are becoming too long of those who as students in Mission schools thought they took up their cross to follow the Master - but now deny Him, of those who in various communities united with the church - but have had to be excommunicated, yes, and of those who have been ordained or

approved to preach the Gospel - but have had to be deposed from the sacred office. It is a time when every pastor and preacher and fellow-worker ought to ask "Lord is it I?" It is a time when every missionary and pastor ought to come up on a plane where he can say with the Master, "And for their sakes I sanctify myself"

In behalf of the station.

Sincerely yours,

George D. Marsh.

Sunday Eve.
Sept. 14, 1903.

My Dear Brothers

Boston Corp.
Eng.

Report of Woman's work in the Philippopolis Station, for the year ending April 14th 1903.

The writer of this report wishes to state in beginning it, and that with sincerest gratitude, that the "we" of this report of woman's work in Philippopolis station is not the perfunctory "we" of the reports of past years; and thankfully to acknowledge that the addition to this station of her beloved friend and honored co-worker, Mrs Margaret B. Haskell, has meant all she expected it would of help and inspiration.

We have spent during the year 35 days in touring, visiting eight outstations, several of them twice; while the gentlemen of the station, though not in the employ of any Woman's Board, have as usual taken deep interest in, and given efficient help to, Bible-workers and teachers in every part of the field.

(#) 15 Four Bible-workers, four teachers and three Bible-workers and teachers have constituted the working force whose salaries are paid at least in part by the Woman's Board; but in estimating the work done by women for women

in this field, we can by no means fail to reckon in that of the earnest, devoted, self-denying pastors' wives. Leading mothers' meetings and children's meetings, caring for the sick - a work which in villages where there are no doctors is no light task - visiting with their husbands their own parishioners and often neighboring villages - while at the same time making their own homes centers of light, they are living busy, beneficent lives, and we thank God for them as for our girls and dear old Fatima Hanum, the septuagenarian Bible-woman of Philippopolis.

Determined opposition on the part of officials in Tserovo, and in the village of Abdallari has hindered our schools there, but their teachers are holding on, and doing excellent work not only with their own schol ars, but with many others who like to come with the Protestant children to Sunday School to Christian Endeavor meetings and to those of the Loyal Legion.

This year, as last, increasing opportunities for reaching children are a marked feature of our work throughout the field. The pastor's wife

in Panagurishte reports 50-60 children in her weekly meetings for them. In January she was quarantined with her two children sick with scarletina, and as the church is in the same yard with the parsonage, the children were not allowed to come there for their meeting, and week after week turned sorrowfully away from the gate, a group of them, however, gathered in another place to pray for the recovery of their little friends. 60-120 children have attended Sunday School in Pazardjik - and recently their teacher has been able to gather a few of them Wednesday afternoons for a Temperance meeting. Pastor Khristeff keeps calling for more G. F. cards for Gambroul where some 60 children are now learning the S. S. lessons. Three new Sunday Schools have been added to the 15 reported last year. One in Novo Bele, a suburb of Philippopolis, where by the earnest request of the people themselves we opened a school in January, which, beginning with 25 has reached an attendance of 70. One in Papazli of 15-20, and one in the little village of Lesitsovo, an hour from Tsarovo. The young daughter of the only Protestant family in this

village, obliged by the failing health of her mother to leave school, gathers in her own home 20-25 children from the neighborhood and teaches them the Golden Texts - which her father buys for her - and the hymns and Bible stories learned in her two happy years in the Samokov school. Another dear child, only fourteen years old, after two years in Samokov, is kept at her home in the village of Akhmatovo to care for four motherless little brothers and sisters, and she, with a village companion who has learned alee less than she of books, but who has been taught of the Spirit, take turns in leading the woman's meeting, reading the Bible, teaching the sisters to sing, and trying at each meeting to teach them at least a few letters, while there are some of the women who know well the alphabet of prayer. As many as twenty women often attend these meetings. Mrs Haskell, the first missionary lady to visit this place, found on going there recently a large group of women ready and eager to hear the Bible read and explained. They want to be taught to read, and many other things. Where shall we look for the support of a Bible-woman for them, when

we can only with difficulty find the means to carry on work already in hand, and are told that we must not expect any larger appropriation from the Board.

Cradle Rolls have been formed in several places, and mothers are much interested in having their babies join the band of "Little Blessed Ones".

Five Loyal Temperance Legions have been organized during the year, the largest numbering 27, and the Philippopolis L.T.L. has celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding, with a present membership of 52.

So far as we know there is but one new Christian Endeavor Society in the field - in Haskovo. The one in Abdallari is still doing good work, and the Philippopolis Society, well begun two years ago, has, under Mrs Haskell's care gone on to still more of usefulness and influence. Its members, all girls, have been earnest and active in raising money for benevolent purposes, and have been helpful in prayer-meetings and temperance work. We feel that Christian Endeavor has done them good.

While we are grateful for the measure of success attained by these workers along the various lines mentioned, we are by no means satisfied with it, but seek for them, as for ourselves, wider opportunities and more grace, more wisdom, more love, to make the most of them for the Master whose we are and whom we serve.

"Jesus, Master, whom I serve,
Strengthen hand and heart and nerve;
Open Thou mine eyes to see
All the work Thou hast for me."

In behalf of Philippopolis Station
Ursula Clarke Marsh.

Woman's Work in
Philippopolis Station
April 14th 1903.
Received May 16, 1903
Boston copy.

1903-1904 Doc'd MAY 9 1904 5-3

The Annual Report of the Philippopolis Station for the Year Ending April 6th, 1904.

Dear Brethren.

"The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." Man seeks and strives to rule and reign; the earth travails in sorrow. The first is the divine and eternal dictum, the second is the human fact in evidence daily. In the whirl of the years the past year has taken its place with the Past - and that as a period of more than usual peculiarities and colorings in the regions where this mission operates. The foundations have been shaken - in the political, social, industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and religious world. More mental than material dynamite has been manufactured and exploded. When men and boys go to playing with explosives among the foundations of the entire social fabric, law and order, wisdom and folly, human feet and heads, will become mixed, displaced or misplaced in a kind of kalaidoscopic fashion that will interest those interested. Such a condition of things inevitably

affects, in various respects and in varying degrees, our work and all of us fellowworkers. For one the writer confesses to having seen some such exhibitions of folly in wise heads, and such manifestations of error or demoralization in devout hearts and pious souls as to much disturb the placidity of his own equanimity and judgment, and to suggest to him the suspicion of a possible shadow of disturbance in the usual equalibrium of his own mental and moral powers - quite excusable and even reasonable in him of course on account of the fundamental agitations and general volcanic eruptions. Disorders in the moral and material world may be the effect of disorders in human crania, or they may act as the cause: and it is not always easy to decide which is cause and which is effect.

The two missionary families here continued their usual work together until the first of December, when it seemed best to the Mission that Dr. & Mrs. Haskell go to Salonica for the Winter to the help of their son.

The work in this station and its 16 outstations has gone on much as usual. There are also several other

places where there are earnest followers, and some points where friends meet regularly for services, and some which are occasionally visited by pastors, which we do not yet place upon the list of our outstations, but where we believe the Word has taken root, and the work will develop.

There ~~are~~ is a body of 30 native workers in this station - including the two men giving their time to the Mission paper edited and published in this city, and the four persons connected with the Armenian work also in this city - although very little of the financial support of this last work comes from our Mission Board. Of these 30 workers 10 are ordained pastors, the youngest of them entering this list at the time of our local Conference last fall. In order that we may not be entirely bereft of "Unordained Preachers" in the list on the Tabular view we place the editor of our Mission paper there, as he is a strong preacher whether in the pulpit or the editor's chair. Ten women teachers and five Bible women show you that just half of the 30 native workers are women; and if we mention the wives of pastors, who are truly co-workers in this cause, it will suggest that the "Girls' Schools of the Mission are an important factor in the work of evangelization.

With 18 "Places of Regular Meeting" you see that 10 pastors - even with missionaries and editors to help - would not "go around", unless they go around to other than their own churches. This several of them do, where conditions will allow. But we have another factor in this account that must be mentioned. Our lay-preachers are doing an important work. They make it possible for pastors to be absent occasionally from their own pulpits, and some of them in some places take charge of most of the services, and are doing a most acceptable and useful work in enlarging and upbuilding. Some of them devote much time and strength to this cause, with little or no material remuneration. They have their reward; and some of them have told me that God blesses them the more in their farm work and business as they give time and strength to His work.

We have seven organized churches. The membership of some of them is quite scattered in the villages about the center. With 484 "Communicants" we ought to have had more than 19 "Added by Confession" the past year. The Editor's View gives 1450 "Adherents", 1183 "Average attendance"

Our 19 Sunday Schools have a membership of 1080. Our 15 "Churches and Chapels", which have come into existence during the past 30 years, represent much sacrifice, faith, works, and a good deal of the article that the Writer's father used to call "elbow grease." Very little aid has ever come from the Board for any of them except for the new church in Philippopolis. It is hoped that the two buildings which now have the shadow of a personal ownership upon them may soon come out into the light of general possession.

Our Sunday Schools are doing good work, and we take a just pride in having three of them in Philippopolis - besides the Armenian School.

Our eight day schools in this station - including the Armenian School in this city, which would deserve to be classed as a Mission School if only the Mission supplied the means for its support - help the work in the towns and villages where they are, and are true helpers to our Mission Schools at Samokov.

We ourselves are surprised that the "Total of Native Contributions" the past year in this station comes up to 673½ liras Turkish, when we know of all the

special and peculiar burdens upon the people in these times, and the straitened circumstances of many. But we believe our people are trained to give from principle, and the gifts in several churches for church building or repairs bring the total up to this satisfactory figure. Publication

It is our principle always to be unsatisfied with our attainments in the Bookwork. Yet we consider the measure of the success of the past year in this branch of the work quite satisfactory. Of Scriptures we have sold 2344 copies for 7482 Ps. silver - lira at 108, and of the Constantinople Mission books 1837 copies for 4198¼ Ps. silver. Besides these we have sold a large amount of the publications of our Mission at Samakov, and of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, and of our Methodist brethren beyond the Balkans. We have distributed an unusually large amount of the free tracts. The sale of the Scriptures exceeded in number and value that of any year for a long while. We have testimonials and much evidence that our publications are read and appreciated, and are a leaven of much value and power.

It is in place to speak briefly in this connection

of the Zoonitza - our Mission paper. It has held on its way to the present. It had about 1100 subscribers last year. It is sending out now about 1200 copies besides exchanges. It has as yet this year only about 900 names of subscribers assured by the agents. The conditions in the country at the opening of this year were such as to make it very hard for agents to get subscribers. We are sometimes inclined to do a little vigorous scolding - in our own presence and hearing. We do not object to stating publicly our complaint. We are sometimes vexed that some who plead so vigorously the need of the paper, and promised it their most loyal support, prove to be stronger in talk than earnest and honest in deed. Yet we know the paper is meeting a real need. We know it is appreciated. We know that many pastors and others are standing by the paper and its editor most loyally. We know that many are working and sacrificing for it. We admit that the times the past few months have been peculiar, but we affirm that such times demand of us that we show ourselves men and not cowards and shirks. We know that if all those who are or ought to be interested in

the success and support of this paper worked as faithfully as same do, we could very soon increase by 50 if not by 100 per cent its subscription list. We know that we think we know that if this paper dies a second death it will not see a resurrection. Let each of us, and all our Bulgarian brethren and sisters, decide what duty demands and prudence dictates.

As to the great, important, mixed, vexed, vexing, sometimes moated, sometimes tabooed question, of the removal of the girls' school from Samakov to Philippopolis, we have time simply to say that we absolutely have not the time to discuss this subject in this report in the very able and convincing way that we feel ourselves capable of arguing it in case both in the affirmative and in the negative. But of one thing we are assured that many, and the majority of the mission are coming into the frame of mind of the old Dutch judge who is said to have told the court - in his own broken use of the English - "Dis case has been very ably argued on both sides. I shall take three days to consider it;

but it shall eventually decide in the affirmative."
Providential indications must decide times and means.

We must give a little time to considering the question of Church building in the Philippopolis station in 1903. In 1902 our friends in Stanim, aka - 12 miles from Philippopolis - bought a lot with an old building on it which they thought could be worked over so as to serve them very well as a chapel for years to come. These changes have been made in the old building the past year. Our friends there are now rejoicing in a high, bright, cheerful room that can accommodate from 150 to 200 persons. They have also one or two other rooms that serve for Sunday School or other purposes. They themselves have met the expenses for all this, with a little aid they have solicited from others here.

A day's drive down the river from Philippopolis there was formerly a pleasant village near the stream where quite a group of earnest people had built a little chapel. A few years ago in flood time much of the village was deluged and the families were scattered. Some of our friends went to the village of Koraach, back on the hills two miles away.

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Last summer a committee of us traded what remains of the old chapel for a building that one of the friends had removed to this village of Karaach. This building that is to serve us as chapel for the future has a unique history. It was first built in the river village by the man who was the local preacher there for years. He first built it for a saloon. But as the Lord met him in the way and he was converted he used the building he intended for a saloon for a shop for trade. As he moved away to the town he sold this shop to a man who removed it to the village of Karaach to use it as a saloon. But before he opened his saloon he was too converted and has made his home in this building. Now he will make a new home, and this larger building that the Lord has twice rescued from the Devil will serve as a chapel. We pray that it may be greatly blessed as such.

The village of ~~Philippopolis~~ Amnatowa is some 15 miles from Philippopolis eastward. The time will come for an interesting story to be told of the Gospel work there. Now only the story of the new church is in place. For

two years we had all been preparing for this task. The work had been growing in spite of all kinds of opposition and persecution. The few brethren at first had not been allowed to meet in peace in their own homes in the village, but had been hounded till they would go on a Sabbath ~~[illegible]~~ to the fields or forest to seek peace and quiet for Scripture study and prayer. Later they had met in a home, then in a hired room, and the last summer in the open porch of a village house and under the trees near by. When they and we began measures to secure a church building the cunning and trickery of the local authorities were exercised to the last degree. The promise for the future in that region was such that we must have a good sized and durable building. The friends were most of them so poor that they could not give much money. But they worked a year of all free times drawing stones for a good solid structure. For more than a year there was a struggle between the village and the friends before the central government as to whether we should have permission to build. And the larger the piles of stone on the hillside became the more ridicule was heaped upon the friends for their supposed folly. Finally this part of the contest ended in permission by the highest authority for the church to be built. And so late in the year as Oct. 5th we began a job that should have been begun in July and finished in Oct. During Oct. and Nov.

we built a good, neat, stone and brick church, 9X14 meters, to accommodate from 200 to 300 people. The odds were against us all through. Not less than ten of the young men who would have been the strongest and readiest for work were away in their military service - some of them going just at that time - as the reserves were called out. Not only was the timber for the roof and floors far off in the mountains when we began to build, but the condition in the mountains, because of the troubles in Macedonia, was such that it seemed for a time that no workmen could safely get over timbers. But this difficulty too was conquered. All the work went on. The friends for whom it was possible left all other work, and devoted themselves to this task. Some of us worked all day with the carpenters, and until late at night with the friends getting all material ready for the carpenters the next day. The weather was mild. We hoped came from cold. We left the little outside mortar work for the spring. On Dec. 6th we held the first service in the church - with the plastering so fresh that we had to guard the walls from the children present.

The good work is growing there. Two Sabbaths ago the Philippopolis pastor was with them - having an audience of 150 - half of them women. The brethren there lead most of their services. A good number of the right kind of resolute Christians abound. The young men who have

game to do military service are of the right type. Lately this pleasant fact came to me. It is the custom of the military authorities to require an oath of fidelity from the new recruits as they enter military service. In two cases in different cities when some of our Armatouro boys asked to be allowed not to be sworn in after the Orthodox fashion, but by the method of the Protestants - as is usual, their commanders - in one case a high officer - said to them: "Go to the barracks, and get your guns. We dont need any oath of fidelity from you Protestant men." Some of these men are making the best kind of a record.

We must not close this report without speaking of the relief work for the refugees within our borders. Great numbers came into these regions - especially in the district of Raussgas. As it was not possible for members of this station to take up this work in the fall, Dr. Clarke of Samatavo came and spent a month with the two English ladies who came to work in the Raussgas and Kambaul region. In January the writer gave attention to this work in the eastern part of this field, and especially in the villages beyond Kambaul near the Turkish boundary. Two weeks ago Mr. & Mrs.

Marsh spent a week in Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse, giving some aid, but especially working to bring it about that the thousands of families now in Bulgaria may return this spring to their former homes in the Adrianople region. The ~~English~~ British Ambassador in Constantinople has taken up the case, and we hope for some positive results. But Turkey is Turkey whether in Asia or Europe. Help given said these people to begin life again in their own homes is by far the most real and fruitful help. If the way is opened for their return, and if it seems best, Mr & Mrs. Marsh will be ready to go and help to establish these people again in the region from which they fled. A number of our pastors have had a share in this work in their own localities, and rendered most efficient aid, and won the respect and gratitude of many.

We will not take time to describe the many various branches of activity in our Mission work going on regularly in this central city.

We believe that as a body of converters of more than 30 persons in this station, we have been doing good service the past year. Let me confess to a strang

feeling that such a band of workers - with all our equipment - ought to long for, expect, and secure, for greater spiritual results. We are in fault if we do not. We are in danger of condemnation by the court of heaven if we let something else than the preaching of the mighty Gospel become for us the "holy cause". And a "holy cause" that has to resort to methods that scandalize the whole civilized and Christian world, is in danger of failure, defeat, and final self-condemnation, and is a thing of which a Gospel preacher should be ware. May God give us light; and help us all to walk in the light!

The uncertainty of the present and future is as an oppressive burden upon us. But "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice".

If this report fails to report many things that are expected of it our excuse is that we are so overwhelmingly busy in doing that we have scant time to tell about the doing.

In behalf of the station - Faithfully yours.

Geo. D. Marsh.

April 6th, 1904.

1903-1904 Rec'd MAY 9 1904.

54

Report of woman's work in the Philippopolis Station for the year ending April 6th 1904.

To the members of the European Turkey Mission

Dear Friends.

Twelve teachers and Bible-women have been the paid workers with us in the Philippopolis field this past year, but pastors' wives and many other women have shared our labors and have surely earned the approval of Him whom we all serve.

Several changes have taken place this year in our working force. Two teachers who had done good faithful service - one for two - the other for four years, were drawn into the current setting so strongly nowadays from Bulgaria to America, and are lost, at least for the present, to the work. Todorka Geneva for six years the untiring, self-denying well beloved Bible-woman in Haskovo, has heard a duty call in the invitation of one of our Methodist Bulgarian brethren to become his own particular Bible-woman. This is not the first nor the second raid made upon our fields, and while we appreciate the good sense

of our brethren over the border, we could wish they would educate their own helpers and let ours alone. Mrs Milova after ten years of rarely efficient service as teacher or Bible-woman has felt obliged to resign her position to rest and to devote herself more to the care of her family, but she is still always ready to lend a hand when needed. I am under special obligations to her and to Mrs Micheva, a former Bible-worker in Pirdape, for taking my place in Sunday School and Temperance work in my frequent absences from Philippopolis. On the other hand, we have been very glad of the services of three of our own girls who had been teaching in Macedonia, but were prevented by disturbed conditions there from returning to their work there; two also from the Samokov field have done us good service for which we are thankful.

The village of Akhmatovo 15 miles from Philippopolis has this winter for the first time enjoyed the labors of a Bible-woman, one of the kind not dismayed by village mud whether deep under foot or thrown at her

accompanied by even dirtier words and showers of stones. As one result of her winter's work fifteen women are now reading with more or less readiness, some in the Testament others just finishing the primer, some of them have also learned to write. Besides the weekly women's prayer-meeting which has been largely attended, the Bible-woman has held weekly meetings for learning hymns and for preparing the Sunday School lessons. Instead of the handful of women who two or three years ago ventured to attend Sunday services, there are now more than thirty regular attendants, while on a recent Sunday, when the Philippopolis pastor was with them, quite half the audience of 150 were women, several have publicly confessed their faith in Christ, and three more are wishing to unite with the church.

The number of pupils - 50 - in the Merichlere school was so large this year as to demand two teachers, who have devoted themselves almost exclusively to teaching, but the pastor's wife has cared faithfully, as ever, for the women of Merichlere and the near village of Altun Chäir. It was my privilege to spend

a few days with her last May, and to meet a roomful of women gathered for prayer even on a workday of that busy month for farmers.

Haakovo has missed very much its Bible-worker, the teacher, not very strong physically, has found the care of her school of 40-50 children about all she could carry, etc, she has conscientiously gathered the children for their weekly prayer-meeting, and taught on the Sabbath a very large class of little folks; while the pastor's wife has taken up the Bible-woman's work as far as the care of her own four little ones would allow, she has been especially helpful in the temperance work for young and old.

Kayalndere, considered "the hard place" of our field for teacher and Bible-worker, has been happy in having this year a worker not at all afraid of hard work, hard fare or any other hardness, and whose every letter has reported something pleasant, something interesting and encouraging, now "another woman learning to read, two in all now" — "so many sisters at the meeting and <u>all</u> took part". At midwinter came the report of the

Christmas celebration postponed till New Years because of the cold and so much sickness among the children, after which the pastor writes "the teacher has been visiting the homes of all her scholars, carrying gifts to all who were not able to come to the Christmas tree, and comfort and good cheer everywhere". In February a temperance entertainment, prepared largely by the teacher and her 17 pupils was given in the church, and attended by a large crowd, "the best entertainment we have ever had" - writes the pastor. The pastor's wife being absent from home on account of ill-health her duties have devolved upon the teacher and Bible-woman, and have been faithfully performed by her.

For years the most interesting and hopeful branch of the Bible-woman's work in Pazardjik has been the teaching of the great Sunday School class of 100+ children and the endeavor to gain through them an entrance to, and influence in, their homes. This year, though the attendance has been smaller than formerly, averaging 80,

during the winter, they have come much more regularly, and their teacher feels that she has got a much better hold on them. Besides this Sunday service she has held a temperance meeting for them Wednesday afternoons and has the nucleus among them of a children's temperance society. The young girls of her last year's reading circle came gladly this year to help her prepare for a Christmas service, giving up many of their busy evenings to learning and practicing their parts, and entering heartily into the blessed spirit of the season.

Though the teacher in Abdallare has but 11 scholars this year the friends there feel their school to be an absolute necessity and are thankful for the good influence of the teacher in the community. A Junior Christian Endeavor Society now in its third year, and a flourishing temperance society of 22 members, are evidence of good work done by this teacher in the two years of her stay here.

In Panagurishto there has not been a Bible worker for years, and we have not seen

the interest we would have liked to see among the women of the town, but here, as in so many other places, the children have heard the word gladly. For some months of the past year their meeting had been discontinued on account of the prevalence of scarletina in the town, but as soon as the church door was opened to them in November they came flocking back. Forty girls and twenty boys, and they keep coming though our good sister, the pastor's wife protests that she cant sing and dont know how to lead children's meetings she does know her Bible, and how to tell the children of her Savior and theirs.

The youngest of our workers, a last year's graduate from Samokov, has shown herself an efficient teacher and Bible worker in Tzerovo. She has not only taught a school of 23 scholars, but she has taught two women to read, had charge of the women's meetings as pastor and pastor's wife removed early in the year to Panagurishte - has put new life into the Christian Endeavor Society and organized in that grape raising, wine making village a vigorous little temperance society of 22 girls

and boys), who will, we believe, find some better business than their fathers', these children she has taught faithfully temperance principles every Wednesday afternoon; and withal has found time to help in the temperance efforts of two other towns.

Hungry, homesick, heart broken refugee women in Burgas have had sympathy and loving words - besides a deal of material help from the pastor's wife who gave them all the time and strength she could spare from her flock of little ones, only regretting that she could not give them more; both she and her husband begged for a Bible worker to help them this winter - but we had no one to send them, nor any money to support one had there been anyone ready to go.

The pastor's home in Gambobl has been open all winter to these poor wanderers, and patiently and cheerfully has this pastor's wife too, taken up the burden of care for them.

In Philippopolis the veteran Bible worker of the Mission, Fatima Hanum still holds on her way, a blessing to many a home,

Armenian as well as Turkish. One of the four Turkish pupils she has had this year died after some ~~months~~ weeks of sickness, during which Fatima Hanum visited her almost daily, reading to, and praying with her: only a few days before her death the girl said to her mother, "We have lived in darkness, but there is a light; I begin to see it." Fatima Hanum believes she did really comprehend that the light of the world is Jesus. This indefatigable old lady has sold or given away during the year several portions of the Bible and many tracts and small books in the Turkish language. All through the warm weather she is accustomed to go on Fridays among the Turkish women who spend the day under the trees on Bunardjik, talking or reading to groups of them, so that her neighbors often send word to her, "Come with us today to Bunardjik and <u>bring the Book</u> with you".

Our two Philippopolis teachers beside teaching a good school of 40 scholars give invaluable help in every form of church work.

A very interesting and encouraging work has been carried on for more than a year by Mrs Gradinaroff in the village of Novo Selo situated on the bank of the river Maritsa about 3/4 of an hour distant from this city.

By invitation of the village people she began a Sunday School there in Jan. 1903. This grew so rapidly in favor as to attract the attention of the clergy and to call down their displeasure, so that the attendance fell suddenly from 70 to 20 and last summer only a faithful few continued to come, among whom was a woman no longer young, who persisted in her efforts to learn to read, till now she can read in the Testament, one other woman is following on, though not so far advanced. But with the coming in the fall of great numbers of soldiers to the barracks near by, a new element was introduced into the school - soldiers and under officers often to the number of 25 never less than 10, have been coming all winter to read and study and ask questions about the Bible, to sing hymns and to listen reverently at least, if they do not join in prayer.

and well has this devoted sister improved her opportunity to do good not only to these but to the many other soldiers she has met by the way in going and coming. She has given them thousands of tracts, which have been eagerly, gratefully accepted.

The writer has continued to spend Sunday afternoons in Kuchuk Paris where the Sunday School has averaged 41 the past year. She has been much helped and encouraged in this work by the companionship of Miss Fröhlich of the Protestant Armenian school in this city.

The writer regrets to report only 32 days of touring, beside a week in Adrianople and vicinity, but promises to do better next year when her beloved friend and everybody's wise counsellor and helper, Mrs H. C. Haskell shall have returned to Philippopolis.

Respectfully submitted
Ursula C. Marsh.

Philippopolis Station
for year ending April 6. 1904.

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

Report of the Philippopolis Station for 1904—5.

The year under review has been exceptional in the history of the Station for absenteeism among the workers in the city itself.

From Dec. 4th, 1903 to Nov. 19th, 1904, Mr. Haskell was ~~yes~~ in Macedonia to take charge of the work in Salonica. This was necessitated by the absence of Dr. House in America, of Mr. E. B. Haskell in the Monastir field for relief-work, and of Mr. Holway in touring, - and, after last year's Ann. Meeting, in Switzerland and Samokov. Mrs. Haskell was also in Salonica, with Miss M. M. Haskell of Samokov, caring for the motherless children of Rev. E. B. Haskell. The work of the writer in Salonica, (and for two months of the summer, - after Mr. Bird's leaving the field, - in Monastir,) was that of supplying the pulpits in those places, keeping the treasury accounts, and doing the duties of Station Secretary. Mrs. Haskell

REC'D JUN 2 1905

returned from Salonica Feb. 11th, 1905. With two or three exceptions from lack of health, Mr. Haskell, since his return has preached in Philippopolis in the absence of the Pastor for preaching elsewhere, and in Starimak, as well as in T. Bazarjik when Mr. Mircheff has been in Adularé. He has also had the Station Treasy. and Sec's work, and the Treasury work of the Zornitza.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were in the Adrianople vilayet, in the district of greatest destitution and suffering N. E. of the city, from early in May till Nov. 24th. There they were overwhelmed with work in purchasing and distributing supplies to the sufferers, with funds furnished from America and England.

Mr. Marsh, after attending to necessary work at home, and helping Miss Clarke make plans, &c. for her Kindergarten in Sofia, returned early in Jan. to Kirk-Killisse and vicinity for further relief-work, - remaining there till Mar. 3d. His time since then has been given to Trustee

work in Samokov, preparing for the new building in Sofiia, and missing tours in this field.

Pastor Setchanoff of this city went to Eng. for the Christian Endeavor Convention in the early summer, and was absent two months, his pulpit being supplied by the Bazarjik and Plaskovo Pastors, and evangelistic work in the winter. He was also absent six weeks for evangelistic work in the city. The average attendence upon the Sunday meetings here, is given as 208, additions to the Church by confession 3: attendence at the three S.S.'s held regularly in the city and outskirts, 181. The number of communicants in Philippopolis and the adjacent outstations is 141. Stanimak suffered much from the above-mentioned absenteeism. Its pulpit had a regular preacher but a few Sundays of the year. The average attendence is given as 32,—S.S., 28. In Ahmatovo, where, as in Stanimak, the work began in 94, and in Papasli, where it began in 1904, our hearts have been greatly encouraged by the numbers and interest of the hearers and worshipers,—altho but seldom

BOS'N JUN 2 1905

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Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were in the Adrianople Vilayet, in the district of greatest destitution and suffering N. E. of the city, from early in May till Nov. 24th. There they were overwhelmed with work in purchasing and distributing supplies to the sufferers, with funds furnished from America and England.

Mr. Marsh, after attending to necessary work at home, and helping Miss Clarke make plans, &c. for her Kindergarten in Sofia, returned early in Jan. to Kirk-Killisse and vicinity for further relief-work, — remaining there till Mar. 3. His time since then has been given to Trustee

work in Samokov, preparing for the new building in Sofhia, and missing tours in this field.

Pastor Setchanoff of this city went to Eng. for the Christian Endeavor convention in the early summer, and was absent two months, his pulpit being supplied by the Nazarik and Paskoo Pastors, and evangelistic work in the winter. He was also absent six weeks for evangelistic work in the city. The average attendence upon the Sunday meetings here, is given as 208, additions to the Church by confession 3: attendence at the three S.S.'s held regularly in the city and outskirts, 181. The number of communicants in Philippopolis and the adjacent outstations is 141. Stanimak suffered much from the above-mentioned absenteeism. Its pulpit had a regular preacher but a few Sundays of the year. The average attendence is given as 32,—S.S., 28. In Alimatovo, where, as in Stanimak, the work began in 94, and in Papasli, where it began in 1904, our hearts have been greatly encouraged by the numbers and interest of the hearers and worshipers,—altho but seldom

favored with trained preachers. The congregations have averaged 92 in Ahmatovo and 25 in Papasli. The S. Ss have had the same numbers.

Turning now to the South and East of the city, we come to Haskovo, a town of 15 000 people, where our work began in 78. Here the members number 79, 4 having been added by confession the past year. The av. congregations have been 140, S.S. 101. Mr Tourmajieff of Kenstendil aided Pastor Isakoff in special meeting with neighborhood prayer meetings for 10 or 12 days in ~~[illegible]~~ Dec.. One whole family of new believers was brot in at that time. The church was filled with hearers, altho. the roads and weather were very unfavorable. The Pastor thinks such meetings should be continued for a longer time. He says also that the neighboring villages are getting a good deal leavened with the Gospel.

Merichleri.

This oldest of our outstations was begun in 1867. No other has had the sorrow of los-

ing so many members by removal, and the privilege of giving so many to other places near to it and half way around the globe. It's present membership is reported as 52, 30 of whom were received during the year. Its congregations number 126; S. School, 98.

(~~Vote~~.)

Passing east now to Yamboul, a town of 14000 people, some 50 or 60 miles west of the Black Sea, we find the outstation established in 1868. It has given the Mission perhaps the highest hopes and the gretest disappointment, - with the possible exception of Radovish, - of any town in all its borders. It seemed likely to be our first self-supporting Church, with a large number of solid, reliable men in its membership. But of late years few Churches have proved so difficult for pastors to get along with, and so productive of "wild grapes" instead of sweet ones, as this. In the past winter some old alienations have been removed, and some members under discipline restored: but an influen-

tial minority is much grieved at this last step. The membership of the Church is given as 44, of whom 11 live in Sliven. The average attendence is 68, S.S. 85. Its Pastor, Mr. Hristoff went to America last year, and an unlicensed, tho quite useful preacher, has for six months or more taken his place.

Kaialuderi is a small village not far from Yambol, and near the Turkish border. The work here began in 75. Its membership is given as 33, of whom 10 are from other places under the care of its Pastor. Its congregation is 88, S.S. 76; and 3 were rec. to Ch-membership the past year by confession. Pastor Kazanjieff, who now finishes 21 years work here, speaks of the past year as encouraging. Old feuds have died out. He has had some 80 talks on spiritual subjects in Nova Zagora, which is under his care, and a good number of these have been with students. He thinks a Bible-woman is greatly needed in this last town.

Sliven

This city, some 15 m. north of Yambouli near the Balkan mountains, is the 2d in size in the Philippopolis field, — with 24000 inhabitants. Our work here was begun in 1890. The average congregation is 40, and S.S. 44. Its Pastor finds the fierce winds and cold winters of the place so injurious to his health and that of his wife that he has given his resignation, — to take effect in the summer. This has thrown the Station into great perplexity. On the one hand we should be very glad to give him work in a milder climate. On the other, we should greatly dislike to give up the work in so large and important a city as Sliven; and if we give for his support elsewhere, we have neither the man nor the money for carrying on work here.

— I will here remark in passing, that as our appropriations cover but about 3/4 of the grants in aid which we are actually giving to the churches in our field, we often come as near the boundary-line between perplexity and despair as there is any room for walking.

Bourgas.

This city and Varna, north of the Balkans are the only Bulgarian ports on the Black sea. It is a town of 11.000 people. Our work here was begun in 78 by Mr. Patchejieff, who had recently returned from Am. He reports 14 communicants, 2 of them received the last year. There are 40 hearers of the word and 30 members of the S.S.. The Preacher says the persecution by the Priesthood has ceased, and many have become acquainted with Evangelical truth. Not a few both among the Bulgarians and Armenians are asking for Amer. schools; one great reason given being their desire for the English Language. The truth is also finding entrance into some of the villages around the city. ~~In~~ Boya Kewy, some seven Kilometers from the city, 5 or 6 families came last fall from Austria. They are Slavonians with the Lutheran Religion and come to our preacher for baptisms, funerals and marriages. They say others will come there, and the Pastor says work is being opened among them.

Turning now to the west of the Station we find Panagurishty, a town of 12,000 people. It has a beautiful situation among the hills, and gave us not a little hope of a good work, even in the time of our lamented Bro. Merriam. During the years when the writer and Dr. Clarke were associates in the work in Philippopolis, a good many visits were made to this town. But bitter persecution nearly quenched the ardor of a dozen or more young men who were showing great interest in the truth. The 26 members of the little Church there now are mostly women. The congregation numbers 34, S. Sch., 70. The Pastor says the number of children in the S. S. has almost doubled in the past year. The part of the Pastor's salary allotted to the people has been made up.

Tserovo

This village of 1200 people is also under the care of Pastor Petranoff. It has 30 communicants, with an average congregation of 78, and Sun. Sch. of 65.

Here in 1883 a Y.P.S.C.E was begun with 15 names, which number has been doubled during the past year. One encouraging feature in this village is that our Pastor there says he feels free to visit almost all the houses and hold religious conversation in them. In the past year he made over 100 such visits in houses outside of our Community.

Tatar Bazarjik and Abdulani.

These places are both under the care of Pastor Mirchieff. The first of them is a city of 14000 people, in which Dr. Clarke and the writer held regular meetings once a month for a year in the late 80s. It has never been a promising town for Christian work, and is notorious for its fierce party strifes in elections. It reports 20 Church-members, 47 regular hearers, and 37 members of S.S.. During the winter past extra prayer-meetings were held for a month, and much of hard feeling among the members was forgiven and put away. One new follower is reported; a regular attendant upon the worship for nearly a year.

Abdulari.

This small village of 420 people has given us for the past year the most encouragement of all our outstations.

At the end of 1904 it reported 30 members, 78 regular hearers, and 65 in S.S.

For more than 15 years, the Pastor says, one of the brethren here, (who has now removed with another, to the village of Kritelisu,) has worked very heartily for the advancement of God's work, and may be called a self-supporting preacher. He seems to have been the foremost worker in the revival there the past winter. Thro. Jan. and Feb. revival meetings were held every day, and several times from 2 to 5 ~~have~~ stood up to declare that they had decided to live for the Lord. There are 11 houses of new followers in the village where both husband and wife are united. Some of the friends and relatives of these followers have persecuted them much. One interesting case was this. A father was greatly brought up because a married son and wife living with him, had become followers of Christ. He asked the son's wife

"Where will you go when I drive out my son?" "I will go with him", she replied. He then asked his wife and his other sons and daughters what they would do. They replied, "We too will go with him". "Then", said the old man, "if you are all going with him and leave me alone, I won't drive him out."

The village has 70 houses, and 35 of these are wholly Protestant. Many other houses in the village are leavened with the truth, but from fear and other reasons, their members do not take sides with us openly. The special prayer-meeting seemed to be the starting point of the revival. Much personal work was done by the members among the outsiders. Thus expelled many prejudices against us. Also in general the worthy lives of the members had great influence. The Evangelical school and its teacher, too, were very helpful in strengthening the church-members. The little church building has often been crowded with 150 hearers, some even crossing the stream near the village on stilts, to come to meetings, as there was no bridge. Four new members have lately been received to the church, and others will be at the next communion.

In behalf of the Station,
Philippopolis, Apr. 19th, 1905. H. C. Haskell, Comm.

Boston copy.

1904-1905

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

Report of Woman's work in the Philippopolis Station for the year ending April 22nd 1905.

To the members of the European Turkey Mission;

Dear Friends,

The writer of this report is obliged to confess at the start that so far from making good her promise of last year to show a better record of tours made to the Annual Meeting of 1905, she has actually spent but six days in the field during the past year; so that for report of work done by the seven Bible-women and teachers outside of Philippopolis, she is indebted to their own frequent and interesting letters, and to those of the pastors with whom they have worked. By way of explanation of this apparent neglect of duty — though "Only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame", I might say that I spent the six months most favorable for touring, from May 18th to Nov. 24th, helping my husband in relief work for refugees returning to their homes in the Adrianople Vilayet; while the

unusual cold of the winter months prevented my touring.

The Burgas outstation is bounded on the south by the hill country of the Adrianople vilayet, from whose towns and villages thousands of terror-stricken refugees fled in the summer of 1903 to find refuge in free Bulgaria. From one and another of these women I heard last summer not only the story of their flight and suffering but warm words of gratitude for the sympathy and help given them by the Burgas Pastor's wife in their time of dire need. In many a village home in that troubled border-land women and girls are singing, and with some conception, I believe, of its meaning, the hymn learned in Burgas,

"What a friend we have in Jesus."

Burgas has at last, the longed for Bible woman, albeit at Eleven's expense. This experienced worker found plenty of work, and a warm welcome awaiting her. As she has been only two months at this post, we cannot yet expect to hear of great things accomplished,

but we know that they only waited her coming to form a Christian Endeavor Society, and that the Woman's prayer meeting so long kept up by only the pastor's wife and one faithful sister, now numbers 8-12; they are studying the Gospels in these meetings, taking up one chapter each week, and find it helpful and interesting to know beforehand what the subject of each meeting is to be.

The pastor of the Kayaludere church after his more than 25 years' pastorate in that place, is happy this year in having for his helper as Bible-woman and teacher, his daughter, graduated last summer from Samokov. She has but 13 day scholars, the non-Protestant parents of several children attending the school when first opened in the fall, having been frightened by the threats of the village school teacher into taking their children away; this teacher also forbade the children's coming to the meetings of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society which they had joined and learned to love. The newest member of this society is a shepherd lad from a non Protestant family,

not very bright mentally, but dearly loving his testament, which he always carries with him, and trying to follow his Good Shepherd even as his sheep follow him. A constantly growing Loyal Temperance Legion gives hope that some glad day the four liquor shops that now curse this little village of less than 80 houses will be closed; the children's temperance entertainments even now draw away the saloon frequenters.

The Haskovo teacher, though young and inexperienced, and with the entire care of a school of 41 pupils, still finds time and strength for leading the women's meetings often, and writes "Oh how much I enjoy these meetings, how much Christ seems near to me in them, and I strong for my work". The children have their Christian Endeavor Society, with 33 members, and in that, as well as in their Temperance Society, P 47, the teacher is, of course, the leader; but the work is too much for one, there should be in Haskovo either two teachers or a teacher and a Bible-woman. This teacher was a glad worker in the mid-winter revival

meetings that were such a blessing to Harkovo.

Merichlere, through frequent changes of teachers, keeps the same efficient, devoted, unwearying pastor's wife, ready and able to put her hand to anything needing to be done from nursing a sick neighbor to translating a Christmas story or writing a temperance essay. Nowhere in this field is the mothers' meeting such a power as in Merichlere, and this is largely due to the intelligent leadership of the pastor's wife. Some months when the unfathomable Merichlere mud must, she thought, prevent almost all the women from coming, her house has been filled with mothers. The school is so large - 50 pupils - that not much more than the proper teaching of it could be expected from its teacher.

In Akhmatovo, 15 miles from Philippopolis, last year's Bible-woman has continued her good work not only for the women and children of the village, but in lending a hand wherever needed. 13 women have been her scholars the past year, some are now able to dispense with her help, and can read alone.

One woman still in bondage of fear of her wicked old father - though she is protected by a good husband, and seldom venturing even in the evening to go to church, finds great satisfaction in her newly acquired ability to read the Bible and other books. These sturdy Puritan Akhmatovo folk have as high an ideal of their rights and duties as church members that they will have no other societies, nor Y. M. C. A. nor Christian Endeavor, nor Temperance societies for young or old; "Are we not church members, they say - "then of course we are total abstainers of course we must endeavor in every way to win others for Christ and the church." To live Christ and to preach Him is their evident aim in life.

For the first time in many years Pazardjik is now without a Bible-woman. After three years' service as teacher in Merichlere and three years' of Bible-woman's work in Pazardjik, during which she had made herself indispensably useful, Petkana Belkova went last summer to a home of her own. Recognizing the value of the work she has done

in these six years, and grateful that we have so long had such a co-worker, we ask and expect for her many years of even greater Christian usefulness. Petkana's sister, the Pazardjik pastor's wife, together with two young but willing helpers, and sometimes aided by the pastor as well, have carried on the large Sunday School which is the distinguishing feature of evangelical work in Pazardjik, conducted women's meetings in different quarters of the city, and have occasionally gone out to help in a neighboring village.

Abdallare! With what pleasure we write the name of this twice transformed village! Soon after the Russo-Turkish war its Turkish inhabitants began selling their houses and fields to enterprising Bulgarians from higher, less fertile regions; this went on till the village became entirely Bulgarian. Fifteen years ago the Lord Jesus Christ began taking possession of his own there; one after another men and women heeded the call, "Follow me", and family after family has come into the fold, till

now 35 of the 70 families of the village count themselves on the Lord's side; the two liquor shops of the place were long ago closed for lack of patronage, only a handful of people gather occasionally in the village church recently built in the vain hope of checking the evangelical movement, while the Protestant church is full to overflowing every Sabbath, and even non-Protestants say - "Enlarge this church, or build a new one, and we will help you." In all this second transformation of the village, a succession of earnest, self sacrificing Bible-women and teachers have had large share; thanks to their persistent efforts and patient teaching, these dear village sisters are skilled not only in the use of hoe and sickle, distaff and shuttle, but of almost every new disciple while it may be said - "Behold she prayeth" - it is also soon observed that she has bought a primer and with the help of the Bible-woman is presently reading her testament. The present Bible-woman and teacher, one of Abdallah's own daughters, a last year's graduate from Samokov, has a flourishing school

of 20 pupils. The School Inspector recently visited this school, and gave it high praise; finding the children not only ready in answering his many questions, but with the clean hands and respectful manners he had failed to find in the village school. Could he have looked deeper and seen the sincere purpose in the hearts of these little Christian Endeavorers to keep their pledge, "just as far as I know how, to live a christian life" - and their inherited abhorrence of tobacco and alcohol intensified by careful teaching in the Junior Christian Endeavor Society and Temperance Legion. he must surely have conceded to this school the right to be, even though taught by only a Samokov graduate. The Jun. Ch. En. Soc. has 19 members, but an attendance of 50-60 - and the Loyal Legion numbers 30. Though the teacher is a great help in the Senior Ch. En. Soc. it does not depend on her, its many members are faithful in doing each his part in carrying it on.

The Bible-woman and teacher of Tserovo reports a school of 22 pupils, Ch. En. Soc. of 17 members, and a Loyal Temp. Legion numbering 20. These Tserovo children are exposed to great temptations in their alcohol cursed village; a few members of the Temp. Soc. broke their pledge as the grape juice fermented last fall, but repented and renewed their promises in the winter. The women's meetings, which the teacher leads on Friday at her noon-time are well attended, and the women take interested part in them. The teacher also goes sometimes with the pastor and others to the village of Lesitsovo, an hour away, to help in a service held there.

Philippopolis has three paid women workers, two teachers of many years' experience, and Fatima Hanum the Turkish Bible-woman. But Mrs Gradinaroff continues to give, as last year, all her Sunday afternoons to the unique work in Novo Bela, a village 3/4 of an hour distant from the center of this city. This Sunday School is attended not only by men, women and children from the village, some of whom were at first bitter

opposers, but now attend the service regularly, but also by many soldiers from the neighboring barracks. These soldiers have asked for and received this past winter more than 50 testaments. At first they read them secretly, but finally one braver than the rest ventured to present his for approval to his commanding officer, and was quite relieved to be told that it was a good book for him to read, and to have it officially stamped. Their interest in Scripture reading and explanation, and their reverence in prayer, have been very marked. They have learned hymns too with astonishing readiness. Mrs Guadiaff has distributed thousands of tracts among these men who have come to Sunday School and the many more who by the wayside have begged her for them. Recently her heart was gladdened by a letter from a soldier who had often attended the school and missing it in the distant town to which his regiment had been moved, he wrote to her asking for a testament and other reading. God bless all our soldiers, and

make them truly christian soldiers!
Mrs Nichera too, has gladly given her Sunday afternoons to the Kuchuk Paris Sunday School, held in a village a little nearer the city than Novo Cele, during the months of the writer's absence from Philippopolis, and the school has prospered under her care. The average attendance the past year has been 28. This school differs from that in Novo Cele, in being composed largely of children, while that is attended principally by grown people. It does our hearts good to see these sisters so awake to their privilege as co-workers with Christ. We see in their willing service bright foregleams of that time predicted by our modern prophet,

"When no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working."

While naturally one could not expect very active service from a Bible-woman of 72 yrs. still, except during a few months of the severest winter weather, when our steep slippery streets were entirely unsafe for her,

Fatima Hanum has the past year gone cheerfully about her Master's business, reading and explaining the Word in Turkish homes, or on the hillside where Turkish women are wont to gather, caring for the sick, and relieving the wants of the poor. Calling with her in Turkish homes, during Bairam, the Turkish feast following their long fast, I was newly impressed with her tact and skill in speaking of religious things as also with the esteem in which she is evidently held by her Turkish friends. Our teachers while giving their first attention to their school of 30 pupils, are always ready to help in every branch of church work, and they are indaluable in ch. choir, Sunday School, Ch. En. Soc, Benevolent and Temperance work.

It passes comprehension that Protestant parents can appreciate so little the value to their children of such an influence as these Christian teachers might have over them, that for trivial reasons they will send them to the national schools

instead of to their own. In this one Protestant community of Philippopolis, for instance there are today ten children who should be in our school, but are not.

Seeing the value of these schools, and the usefulness of their teachers along many lines, we cannot but express the earnest hope that their number may be increased and not made less, and that our Samokov school may not be so squeezed in the strait jacket of conformity to the national schools as to destroy in it that distinctively christian training or the good knowledge of English, which together have fitted so many useful, successful workers in this Bulgarian Mission.

In behalf of the Station,

Ursula Clarke March.

Report of the Publication
Committee for the
Year ending April 1
in the Presbytery
Dear Brethren
This Report
occupied on this occasion
that there is the
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

instead of to their own. In this one Protestant community of Philippopolis there are today ten children who should be in our school, but are not.

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In behalf of the Station,

Arbella Blanche March.

Philippopolis Station
1904-5.

1905-1906

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

Enc

Report of the Philippopolis Station for the Year Ending April 12th 1906.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission,

Dear Friends.

Philippopolis city is the point first occupied in this Mission, and hence it follows that this is the oldest station of the Mission. We do not mention this fact in pride because of the much, or in regret because of the little, that this station has accomplished in the realization of the aim of our Mission - viz - the evangelization of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula. But we may be allowed to express the belief that Providence did not make a mistake when it directed the steps of the pioneers to this point which is a center of much that is most important and best in Bulgaria.

The two missionary families - Haskell and Mauli have been at their post most of the time, and continued their regular work, the past year. During the year Dr H. C. Haskell has passed the 70th milestone on life's journey, and the many congratulations and the much good cheer and many good wishes he received we trust are helping him to renew his strength, if not his youth, and we all hope that

Dr and Mrs Haskell may be able to continue their work and influence with us for years to come.

There have been some changes and some special experiences in the body of Bulgarian workers. Pastor Isakoff of Haskeuy and Mischeff of Pazardjik have passed through serious illness. Pastor Georgieff of Sleven is now absent from his church for needed rest. Pastor Kazandjieff of Kayaludere has left his church after a pastorate of 27 years and is now residing in Philippopolis.

We wish in this report to say something about our churches, pastors and church buildings; about our schools and teachers; about publication work and colportage; about finances; about some special efforts on our part, and some signs of the times in the world around us. And in considering all these various points we would remember, and emphasize, that we exist as a station not by and of and for ourselves, but that we are a station of a mission, and that these united stations constitute a living body, operating as a whole for a given and definite object.

The work of this station is especially evangelistic. If we have anything in which to glory, or for which to grieve, it is our churches. And we admit that

they give us both joy and grief. We are glad that at so many points in both city and village we have evangelical churches and communities. We know that they stand as a witness to the power of the gospel to awaken, transform and help. We also admit that the power of evil is abroad in the land, and that we must be vigilant, that we must watch and pray and work, or the light that is in us will become darkness. The number of churches and preaching places is increasing in this station, but the number of pastors is not increasing. Some changes in the location of pastors in the near future is probably necessary. We ought to have more men in preparation for the work of the pastorate. We ought to continue to encourage our laymen to prepare to lead the services - especially in villages - when this seems necessary. We must seek to find more means for the support of pastors and preachers - as the work advances, or we must encourage more young men to prepare to be lay-preachers occasionally in their own churches and communities with no expectation of financial compensation from the Board or the churches. The first need in our churches and evangelistic work, is for a revived

spiritual life for missionaries, pastors, preachers and all the people.

For the past 30 years it has been a task and burden hounding us by day and haunting us by night to secure material homes for the spiritual church. Hitherto the Lord hath helped us. We may say that we have 15 church buildings and 7 parsonages in this station - although most of them are very humble - and that a little debt is resting on two or three of them - which we hope to see cleared off by the end of this year. And today this same question of housing in a decent way the people who would gather is a leading question in several towns and villages. The past year has seen some advance in this line at certain points, and at not less than three or four points the present year makes demands on us in this direction.

Let us here make humble but honorable mention of our schools and teachers. All the schools of which we boast in this large station are the primary schools in connection with the work of the evangelical churches in cities and villages, and supported in all cases in part by the native communities. Some of these schools have existed

for over 30 years. They are poorly equipped in some ways. But they have done and are doing a good work - helpful in many ways to the evangelical church and cause. They have exerted a local influence, and they have been auxiliary to our Mission Schools at Samokov. Their teachers - almost always graduates from the Girls' School at Samokov - have worked hard and with faithfulness and self-denial. The past year has threatened to close some of these schools, because so many of those upon whom we depended as teachers have decided to continue their studies further, and get diplomas which the government would recognize in the future. We hope the next year will show to us a larger number of teachers ready for our work. It may be well to recall to mind that in the earlier years of this Mission both of our Mission schools now located at Samokov were within the borders of the present Philippopolis station. We confess that we are glad that our sister station has been ready to do for us most of the work of higher education - and to leave us free to attend to the evangelistic work. Personally we would prefer

that this station continue to be free from the care and perplexities of educational institutions. But some of us at least admit that when the work of all the Mission is considered as a whole, it is a question many-sided and perplexing whether our Mission schools ought to continue to be in such an out-of-the-way and on-the-down-grade town as Samokov, or to move into some influential and progressive center. The large number of students from the Philippopolis field who are always found in both Samokov schools tells its own story.

This station continues with energy its work with Christian literature. The leaven is permeating the whole mass. There are many evidences of this. We believe that this more than any other agency is the reason for the changed and changing views, feelings and manifestations of the people. We try to push with unabated vigor year by year the circulation of the Scriptures, and our Mission books, tracts and paper. We circulate our publications prepared formerly in Constantinople, and now in Samokov, and those of the Bulgarian evangelical society, + of the Methodist Mission.

The circulation of our Mission paper, now edited and published at Philippopolis since Jan. 1st 1902, is kept up to the highest point it has ever reached here, and this station proves the best field for its circulation. Our year's account shows that in 1905 we sold from our Book Dept. 2351 copies of Scriptures for 5673 ps., and 2957 copies of the Constantinople Mission books for 5082¼ ps. Of course the most of these were only parts of the Scriptures and small Mission books. Some of these Mission books were sold to other dealers, but we also took from them and sold their publications, so the case is understated rather than overstated. We have also put into circulation an immense amount of free tracts. They have been well received and do much good.

It may seem a formal thing to talk about finances in every year's report. To utter a wail that will only be a voice crying in the wilderness is discouraging work even if it becomes habitual. But if we keep silent, and any are led by the silence to believe that we are not in need, we commit a wrong. We believe heartily

in teaching the people here to do their whole duty in the line of self-help. But this work still needs foreign aid. Our needs are not supplied. Our pastors and teachers are some of them obliged to live in too scrimped a fashion. The best interests of the work in our station and in our Mission demand means for the enlargement or expansion in growth of our educational institutions and our publication work. But present conditions seem to be driving us to suicidal retrenchment.

Let us mention some items of interest in the year's record. Mr & Mrs Marsh spent most of the month of October in the relief work in the Adrianople vilayet, where they have given much service during the past two years.

Last November the General Conference of the churches of our Samokov and Philippopolis stations was held at Philippopolis. It was a meeting of interest and profit. The key note of the conference was the "evangelistic note". Many of us are realizing more deeply than usual that we must have a deeper work of grace, and a revived spiritual life, in all our churches. After the conference special meetings

were held at Bourgas by Pastor Pechedjieff assisted by Pastor Furnadjieff of Kustendil. There was some special interest. The future will show how much of permanent good was accomplished. We are sure of one thing - viz. that we all realize our need. We are seeking to learn the way, and the best way, to secure what we need. We believe that this will lead to such study, efforts and prayer as will ere long result in much good for us all personally and for the church and the work.

The Sunday Schools all over this field are one of the most encouraging features of the work. There are four of them right here in Philippopolis and its suburbs - including that of our Armenian brethren.

The temperance work has become known in Bulgaria as one of the many useful and aggressive ideas emanating from the evangelical church. But it is an idea which has taken root in other soil - and is bearing fruit.

The Christian Endeavor tree is growing in this land, and its leaves have healing properties here also.

The Armenian school and preaching in Philippopolis under the care of Pastor Yardumian are doing much good. We are glad to have had some small share at least in this so good a work. We are thankful that it has been able to continue to the present, and we hope it still has a future.

These items from the Tabular View of our station we give here for those who may be interested.

Ordained Preachers	9	Sabbath School membership	97 ~~670~~
Total Native Laborers	18	Native Contributions for Christian Work	396 $\frac{81}{100}$ liras
Places of Regular Meeting	18	for Education	130 $\frac{95}{100}$ "
Organized churches	7	Total	527.76 "
Communicants	446		
Added by Confession in 1905	11		
Adherents	1467		
Average Attendance	1150		
Sabbath Schools	20 ~~16~~		

Recently one of our pastors wrote us of making a tour to some of the villages in his region. It was a place where he seldom goes, where no missionary has ever visited, where a colporteur has rarely gone. Yet the pastor wrote us that some 20 Bibles and 100 New Testaments had

been circulated by sale in that region. This is the work mainly of one earnest Christian young man in one of the villages. He works at his trade as a shoemaker and he works at his profession as a Christian.

In one of our cities where one of us missionaries recently spent a Sabbath, some 10 or 12 of the 74 persons present at the morning service, and 45 of the 130 present in the evening, were young Turks.

One of our younger preachers in a village writes of his having had an evening school through the winter, and that from 30-40 attended; and this gave him a chance to become acquainted with them, and to influence them for good.

The leaven is working on all sides.

At Philippopolis one of the teachers at the Boys' Gymnasium occasionally gathers a large audience of the best citizens on Sunday morning in the hall of the Gymnasium, and gives them an address. These addresses are often the most serious and strait kind of an evangelical discourse.

One of our colporteurs recently wrote

from Eski Zaghra that one of the chief ecclesiastics of the city was preaching the pure Gospel, and that the people "heard him gladly", and that he - the colporteur - was having unusually good sales of Bibles and Testaments.

There are many encouraging signs, But all this only emphasizes the more that the evangelical churches, pastors and all workers, ought to be lights, and to let their light shine - to a degree that does not exist today. May God help us all to have our lamps trimmed and burning.

Respectfully submitted,
In behalf of the Station.
George D. Marsh.

Report of Bulgarian Station - 1905-6.
Eastern Mission Rooms.

1905-1906

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

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Report of Woman's Work in the Philippopolis Station for the year ending April 7th 1906 —

To the members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends,

Our work in this field has been somewhat crippled this year for lack of workers. The continued threats of the Government Inspectors to close all schools whose teachers had not a diploma from a national gymnasium caused a certain panic, and four of our teachers left to complete their education in higher institutions. This necessitated closing the Hasskovo school and the removal of the Bible woman from her new work in Bourgas to take charge of the school in Kayludere, besides other changes that we were reluctant to make. This pressure of the government upon our schools is much to be deprecated, especially as the higher education of our teachers in the national schools by no means tends to higher consecration. —

To begin with Abdulari, 20 miles west of Philippopolis, which it was the writers privilege recently to visit, we find a village of 70 houses

RECD MAY 26 1906

with no saloon and with an unusually intelligent and self-respecting people. Here Miss Katarinka Lootchin, a daughter of the village and a recent Samokov graduate, is our worker. With great efficiency and devotion she teaches the school, leads the children's and women's meetings and helps to develop the Christian Endeavor Society. Her personal influence is felt in the homes and the whole community respects her solid Christian character. At present a priest, sent to turn the tide against Protestantism, is succeeding somewhat in keeping children from the meetings and Sunday School, so that in place of 50 or 60 only 30 now attend. But we cannot believe that the enemy will long be allowed to triumph. The Inspector of Schools recently visited Abdulari and expressed himself much pleased with our school. He was present at a Bible lesson on the communion and so ready were the children in explaining its meaning that he asked if they <u>really</u> understood it or were only reciting from memory. The teacher replied

that they did understand and he expressed his gratification at having heard the recitation, adding that he had not known before that the Protestants celebrated the Lord's Supper.

In Lusovo the Loyal Legion and Jr. Endeavor Society each has fifteen members. The teacher, Mrs. Spaska Atanasova, seems to be doing fairly good work but the presence of the gentle, peace-loving pastor's wife is much missed by the sisters (she now being in Panegurishte) who, alas, are not always "of the same mind in the Lord".

In Pazarjik the Children's Sunday School, taught en masse by the pastor's wife, is quite interesting. Mrs. Murchoff reports an average attendance of 137 the past month. A curious feature of this large school is its continually changing personnel. Only ten or twelve children are regular attendants. But many texts have been committed to memory and many lessons impressed on the minds of these varying scholars which, when the glad day comes for which we are all hoping and praying when God shall visit his people and bring salvation with power

to Bulgaria, must bear fruit=
So much for the western part of our field.
Turning to the extreme east - we find Bourgas on the Black Sea. The community here is small and the fruit of the labors of the faithful pastor and his wife is mostly hand-picked. Several individual cases are ~~being~~ reported of women who are being interested and the indications are hopeful for the future.

Our Kayaludere sisters are greatly rejoiced that at last they have a pastor's wife living among them. This new worker tho. uneducated is a woman of lovely character whose prayers show her close fellowship with God. The women come in larger numbers than ever to the Sunday services, willingly sitting on the floor that the young men who have become interested through the night-school carried on the past winter by the new preacher may be made welcome and given the honor of occupying the seats. Miss. Shtilyanka Slavova is both teacher and Bible woman here and an invaluable aid to the young preacher and his wife.

In Sleven Miss. Kalina Kenarova, a former Samokov pupil, has proved an earnest and successful worker. She has held the 100 and more children who have all winter crowded their Sunday School, organizing a Children's Choir which has attracted also the parents. At a recent evening entertainment the children of the Temperance Society, numbering 34 members, took an active part in singing and declamations. At the monthly meeting of this society many outside children are present. Just here we would refer again to the need of the Children's Hymn Book so long ago voted by the Mission. Also as the stock of lift-over Child's Bonnetas and Datorodetil is becoming exhausted we feel the great need of a Child's paper to furnish suitable reading for the children in our Protestant homes.

Several women in Sleven have lately been awakened to read the Bible and a fresh interest is taken in the Woman's Meeting. One whose husband for a time would not allow her to bring a tract into the house has succeeded in bringing him and her father to the Sabbath Services.

In Haskovo our only worker has been the pastor's wife who deplores her inability with a family of five little ones to take advantage of the openings in Orthodox homes. From 10 to 25 attend the woman's meeting, often a good proportion being ~~Protestants~~ Orthodox.

Merichleri seems ripe for an interesting work if we could put there the right kind of a Bible woman. There is a large number of of young married women, many of them from non-Protestant homes in adjoining villages, who ought to be won to Christ. They need more of individual help than the pastor's wife seems able to give them. The friends in M— are feeling a good deal discouraged by the injudicious conduct of their teacher this year. She has neglected her school of 40 children and has finally become engaged to an Orthodox official.

Drawing nearer to Philippopolis we come to Stamatovo where Mrs. Milka Kolev continues as Bible woman. She has free access to 22 homes and is teaching 16 women to read besides three

~~Pravoslav~~ Orthodox girls who have become interested in the truth. Some of the Sisters have made good progress in their primers, but it must be confessed that the average village (peasant) woman with her field work in the summer, her distaff, spindle, and loom in the winter, and her always numerous babies, finds little time for reading and, unless naturally gifted or very resolute, seldom becomes proficient. The Bible woman notes that some are developing the gift that is in them by taking a more active part in the prayer meetings and almost without exception they witness a good confession in their lives.

At Stanemak our nearest out-station the most hopeful feature of the work is a Children's class of 12 to 25. These also form a Temperance Society, tho' without the name, in deference to the prejudices of some of the friends. There are six Children's Temperance Societies holding regular monthly meetings in this field. We lost four members in Lesovo this year thro' the ~~Pravoslav~~ Orthodox priest and teacher objecting to temperance as a "Protestant idea".

Philippopolis. Our Primary school has been crippled this year for the want of a second teacher, Mrs. Stanoeva, our faithful and much esteemed helper for many years, having resigned and accepted the position of governess in a family in Sofia where her religious convictions are respected and she seems happy. She was much worn and felt a change to be a necessity. Mrs. Milova, with her abounding energy, has carried on three divisions besides assisting in the music, the Sunday School, and Junior Endeavor.

Our suburban Sunday Schools are the points around which our interest continues to center — the one in Novo Selo taught as before by Mrs. Gradenarov, and that at Kovchuk Pasi by Mrs. Marsh, until recent illness compelled her to call Mrs. Nikolova to her aid. In Novo Selo the persecution that attended the opening of the school has almost ceased. The woman who came out with a club against Mrs. Gradenarov now warmly welcomes her to her home. Also a young man who thought to beat the love of the truth out of the girl he cared for

has come to a better mind and is soon to marry her and make a home open to the gospel. Several women are learning to read and two men have recently bought Bibles. Mrs. Gradnaroff's motherly heart is greatly moved in behalf of the soldier boys who attend the school, not in large numbers at any one time but as circumstances permit and making a goodly aggregate for the year. They seem much interested and are eager for Testaments and tracts. Many who are on duty at the hour of the Sunday School gather in groups along the road where Mrs. Gradnaroff is to pass to make sure at least of a leaflet. A pretty folding card on which was printed the 121st Psalm was issued by the W.C.T.U. about Christmas and has been given with its greetings to hundreds of soldiers. May we not hope that some of these young men will become bearers of the good seed to the towns and villages from which they come? The W.C.T.U., assisted by the Christian Endeavors, lately held a meeting at Novo Selo on Saturday afternoon in place of the Sunday School.

The gathering was so large that, the day being warm, the audience of 150 adjourned to the yard where it listened with great appreciation to Temperance songs, readings and short addresses. At Korchuck Paris 60 children and several women often attend the school. A Reading Room has been opened in this little village by the people themselves and there are some hopeful signs of the moral elevation of the place.

The Woman's Benevolent Society of the Philippopolis church rounded out 25 years of service in 1905. This was the first Society of the kind in Bulgaria and during its existence has disbursed at least 20,000 francs = 4,000.00 dols. It has many benefactors among the Orthodox and it dispenses charity without regard to sect or nationality.

Dear Fatima Hanum, our Turkish Bible woman, continues her work tho. her steps grow feeble and her face pales with each passing year. In the last few months she has sold 30 copies of Acts in Osmanli Turkish. Also an Armenian Bible

to a servant in a barber's shop who reads it in his spare moments and in the evening, after the shop is closed to customers, other young men come in saying, "Now take down the book and let us hear what it says", they sometimes staying late to listen. Tours. Mrs. Marsh has toured 31 days, Mrs. Haskell 14 making 45 in all. Also Mrs. Marsh spent three weeks with her husband in the Adrianople district ministering to the needs, temporal and spiritual, of those suffering people. It is a great privilege to visit our workers and their people and some of them have expressed much gratitude for our coming. We are painfully aware that this report does not tell of numbers brought into the kingdom of Christ; but can we doubt that souls are being led to the light and "being saved" thro. the labors of our faithful workers. Perhaps too we need to remind ourselves that

It is not the deed we do,
Though the deed be never so fair,
But the <u>love</u> the dear Lord loketh for
Hidden with lowly care,
In the heart of the deed so fair.

In behalf of the Station, Margaret B. Haskell -

Report of Woman's Work
in Philippopolis Station for
the year 1905–6.

Rec'd JUN 5 1907

Report of the Philippopolis Station for 1906–07.

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the European Turkey Mission.

The year past has brot us a good deal of care and anxiety as to the Evangelical work in some of our cities; with not a little gratitude and encouragement for its progress in several villages.

The four Missionaries have enjoyed good health thro the year, with slight interruptions from severe colds and their effects.

It was a great pleasure to us to welcome Miss Anna Marsh in Nov. from America, for a visit to her parents.

About the 1st of July Mr. Gentle-Lackett, Hon. Sec. of the British B. L. M. A. Society, made us a short visit; – and bro. 12th and 13th we were very glad of a call from Secs. Hitchcock and Lovegan, in their journey to the east.

Tours.

As the Church in this city has its regular Pastor, the Missionaries naturally give a good deal of time to touring. Many of these tours are short, for supplying the pulpits of several pastorless congregations near the City. Others are longer, extending from ten

to fifteen or twenty days; when several outstations are visited, pulpits supplied, and alienations and divisions removed as far as possible. Including a trip to the Christian Endeavor Convention in Geneva Dr. Marsh gave 166 days to tours, the writer 91, and our wives, from 15 to 24 apiece(*)

These tours include a monthly supply of the Sophia church since its Pastor left to collect funds for repairs.

Besides the above we have preached in the church here in this city several times when its Pastor has made preaching tours.

Separate Reports will be given of Woman's work, and of the accounts of the Zornitza which have quite increased the work of the Station Treasurer.

General Condition of the Evangelical Work in the Station and Outstations.

The Pastor of the Philippopolis Church has for some years felt that if a satisfactory change of pastorates with some other Church could be made, it would be desirable both for the sake of the Church and of his own usefulness. It is nearly 17 years since he came here;—when the Church was greatly agitated and divided by the fall, deposition

(*) This list includes the time from the last Ann. Meeting to this writing.

and excommunication of its former Pastor. During his pastorate this great calamity has been outlived: the rival church-building which the deposed Pastor obtained funds in England to erect as a Quaker meeting-house, has been given over to secular uses, and now for years rented to the Agricultural Bank; the Evangelical work has taken root and flourished in several of the near villages; and under the tireless leadership of the resident Missionary, and with large help from private friends in America, the outgrown little church-building has been replaced by the present spacious, stately and substantial edifice. So, with the lapse of so many years of continuous work in one place, it is not strange that the Pastor should feel weary, and that a considerable number of his hearers should think that a change would be beneficial.

Outstations.

Beginning with the west end of our field Sherove, — under one preacher with Paraguayishly — which was very restless and dissatisfied a year ago, seems to have changed greatly, and the work there, under the same Pastor, has during the past winter

been very prosperous and hopeful.

In place of our beloved Brother Mircheff, the Churches in Abdullari and Tartar-Bazarjik have called called Pastor A. Georgieff, who seems to be doing a very good work. Notwithstanding the removal of six or eight of our families from Abdulari, the congregations often crowd the little church - running from 130 to 140 Sunday A.M. - and the spiritual interest seems not to wane. In T. Bazarjik the congregations have increased, and we trust the new hearers will also be "doers of the word".

Kritchim, a village two hours south of the R.R. station by that name, and half an hour by rail west of Philippopolis, has received three of the Abdulari families, and has the nucleus of a good congregation and church. The friends there have endured a good deal of vituperation and opposition. But for over half a year they have maintained regular meetings, and are asking for a preacher once a month.

Passing now east of this city, the first point we reach is Stanimak, 19 kilometers from us, formerly a wholly Greek city.

Fourteen members of the Philippopolis church live there, who some few years ago bot an old Jewish house, threw two rooms into one, raised the ceiling a meter, and made a fine audience-room of it. They had been supplied occasionally for years with preaching from this city. But this was not enough. Their little congregations were not increasing. A great need was felt of a resident Pastor who should make acquaintances in the city outside of the few Evangelical families, and so enlarge the scope and influence of the church. Last spring they rejoiced to find one of our promising young preachers free; and with 300 francs of help from the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, tho with none from the Mission, they engaged him as their Pastor for a year. The writer was pleased, in a Sunday there a few weeks ago, to find the audience considerably increased.

Ahmatovo, with its 29 communicants, and 80 hearers, housed most satisfactorily in a building erected by our Master-workman in that line, is our next stopping-place. The work here, begun in 94, has had but infrequent visits from preachers. It has developed mainly from within the

community, with the aid of the book-seller, and for two or three years, of a Bible Worker. It is a privilege to spend a Sunday there.

Near it are. Dapasli, with 30 who gather for meetings on Sunday, and Yahali, with its small Sunday School, and meetings of six or eight for regular worship.

One of our oldest outstations, dating with Yamboul from 1868, is Mericheléri. Here there is not full satisfaction with the Pastor, tho the audience keeps up to 130. He is an earnest worker in building and repairing churches in this village and the two small adjacent hamlets of Karatch and Altinchir. He is also an insatiable endeavorer to get others to co-operate with him in this work. He reports eight additions to the church in 1906 Háskovo. This city is still further east. Here is a church of 75 members, which was left vacant for some months last year. Pastor Isákoff, after a relatively long and useful work there, had left them with impaired health; and they were convinced that God had made but one man who was fitted to supply their needs: viz. Pastor Fourmajieff of Kleustendil. After indefatigable efforts they secured him about the

first of Dec. His wife is undoubtedly one of the most competent and useful co-laborers among the native Pastors. It is of course too early to speak of the results of this change of Pastors in that city.

Kaialidere, the village of Pastor Kazanjieff's long labors, is near the Turkish border, and a few hours from Yamboul. Mr. Todor Atenásoff, who had finished all but the 7th class in our Institute at Samokov, was obtained for a few months of very satisfactory work there last spring and summer. After his return to finish his course of study, in S., a lay preacher from Haskovo was secured for the place, who seems also to be doing useful service.

Yamboul has long been a weariness of the flesh and spirit to Preachers and Missionaries. The proverbial "party spirit" of Bulgarian politics, is characteristic of the Church. It has been a "valley of humiliation" for Preachers. The one they obtained two years ago, seems to have been the least acceptable of all they have had. Galations 5:15 is a text plainly intended for them, but one which they seem entirely to have overlooked. The outline of the church in Sardis, sketched

in Rev. 3, has a wonderful resemblance to that of the Evangelical Church in this city. Pastor Kazanjieff began a three months' work there late in February.

The city of Sliven was occupied as an outstation largely thro the encouragement of help given by the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. Pastor Georgieff worked there faithfully some 9 years, till his health failed 1½ years ago. His successor is an uneducated Preacher with a good deal of earnestness. But he seems to have hardly material enough at his disposal for so long a stay in one place. We should like much to find good men for both Sliven and Yamboul. In fact our need of three good Preachers for our most prominent cities is extreme.

Bourgas, on the Black Sea where our worker began in 1898, reports 13 communicants, with an average audience of 42. Their church-property, with Pastor's home on the first floor, is about paid for. There appears to be harmony among the friends there, and satisfaction with the Preacher.

Colportage and Book-Work in 1906.

The report of this Department gives 2074

copies of Scriptures and parts of Scriptures sold for about 66 Liras. Mission books from Constantinople sold, 1345 for about 26 Liras; besides large amounts of books and tracts from Samokov, The Bulgn. Ev. Society and The Methodist Mission. The New Testaments of the new edition are going rapidly, - tho we cannot give exact figures of the copies sold to date.

Statistics.

Some of our leading Statistics are these.

Ordained Preachers	10	Sunday Schools	22
Total native Laborers	24	Do. Members, some	1050
Organized Churches	8	Native contributions for Christian work	563 L.
Communicants	467	Ditto for Education	72".
Added by confession 06	21	(Note. This last item last year included the Armenian School in Phil.)	
Average Congregations	1206		
Adherents	1436		

As the 30th anniversary of the beginning of this Mission is close upon us, it may not be out of place, by way of preparation for the coming year, to give a little attention to two general questions.

1) Has the beginning and prosecution thus far of our work been justified by the

need of it?

Christ plainly tought that unless men were regenerated by the Spirit of God, and led to obey his commandments, they were not fit for His Kingdom, either in this world or the next. Now we can have no hesitation in saying that the spiritual leaders of this National Church, neither tought nor exemplefied in their lives these teachings of our Savior fifty years ago, nor have they since, to this day. But they have nullified and do nullify the word of God thro their traditions. Neither is there any hope that this Church will reform itself. It's leaders would see immense peril to their own standing and means of support in any general movement by the people towards the Religion tought by Jesus Christ and his Apostles. Hence they would be the most uncompromising antagonists of any such movement.

But a more serious consideration still is this. With trifling exceptions among their whole five millions, the membership of the Old Church neither hungers nor thirsts for this Religion. One percent of 5,000,000 is 50,000. Does any such number, or one half of it even, show any sign of seeking the

Lord with all their heart? — and this after the circulation of many ten thousands of the New Testament among them for forty years? There can be no question that they do not. The need then of our work among them, has been as great as the need of their salvation.

2) Has our responsibility here been fulfilled?

Certainly not, unless the Evangelical Churches are able to carry on to completion, without foreign aid, the work of evangelization whereby their own members have been, as we trust, in large majorities, brot into fellowship with the Son of God. This Report is a sad demonstration that these Churches in this field are far from any such competency. And in short, are we not all compelled to believe that the time for considering this question is not in the near future?

Since these things are so, is it not clear that Christ wishes this Missionary work to be carried on; and that we who have been led into it by his Providential guidance, are just where He wishes us to be, — and that, for doing the work which He wishes us to do? As we read of the

many workers in this vast Missionary Enterprise, the few renowned and the many undistinguished ones, - from St. Paul to John G. Paton; - is not God's word to us - "That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who thro faith and patience inherit the promises?"

This "faith", is what the Poet calls,

"The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field when He
Is most invisible"

And this "patience", is patience in doing his work, and enduring the trials of life, as in his presence.

Our full warrant for all this, is found in the great words of the Master himself; "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

In behalf of the Station,

Apr. 22, 1907, H. C. Haskell

"

Annual Report of Philippopolis Station - 1906.
Apr. 22, 1907.
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Boston Copy.

Rec'd JUN 5 1907

Report of Woman's work in the Philippopolis Station for the year ending May 2nd 1907.

To the members of the European Turkey Mission

Dear Friends,

This year, as last, the work in this field has been crippled by lack of sufficient workers. Hackovo school remains closed, its teacher and the Bible-woman so much needed there, being engrossed in getting the higher education which of late seems to our girls the one thing needful. The same may be said of the Bible-women long asked for, and sorely needed in Pahagurishte, Pazardjik and Burgas.

Fatima Hanum our veteran Bible-woman and the only one for all the Turkish speaking women of this field, received her promotion February 27th 1907. Even since the new year she had been failing but was still always ready to talk of or pray for her beloved work, and even the last night of her life, when she no longer recognized us, she would now and then start up from seeming unconsciousness to speak the name of one and another

Turkish woman whose soul's welfare lay on her heart. For more than 48 years did this dear woman stand fast and witness a good profession of her faith in Christ, and though she was privileged to see only one Moslem girl in this city come out from darkness unto the Light of the world, we may safely leave with a faithful God the results of her prayers and labors, of the influence of her life among men. He can care for the seed sown and bring as much of it to a fruitful harvest as seems good in His sight. It is in my heart to take up, so far as a foreigner could, Fatima Hanum's work, but time and strength are insufficient for work already in hand.

Miss Shtetyanka Slavova, after nine years of faithful service as teacher and Bible-woman, was married last December; and Miss Milka Kolева after an equally long term of service, is to be married at Easter time. We cannot begrudge these long time workers homes of their own, we wish them joy, and believe they will still find it in work for Christ in their new homes

and circumstances. We are thankful for our two young teachers from the last class graduating from the Samokov girls' school, and for the one of the previous year who after taking the studies of the 7th class at the Sophia Gymnasium, and receiving her diploma is proving such a good teacher and Bible-woman in the village of Kayaludere. But when we look at the vacancies to be filled, and at the new openings for such work, and are told that no one in the class of 1907 is likely to be available for village work, we cannot but ask, and that most earnestly, how can these dear girls be helped to realize the joy & privilege of taking up distinctively christian work, and the sure reward for faithful service of Him whom they have professed to accept as Lord and Master? Are we not perhaps losing sight too much of the object for which our Mission schools were originally established, the preparation of educated christian workers.

Although only 104 pupils are enjoying the privileges of the five primary schools under the care of this station, we are

convinced that the schools and their teachers are agencies for good that our churches cannot afford to do without. In places favored with a pastor and pastor's wife the teacher is a valuable helper in every branch of church work; and where, as in Tserovo and Abdallare there is no resident pastor, the teacher, doing also the work of a Bible-woman is really invaluable. Our hearts have been gladdened this past winter by the sure proofs of the presence of the Holy Spirit in both these last named villages, and while we believe God has blessed the faithful preaching of His word on the few Sabbaths the visiting pastors have been with these churches, we do also believe that the large increase in attendance at the Sabbath and weekday services, with the encouraging additions to church membership are due in no less a degree to the earnest, consecrated lives, the unwearied efforts of these teachers who are all the time on the ground. One of them writes me. "You will excuse my not having written before. I am so busy talking and reading the Bible with those

who are seeking the way to Heaven, this year we have nine new followers, and others are earnestly inquiring." Mrs Haskell who recently visited many homes in one of these places heard on every hand expressions of thankfulness for this so helpful a worker among them.

We have gladly welcomed to the Philippopolis field this past year Mrs Furnadjieva with her natural gift for leadership, her special educational opportunities and several years' experience in Christian work. She found in Haskovo a field cultivated by more than one faithful Bible-woman, and we were not surprised to hear that at her first mother's meeting, held in the church, some 200 women were present. 270 came to the second one, but that was too much to be borne by the priest living in sight of the crowd pouring into the church. He immediately announced Sunday afternoon lectures to women in his church, and priests in the other churches of the city have forbidden the women to attend the

Protestant lectures. However, as Mrs Furnadjieff says, "The work is the Lord's. All power is given unto Him. Who can stop if He intends to bring them into His house to hear? Our hope is in Him, our prayer that He keep us faithful in every step of His work, and for the rest — He knows best."

Stanimak 15 miles from Philippopolis rejoices this year for the first time in having a pastor and pastor's wife of their own. Efforts had been made there in the past to open a work among women, but it is only since the coming of the pastor's wife that regular meetings for women have been held in different quarters of the city, with an attendance of 20 and more, Greek as well as Bulgarian women taking much interest in them. We are glad, too, to welcome back to this field after a year's absence, Mrs Georgieff who till recently has taken charge of the great Pazardjik Sunday School of street children, and has been a great help and encouragement to the sisters in their weekly meetings. Nor in making special mention of these pastors'

wives would we imply that others are less worthy of honor for their works' sake. We believe they are all doing up to the measure of their ability the work committed to them.

If asked what branch of our work is most encouraging, I think I should say decidedly that among young people. We have seen the Sunday Schools of this field increase in number at the rate of one or two a year for the last eleven years, till now there are 22 of them, with an attendance of over 1000. Mrs Hackell in her last year's report speaking of the sunday school in Novo Cele - Ilil - carried on by Mrs Gradinaroff, says of the soldiers who from time to time attend her services there, "May we not hope that these young men will become bearers of the good seed to the towns and villages from which they come?" This winter just when Mrs Gradinaroff was feeling rather discouraged about her work there, and was praying, "Lord show me a token that you want me to go on with it," came a letter to her from a distant village, telling

her that 20 young men in that village had become so much interested in the Bible from what they had heard from a young man of their village who when a soldier in Philippopolis had sometimes attended her Sunday School. that they wanted 20 Bibles at once, that they too might know these wonderful things and be saved from destruction. They were soon supplied with the 20 Bibles, which they gladly paid for, and soon after wrote to Mrs Gradinarof that they were all reading them, and that there were others too poor to buy Bibles who wanted Testaments, while the children were saying "And we too want to be saved"; so we sent them a lot of Testaments single Gospels and Golden Text cards.

At the request of the American Bible Society, we have invited Bulgarian children to become members of a Children's Society auxiliary to the A. B. S. and called "Bible Lovers" 125 Bulgarian children in our Primary S. S. classes have

joined this society, paying a yearly membership fee of ten centimes.

The four Christian Endeavor Societies organized this year bring up the number of societies in this field to eleven, and though our young people do not yet fully come up to our ideal of Christian Endeavorers, they are certainly facing that way.

Mrs Haskell and I have spent 39 days touring in our field the past year.

At home in Philippopolis, and as we have visited the villages, or corresponded with the workers, we have realized deeply

"Vain were all our toil and labor,
Did not God that labor bless,"

and that the greatest need of this field is not more means or more workers, but God's blessing upon us all, a visitation of His Spirit that shall put new life into every child of God.

On behalf of Philippopolis Station
Ursula Clarke March.

Report of Woman's Work
in
Philippopolis Station
May 2nd 1907.

Mrs. G. D. Marsh -
Report for 1906.

Rome

Rec'd MAY 23 1908

The Annual Report of the Philippopolis Station for the Year Ending April 20. 1908.

Dear Friends:

The above is the usual, proper wording of the title of this paper. But the proper treatment of the above subject this year will be to deal with it as if it read somewhat thus – The Report of the Philippopolis Station in relation to the Rest of the Mission and the Whole Country during the Half Century soon closing and its father Half soon beginning.

Every Mission of any Board should have an aim. It should from the beginning to the end of its work seek to know the reasons for its existence in any region during any period. It should study vigilantly conditions and problems which advance and rapidly retard the coming of Christ's Kingdom. It should be an organization, compact, continuous, comprehensive. It should understand itself – its needs, its capacities, its problems, its successes, its mistakes and failures, its probabilities and improbabilities, its possibilities and impossibilities. It should "plan its work, and then work its plan." It should have foresight and hindsight and sidesight and insight and shortsight and longsight and faith

for as much uprightness as you please. It should be downright and upright. It should not duplicate itself along one line and stint itself along others. It should be a light — with large light-giving power. It should be a vital and vitalizing force. If that is all so, are we wholly such?

Our Tabular View for 1907 reports this station, in part, thus:

Ordained Preachers	7,
Unordained Preachers	4,
Teachers	5,
Bible Women	1,
Other Native Laborers	2,
Total	19
Places of Regular Meeting	17,
Organized Churches	8,
Communicants	436,
Added by Confession in 1907	31,
Adherents	1405,
Average Attendance	1346,
Sabbath Schools	18,
Sabbath School Membership	1027,
Schools	5,
Total Number under Instruction	94,

Native Contributions in 1907 — 595 85/100 Turkish liras.

In this station, which includes most of South Bulgaria or Eastern Roumelia, we occupy, going from the west eastward, towns — 9

9

Panaguirishte, Pazardjik, Philippopolis, Stanimaka, Hastkeuy, Yeni Zagra, Zambaul, Sliven, Bourgas: villages viz. Tserovo, Abdalari, Krechem, Akmatovo, Papasli, Gahali, Merichlere, Altunchiz, Karaach, Kayaluderes. We may also add villages where there is work done, and where there are church members, Lesichovo, Butta, Omarchovo.

Let us speak of Education, through schools, in this station. Both our present Mission schools in Bulgaria originated within the bounds of this station. In being removed to Samakov it was thought that they were placed at a point more central to the whole Mission field, and that that city had other special advantages for them. This latter point may require reconsideration today. During the past years we have had primary schools in at least eight of our outstations. Today we have but five such schools. And it is with greatest difficulty that we can get teachers for them. We naturally look to the Mission school at Samakov as the source of supply for both teachers and Bible women. Yet in this station we have in the girls school there no less than 27 of the 67 boarding pupils. It is for this meeting to consider some questions that these facts suggest.

Along the line of Church work we have

9

8 organized churches, 14 church buildings, some of them very humble, 9 parsonages - some of them humble enough to humble even a humble preacher, 6 ordained pastors, 1 preacher educated for the work, 2 laymen preachers on salary, 10 to 20 laymen preachers who lead meetings - some of them very acceptably, and with more conversions than most pastors or missionaries. Thanks for earnest, devoted, self-denying laymen, and for God's blessing upon their labors. But where are we to get a reasonable supply of trained preachers for the work of 120 outstations - and latter fields white to the harvest? It is with greatest efforts that we keep up the present numbers. It seems to us that with all our educational institutions and forces, and churches back of them, we ought to work affairs so as to be securing more workers for present and prospective needs along evangelistic lines. We confess that we are in straits over the present conditions. Siemen is the second city in importance in this field. We have had pastor and Bible woman there for years. For months past we have neither one or the other, and we do not know where to find a man for the post. Hasheng is one of the

Their circulation is increasing rapidly every year. They are received and read eagerly, and are doing a wide and deep pioneer work all over the country. We have a choice selection, and are constantly adding to it.

Our Mission paper - the Morning Star - has been shining most of the time the past 39 years. It is the oldest paper in Bulgaria. It has done, and is doing, a most useful work. There is still room for it, and great need of it. There is no other paper that we can at all rely upon as an evangelizing agency. There is daily better great room for improvement in it. And the same can be said of the work of all pastors, teachers and all the rest of us. It is the one organ we have in which to defend, maintain and advance the evangelical cause. In spite of "hard times", and the multitude of papers that have sprung up all over the country, our paper keeps up its subscription list in good shape. As a rule our pastors, preachers and friends are its earnest supporters. It becomes us each to do our part in making it henceforth even more what methinks it should be.

We may give attention to a few points. The writer has recently spent three consecutive Sabbaths in three different villages, and preached to full churches. These large congregations are evidence of the significant, and general, and encouraging

fact that multitudes of the common people are hungry for spiritual food. In four different cities our churches, that have pastors, are much encouraged by growing congregations - Bazardjik, Philippopolis, Staninaka, Samboul. There are bright and hopeful signs at each of these points. This year was just the time for Philippopolis, with its new pastor and wife, to come to self-support - in a serious, humble, determined way. The church in Samboul, with its recent graduate from Samokov, is more hopeful than it has been for years past. We wish that all our churches in cities were as well supplied as are these four.

It is a significant fact that in several of our largest Sunday schools from 50 to 75 per cent of the children are from non-Protestant homes. Among other things this means that their parents know that their children are in a safe and good place.

Recently a friend who is one of the leading men in his large village, as he is also a leader in the Evangelical church, spoke to the writer almost precisely these words - For about 30 years I have received and read the Zornitza (our Mission paper). It has acquainted me with all the world and all the nations of the earth. It has taught me in affairs political, commercial, scientific, educational, religious. It has been my university course. He is one of thousands who might speak in similar strains - although in lesser degree.

large cities of this station, and has one of the larger churches in membership in this mission. We have had pastor, teacher, and Bible woman there many years in the past. Today we have only a lay preacher, and he cannot meet the need for any length of time. And we have no proper supply for that church. We speak of education through schools in our station; but we ought also to claim that our churches are educational institutions in a very important and significant, if not in the usually accepted, sense. Through their Sunday Schools, Christian Endeavor, Temperance, and other lines of work, as well as the regular preaching of the Word, they are an enlightening, uplifting, leavening influence in the whole community, and are a true educational force in the family and community.

At present we do not ask for men or for money to support men - in any large number of villages. At these points where there are from two to eight young men, with consecrated hearts, and level heads, and the gift of sensible speech, and a purpose to read and study the Scriptures and the Christian literature that this Mission and other agencies supply them, and with a "mind to work", we do not ask for graduates of the schools to be located. By this process of study and work and devotion and self-denial

these men will grow quite as fast as salaried preachers; and will fill the bill exceedingly well. With occasional visits from missionaries and neighboring pastors the work in such places will move on. We have proof enough of this. But we are in great need of more pastors for important centers. And if we intend to be an evangelizing force in this country in the future it becomes us to be training the men for the work. What is true of this station in this respect is true of the entire Mission.

The Press has been a most important agency in the past, and will be in the future, in all our evangelistic work. "We doubt if there is any part of the Balkan Peninsula where the Scriptures have been circulated as extensively as in this station. We intend to surpass ourselves each year in this work. The people are more ready now to buy and read ~~them~~ these than at any time in the past. The clergy are now giving the people more encouragement in this direction than ever before. We believe the demand will increase, and at present the demand surpasses the supply ~~along~~ on some lines. Our Mission has done wisely in helping to prepare a Christian literature for this people. Such standard works as our Evidences of Christianity, Bible Dictionary, Commentary on the New Testament, and other books, are appreciated not only by Protestants, but by the Orthodox clergy, and many intelligent readers. And this station tries to do its full share in circulating them." We must refer to our work with tracts.

Of late years the bold, bald, destructive type of European Socialism has been stalking about and taking possession of Bulgaria. Recently the pastor at Tzaribrod said to the writer - Socialism in our city has been evangelized by our church. The leading speakers declare most clearly and emphatically in their public addresses that Socialism is worthless when stript of morals.

Recently one of our faithful colporteurs, who has been cultivating his field for some 20 years past, said to the writer: "Friends sometimes wonder that Dado Vlaicho in Seni Zagora has not, during all these long years, flattered more of a following around him as a Christian. But I understand that the whole town and all the villages around are with him." Now this man runs his little shop during the week, and on Sundays he leads the services, most of the time, in the little chapel built on the lot adjoining his home - with from 10 to 25 hearers. By word and deed he preaches righteousness as much as did ever Noah in his day. His life is an encouragement to all that is good and a rebuke to every evil. I venture to say that the most trusted, respected, influential and truly distinguished man in all the region is this humblest, quiet, guileless Christian. Yes, they are all "with him." They know that he is right. These points are

givers because they illustrate the various ways and the marked degree in which the work of evangelization is progressing. (P)

We think it behooves us to do some serious thinking this year. We have made our present gains by our present methods. Will our present methods secure to us the best results in the future? If they will let us adhere to them, if others will secure larger returns we should be ready to adopt them. We make one statement with great confidence: year by year, the confidence of thoughtful people in us and our methods is increasing. They realize the great need their people have of higher ideals, and more strenuous efforts to attain them. While they may see our imperfections more clearly than we do, they yet know that we stand for purer faith and life, sounder principles in education, that which is cleanest, noblest and best in modern civilization. They give to our Mission the credit of doing much pioneer work, and of being the real initiators of the new life along the lines of education, temperance, religious reform. There is evidence of this new interest and life on all sides. The leaven is working broadly and deeply. This is cause for gratitude on our part, and for all who wait and work for a brighter day.

But we must hold steadily and resolutely to our course. It is no time to relax energy or vigilance.

Those who are working in the Orthodox Brotherhoods for reforms in the Church and for preaching the Gospel in the National Churches, those who are advocating through the press the casting aside of the traditions of men in order to get at the kernel of the Gospel, and insisting that the clergy shall first reform themselves and then work up true pastors for the good of the people, those who have taken up the cause of temperance, those who have fallen into the line of progress with other lands in organizing a Juvenile Court right here in Philippopolis (the first and only one at present in Bulgaria) all of them are our pioneers - and the great mass of the people are as a dead weight to set in motion. These all need all the encouragement, support and strength they can find in us. Stand fast, Go forward, are our best watchwords for the hour. The Bulgarians are the most tolerant, and perhaps the most progressive, people in the Balkan Peninsula. They are more porous to new ideas and good influences than many others. They are at present in a plastic state that invites most earnest effort to help mould and direct public opinion in the right ~~direction~~ course. We shall do well to do our utmost to encourage and help in every way every indigenous growth of

evangelism. If we are a vital, vitalizing and vigorous force we can impress our faith, our life, our principles more upon the community during the next 10 or 20 years than we have during the past 50. We may work through and with all into work for righteousness among the people. And in our work in Bulgaria let us remember that we are playing upon the keyboard of all the Slavic peoples. God's voice for the present and future, as in all the past, is—Be of good cheer! Work while it is day. Leo, I am with you.

In behalf of the Station.

Yours sincerely.

Geo. D. Marsh.

Station Report of Philippopolis. for 1907

Rec'd MAY 23 1908

Report of woman's work in the Philippopolis station for the year ending April 12th 1908

To the members of the European Turkey Mission,

Dear Friends,

We are glad that even tho. no striking events have occurred in our work this has been a year of steady progress in the woman's department in this field. It is a cause for gratitude that our workers have fitted so well into their various niches that there has been scarcely any friction to retard the work. The letters received from our four village teachers show that they have felt a deep interest in their schools and in everything that could help to advance the kingdom of Christ.

From the little village of Abdulan, near Pazarjik, Miss. Patchedjian reports a children's meeting with an attendance of from 40-70 with 26 names enrolled in the Loyal Temperance Legion. Also a woman's meeting with an attendance

of from 20-25, once reaching 37.

Miss. Sparka Atanasova continues at her post in Isvora. She writes enthusiastically of receiving eight new members to the Christian Endeavor Society. Writing of a consecration meeting she says, "When I looked at these young people, united by the tie of love to God and singing praise to the Creator of all, my lips trembled with joy as I sang, and it seemed to me that angels must wish to join their sweet voices with ours". We can understand her feelings better if we remember that many of these young friends were brought to Christ through her efforts. Fifty little ones have gathered regularly for their meeting while sometimes they have brought others and the number has reached even 70.

Not only have the Woman's meetings been very earnest but bereaved and troubled mothers of the orthodox church have sought comfort and counsel from Miss. Atanasova saying, "Our teachers cannot help us as you do."

Miss. Kolchagova, a last-years Samokov graduate, has proved a successful teacher of our school in Marichlui. She writes of talking with her pupils as to how & why children should pray and of their deep interest in a book she read to them illustrating this subject. 28, including three from the national school, have signed the temperance pledge. The Christian Endeavor Society has 20 members but Miss. K— deplores the lack of harmony which has hindered its prosperity.

Our former Bible woman, Katarinka Hadji Todorova, now Mrs Todorova, living in the village of Karaatch, near Marichlui has awakened to her privilege of being an unpaid Christian worker and has gathered and taught a good sized Sunday School the past-winter. Assisted by visiting helpers from Marichlui the friends in K— gave a temperance entertainment with an audience of over 80 - just here I would say that an important and quite large part of the work of our village

teachers is the giving of these entertainments. One, usually at Christmas in connection with the tree which so delights the hearts of children who have little beyond the bare necessities of life, and often later one of a more distinctively temperance character. These little exhibitions are very popular, always draw a crowded house and do much to disarm prejudice and give the people a true idea of our aims. The day following one of these two strangers came to the teacher and said, "We heard much last evening that interested us but our deepest impression was from the dialogue on the Conflict between good and evil. Will you please loan us the book it is in that we may read it again?"

This year, as last, Miss Cochrane is the teacher in Kayalundere. One feature of her work has been an evening school of 20 young men which she and her father, the lay preacher of the village, have carried on. Two who were on the way to vision by

gambling have substituted for that a helpful game of cards with Bible questions. Four women have been learning to read and 15 to 20 have attended the woman's meeting. In Philippopolis we have for the past six months employed Mrs. Nilchova, formerly of Perdope, as Bible woman. She has been faithful in sowing the good seed by distributing hundreds of tracts and through house to house visitation. One woman in her neighborhood seems to have become a real christian. Her husband does not allow her to attend church but she goes regularly to the Kochook Paris Sunday School, taught by Mrs. Nilchova with an average attendance of about 40 women and children. There are other women who are much interested in gospel truth. Perhaps we do not enough appreciate the value of this seed-sowing in preparing the way for future harvests. Lately we noticed a seat full of exceedingly well behaved children at the morning service. In the evening the father was with them and was found to be one who years ago

was a friend of the Marsh children and a regular attendant of our S. School. He has come here to live and his children will profit by the kind of instruction which he feels was good for him.

Through Mrs. Michiwa's efforts two women's meetings have been held in the suburbs of Karshika in a home into which the light is entering. 25 earnest listeners were present at each meeting, one of which was under the leadership of our W. C. T. U. Naturally some opposition was aroused in the village but we hope to hold meetings there from time to time, especially on holidays when the women are at leisure. There is much to rejoice our hearts in connection with the Suburban Sunday School of Novo Selo. Meetings were held there every evening during the week of prayer with good attendance. It is encouraging to hear that the leaven of gospel temperance in the shape of temperance literature widely distributed among the soldiers by Mrs. Gradomazoff, the leader of the S. School

has resulted in making this very largely a temperance regiment. The saloon near the barracks was closed for lack of patronage. Another has been opened but a soldier boy says, "We are obliged to go there to buy shoe blacking, but we buy it at the window and do not go in for drinks."

Some may remember that a year ago a large order for Bibles came from a village to which a soldier carried the gospel from this Sunday School. There has been a good deal of correspondence between the leader there and Mrs. Gradenapp and the interest in Bible reading continues. The Philippopolis W.C.T.U. has held two meetings in Nova Selo with a program of addresses, songs and stories. One lasted two hours but still the people called for more. At least 50 were present.

In Oct. last we parted with Mrs. Litchanoff, the pastor's wife who for 17 years had been a most valued Christian leader among us. Her sincerity, her firm adherence to whatever she believed to be right, her wise counsels and sympathetic

help to those in trouble will long be gratefully remembered. Her successor, Mrs. Tsinadzipp, is fast making for herself a warm place in the hearts of the people. Quite a notable event during March was the beginning of a series of lectures to mothers by Mrs. Z—. Those ladies who could rallied to her aid and enthusiastically gave the church an early spring cleaning, covered the large platform with rugs and made it attractive with flowers and potted plants. Printed invitations were issued and at least 270 women responded and these from all classes of society. Very many expressed warm appreciation of the lecture. The one in April was not quite so largely attended, probably because of the busy season preceding Easter.

Miss. Astardjian, for five years a member of the Dzarokan School and later a graduate of the Lopsa gymnasium has been the teacher of our primary school. She has also given valuable aid in

the choir, the S. School and Christian Endeavor Society. We are sorry to report only 2 days of voting by the ladies of this station, One was for some time disabled by a bad eye and the other hindered by unusual domestic cares.

Last fall we were glad to extend the right hand of fellowship to Rev. and Mrs. Avetaranian and their helper Miss. Mierendorff who came here after a seven years residence in Varna and Shumla, north of the Balkans. Mr. Avetaranian is a converted Moslem and his wife a cultivated German lady They are devoting their lives to giving the gospel to the Mohammedans.

We hope that they and we may be mutually helpful in advancing the Kingdom of Christ in this land. We are grateful that there are wide open doors for woman's work all over our field

We hope that another year more Bible woman may be found for the very needy places. Our greatest need is of the power of the Holy Spirit - to vivify the seed

already sown in so many hearts
We believe that the day of his special
visitation is coming, meanwhile let-
us "not be weary in well doing for in due
season we shall reap if we faint not."
In behalf of Philippopolis Station
Margaret B. Haskell

JUN 2 1909

General Report of the
Philippolis Station for 1908.

The full statistical statements which we are now asked to register under Reports, are as follows:

The people attend the field services fairly well, and we hold Philippolis to be 100%. The outstations are not so well attended when we least expect them. We have a number of adherents, but the troublesome families are nearly the same as last year, except that Mr. Kaffir has been in business for nearly half of the year on a much reduced furlough.

Our native brethren are comfortable, and appear to be earnest Christians. Our membership includes Bible women and Colporteurs.

Our Church statistics are these: Number of regular members, organized Churches, 1; self-supporting churches, 1; communicants, added by confession since 1908, not adherents, 155; total attendance on church services,

Report of Woman's
Work of Philippopolis
Station for 1907-8
Ending Apr. 12th 1908

Boston

Rec'd JUN 2 1909

1908-1909

Annual Report of the Philippopolis Station for 1908.

The "full statistical statement" with which we are now asked to begin these Reports, is as follows:-

The population of the field, as given by the city government of Philippopolis, is 98,000. The outstations, tho not including all the places where we trust there is a nucleus of followers of Christ, number 18. The two Mission families continue as last year, except that Mrs. Marsh has been in America for nearly the last half of the year on a much-needed furlow.

Our native force in the evangelistic work, consists of 8 ordained Preachers, four unordained, two Bible women, and 2 Colporteurs;- 16 in all.

Our church statistics are these; 17 places of regular meeting; 8 organized churches, 1 self-supporting church, 451 communicants, 16 added by confession in 1908, 484 adherents; 1333 average attendence on church-services;

and 19 Sunday Schools, with 1045 members.

School Statistics.

She had 4 teachers of primary schools for the whole year, and one more for half the year. The pupils in all were 47 boys and 52 girls: a total of 99.

The native contributions for church work, were 632 80 L. S., or $2784 32. The contributions for schools 41 65 Liras, or $183 86.

Dr. Marsh gives the following figures as to the Book Work for a few years past. The Scriptures and parts of Scripture together, sold in 1904 were

2234	copies,	for	41/2 Liras.
		1905	
2351	"	for	52 1/2 "
		1906	
2074	"	for	65 3/4 "
		1907	
5168	"	for	92 1/2 "
		1908	
5435	"	for	103 3/4 "

No account was kept of other books sold, nor of the vast number of tracts distributed. The very large gains in these five years, of 143 per cent in copies sold, and 135

per cent in receipts for them, are very significant. The times, especially in the last two years, have been "hard." The Old Church is making a new translation of the Bible, for which it would much rather its members should wait, than to buy ours. Yet, in spite of all, our sales have much more than doubled in these five years. These figures show that four times as many in the past year, have bot the Bible or parts of it, as have come, on the average, to our meetings. May we not hope that many of these will soon wish, like the Ethiopian Eunuch, for rational explanations of what they read?

The statistics of the Mission Paper, The Zornitza, which has increased its circulation in the last six years from 880 to 1364 (or 55 per cent), and so gives us much encouragement, — will be given in its Treasurers Report.

Notes on the above figures. Our 8 ordained Preachers include one, Mr. Atenasoff, a graduate of Samokov, now at Yarnboul, who was ordained at a meeting of the Conference in that city last Nov. His examination was

well sustained, and we feel very hopeful for his future. Another of these however, is the old Pastor of Kaialudere, who since the death of the unordained Preacher there in Nov., has taken his place temporarily, but who feels unable to take permanent work. One of our unordained Preachers is in Sliven, and he too, is a very promising graduate of Samokov.

We must say that our supply of native preachers, is altogether inadequate. Two of those who in former years have done good work, have too little of native ability and education to satisfy this new generation. It is difficult to persuade congregations to take or keep them. Our important church in Haskovo is supplied by an uneducated Preacher, who probably neither will, nor ought to, stay much longer. This church, those of the two Pastors just mentioned, and the substantial village church of Kaialudere, greatly need competent and fairly educated Preachers; and we know not where to find them.

Two or three reasons may be given for this lack of workers. One is the meagerness of the funds granted in past years for this work. In the last two years in which I was teaching in Samokov, we felt obliged to tell the two classes who studied Theology, that our funds were such that we could not promise them work as Preachers, if they took the Theological course. They made their plans accordingly, and only one of the 4 finishing in 1901, and 2 of the four finishing in 1902, are in the ministry. Unquestionably this financial consideration has affected the plans of others who had been looking forward to this work. This leads to another reason, viz. The "American fever" which has taken many thousands of Bulgarians to that country in the last few years. Put these two things together: the great doubt whether these students would find employment in the ministry here, and the "enchantment which distance lends to the view" of life in America, in the eyes of young men who have little doubt of their ability to fill very good positions there, — and you have two important reasons for this scarcity.

Paul's feeling, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel", is greatly lacking among Bulgaria's young men.

Another consideration which doubtless affects Preachers' sons, and their acquaintances, is this: the lack of any provision for the whole or a part, of the support of superannuated or unacceptable Preachers. I pressed the need of such provision upon Secs. Hitchcock and Cregan, in their recent visit to us: but with no apparent result as yet.

Our lack of Bible women too is very noticeable, tho. not for the same reasons as the lack of Preachers. These workers are either unmarried women (not too young) or widows, - with occasionally a woman whose husband fails to support the family. It is neither unnatural nor undesirable, - in the conditions of life here, - that the first class mentioned should be married before they have worked many years for us; - while the widows and older woman can work but a few years before failing powers or death, take them from the work. The remedy for this transientness of the work of the Bible women, is not easy to find.

Of late years too, we have had great difficulty in finding teachers for our Primary Schools. For this there are two plain reasons. The Govnt does not recognize our Samokov G. B. S. as on an equality with its Girls' Gymnasia, nor its graduates as qualified to teach in our schools. This compels these graduates to take one or two years' additional in the Gymnasia, and get diplomas from them. Hence they are unwilling to teach for the small wages we are able to pay. In fact we have found difficulty in supplying our schools for the past two years, tho we have raised our part of the pay, from 12 Liras a year, to 18, and finally to 20 L.

The diminution in the average church attendence, from 1346 in 1907, to 1333 in 1908, very likely comes from carelessness in counting congregations in the former year in our Philippopolis Church. The figures given by the Pastors for these two years in our Church, were in 1907, 190; and in 1908, 150. Now I draw my conclusion as to the counting from my own counting when I preached in this church.

I preached in it ~~18~~ 23 times in 1907, (8 of them in the interim between the old and the new pastorates), — my average congregations for all being 118. I preached in it 11 times in 1908, and my average congregations were 143. I see no reason for this advance of 25 in my congregations, except that there has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent in the average congregations of the present Pastor.

Two unusual events in 1908 somewhat affected this Station. One was the election of the writer by the Mission as its delegate to the Meeting of the N. T. M. in Marsovan, early in July. One result of that meeting was the drawing up of a Statement of the wants of the four Turkish Missions: — which, it seems to me the Mission will wish to hear, — either as a supplement to this Report, or at some other time, — as may be thot best.

The other was the 50th Anniversary Meeting of the two Missions to the Bulgarians, in Sophia, in the month of August. In that Meeting I gave the "Historical Sketch" of our Mission, which I had read to you at our last An-

nual Meeting.

An account of this Sophia Meeting has been given in The Missionary Herald, — and so many of this Mission were present, that no extended notice of it seems called for here.

(Approved by the Station,)

Mar. 18th 1909,

H. C. Haskell

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Report of Paul
Ippiopolis Station
Eu. L. D. Mission
for 1908

Mar. 18th 1909

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JUN 2 1909

Report of Woman's work in the Philippopolis Station for the year ending April 1st, 1909.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends:

Early in Sept. Mrs. March left us for a well earned furlough. Our station has felt her absence much, especially in Temperance and Sunday School work, though her daughter, Miss Anna, has done much to make her mother's place good, besides rendering very valuable service in Salonica and Samokov Stations in her capacity of trained nurse.

Our Bible Woman, Mrs. Nichora, has continued faithfully to sow the good seed. More and more homes are open to her, and she has found a few Pravo-Slav (Orthodox) women who are deeply interested in the Bible. She has carried on the Sunday School at Kochrok Pavir and distributed tracts by the hundreds on her way to and from the School. A proof of her fidelity is found in the

Report of Philip

active persecution that has arisen against her, aroused probably by the priest in her neighborhood. We trust it will be but temporary. Our other suburban Sunday School at Novo Selo, has missed the efficient labors of its leader, Mrs. Gradinaroff, who has spent the winter with her husband in Haskovo, where he is the day-preacher. The school has however prospered in other hands.

Our Primary day-school has been discontinued, largely on account of government exactions in regard to examinations and taxes.

The four teachers of our village schools have done well in their work. The winter has been one of unusual severity and much sickness among children which has been a serious hindrance to work all over the field.

Miss Atanasova of Tsarovo writes of lively interest in the Christian Endeavor Society and the addition of several new members. Also an influential young man in the village has been helped

by her into the light and give promise of much usefulness. During April of last year Mr. Marsh had a somewhat unique experience in attending the examination of our Abdulani school. The Inspector delegated his duty of examination to two lady teachers of the national school from an adjoining town. They first visited the public school and then adjourned to ours. Mr. Marsh was quite proud of the very satisfactory examination our children gave, enlivened by songs and declamations. It is the custom in the villages to make a feast for the teachers at the close of the school year, and those in charge insisted that Mr. Marsh and our teachers should partake with them of this bounty. The village Mayor and two or three other notables sat down with them to the nice baked lamb, and most cordial good feeling prevailed. One thing was noticeable viz- the absence of wine. Some of our friends heard one official say to another, "If we invite these Protestants we can't have wine." "Oh yes we can, why not?" was the reply.

"Because they are such fanatics they would not eat a mouthful if there was wine on the table", so it was really quite a sacrifice they made to invite the missionary.

Miss Patchedjiera has continued to teach in Abdulari this year. She came to her school with a heavy heart, having left her father in the hospital in Sofia with little hope of his life. He is still spared but very feeble. Miss P. went conscientiously about her work and has been blessed in it. The women's meetings have been well attended and sometimes 70 children have gathered for the children's meeting.

Miss Kolchagova, the last year's teacher in Mirichlii, having decided to study Kindergarten with Miss Clarke, her place was filled by Miss Kara Eranova, a graduate of the Sofia gymnasium and sister of the wife of our Philippopolis pastor. This is her first year of service and it has been a pleasure to see the enthusiasm she has brought to her work. She has put in practice some

new methods learned in her pedagogical course. She has also been helpful to the young people in the Endeavor Society and in choir practice. We hope she will become one of our most efficient workers.

Our Kayalpadu teacher, Miss Archarova, has been duply afflicted by the death of her father and the long sickness of her mother. The Christian fortitude with which she has met these trials must have impressed the people for whom she labors. She writes with joy of young people who had been reluctant to bear their cross coming out with whole-souled consecration to Christ. The women gathered to the number of 20-25 for their weekly meeting.

Our second Bible Woman is Miss Manika Nievlova who has had two years of hospital training at Ann Arbor. She seems energetic and faithful in her labors in the village of Ashmatova. She has access to many Orthodox homes and is teaching some women to read. All these workers are carrying on Temperance work and house to house visitation as

time permits. They often feel their isolation and the lack of opportunity for self-improvement. One writes, "How much I would like to be among well-bred, high toned, moral people, where the word Love would sweetly ring in practical life, but I am called to be where this ideal must be reached through strife and conflict." Another was made supremely happy by a copy of Mrs. Frances Clark's Daily Readings for Endeavorers. Would that offmer some inspiring books might find their way to these isolated ones.

We are fortunate this year in having in Sleem the Mother of the young preacher there, Mrs. Gulemanoff, a former Bible Woman with special fitness for the work. She is received everywhere with great cordiality and finds women eager for earnest, spiritual encouragement. One young wife is suffering some persecution from her husband, but she has decided to cast in her lot with the people of God.

In Haekovo Mrs. Gradenarroff has a Bible class of from 25-30 women. She tells of a visit to a neighboring village where a daughter of the only follower was married. Fifty or sixty women gathered at the home of the bride an hour before the ceremony and Mrs. G. had the joy of telling them the old, old story. It may be truly said of her she "goes everywhere preaching the Word."

Most of our pastor's wives are necessarily much occupied with the care of their little ones, but a sweet, learning influence goes out from all their homes.

"As one lamp lights another, nor grows less - so nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

On behalf of the Philippopolis Station.

Margaret B. Haskell.

Statement, for year ending
April 1st 1909.

Boston Copy.

NOV 10 1900

Stone

SUMMER TOURS OF E. M. S. ~~1900~~ June 1900.

May ~~24~~24, Miss Stone attempted to attend the examination of the school at Todorak, but the copious rain which was even then falling, had caused such a rise in the usually small rivers between Kukush and Todorak , that no kiridjees were to be found except with much increased rates, if at all, and Mr. Nikola Sardjoff was unwilling to allow his wife to risk the dangers of the journey, as companion to Mis Stone, under the circumstances. The examination passed off quietly, and marked the close of Miss Slavka S. Shishkova's connection with our Station as a teacher. Two days later she arrived in Salonica, to complete her preparations for her marriage to a young Christian Servian from Prishtina. Because of the refusal of her father to give her to this poor but honorable man, unless he would pay him 625T. for her, she could not go home, therefore Mrs. Baird kindly received her into her family, and the marriage took place from her house, a little less than a month later.

The annual trip to ~~Korcha~~, Monastir, and Kortcha for the examinations of the mission schools in these cities, was made additionally pleasant this year for Miss Stone by the companionship of her long-time former assistant in Bible and touring work in Bulgaria, Miss Evanka S. Akrabova of Philippopolis. They left Salonica June 26, and by the courtesy of the teachers and pupils in the Monastir school, were favored with a repetition of many parts of the exhibition, that evening. They had seen the crowded audience in the beautifully decorated room, the Chief of Police as he saluted the Directresss, Miss Cole, by special direction of the Vali Pasha, whom he came to represent; the consuls and their families; the happy parents of the graduates and other pupils; and the interested friends. The graduating class of three represented as many nationalities, Bulgarian, Albanian, and Servian. THe first named will be an assistant teacher in her Alma Mater; the Servian, the first teacher in the first Servian evangelical school which will be opened, we hope, this autumn, in Prishtina. The Albanian graduate, who is a younger sister of the brothers Kyrias and their sister, Miss Sevastia, whom God has used and is using in developing evangelical work among their own people, will rest this year, and later perhaps study farther to prepare herself to co-operate with her sister in the Kortcha school. Miss Kyrias' composition on "Books and Reading," thought out, written, and delivered in English, was a fine illustration of the sterling work which is done in the Monastir school, in our own language. The testimony of ~~one of~~ the director of one of the Bulgarian gymnasia in Monastir, at one time, is equally forceful as to the standard there reached in teaching the Bulgarian language to Macedonian girls. Inquiring of one of the pupils in our school where she had learned studied Bulgarian, he would hardly believe that she had not been in the Principality, and that in his school the teachers could not succeed in developing such a pure style among the pupils.

Very early on the morning of June 27, Miss Stone and Miss Akrabova left for Kortcha , in company with Mr. &Mrs. Bond. Of the delightful sixteen hours' ride over a road formerly dangerous because of brigands, but now safe since the crusade of the Mutasariff of Kortcha and his Bimbashi against them, a couple of years ago,- we cannot take space write; but it lay for nearly five hours in sight of Lake Presba, with its island on which tradition says King Samuel of Bulgarian, had his palace, ancient glory. The steep descent from the mountain's summit brought us to the Kortcha plain, lying reached in wondrous beauty in the glow of the setting sun, and in an hour or twomore we

we had reached our destination., the substantial stone building owned and occupied by the only existing school for Albanian girls, in which they may study their own language. On the second day after our arrival, the examination took place, before an audience which fully taxed the utmost possibility of the school and class-rooms. In the absence of Rev. G. D. Kyrias, one of the Bulgarian trustees, his sister, the principal, conducted the exercises with great ability and tact. She invited Mr. Bond to conduct the religious exercises, and to make the closing address, which he did in English, Miss Kyrias aptly ~~tra~~ translating the latter , to the great satisfaction of the audience. No class was graduated this year. Arrangements were making for the opening of a small boarding-department, which we feel will greatly increase the usefulness of ~~the school~~ this interesting young institution. The American Board and the Bible Lands' Mission Aid Society, together with some private friends, are maintaining this school, which the late Dr. Alexander Thomson of Constantinople was active in establishing; we believe it is to be a powerful means in God's hands, for the redemption of fearless, unconquerable Albania. June 30 was the date of the return journey to Monastir, and July 2 of the return to Salonica, in order to see Mrs. House and family, who left on the Fourth for Samokov; and to attend the marriage of two of the young people of our little congregation- Mr. Nikola Dimitrova and Miss Anastasia Naumova. It was very gratifying to note the earnest desire of our young sisters in Salonica to keep up the Friday afternoon women's prayer-meeting, during the summer, although the missionary ladies were absent. Miss Akrabova was especially delighted with the oneness of heart which characterized our young friends here. May God add His blessing, and make them an increasing power for good in Salonica!

One hot Friday, just at noon, we were most happily surprised by a call from Dr. Long of Robert College, accompanied by his niece and by a daughter of Prof. Anderson, on the way to Paris, London, and the United States. One Saturday Mr. Baird received a call from Rev. Rev. Mr. Wallace of the Scotch Pres. Mission to he Jews, in Constantiple; he was returning to Britain.

By request of Samokov Station, Miss Stone made a long tour in that field, Aug. 8-Sept. 15. The requirements of the work in Samokov confine the missionaries there almost entirely to the city and to their duties in connection with the schools and the publishing department. They cannot do more than is possible to them, but the lack of personal visitation to the out-stations results in great loss to the field as a whole. Dr. J. F. Clarke, to whom the care of the touring in this station has been entrusted during recent years, partly on account of advancing age, and partly of the demands of the station upon him not only to teach in the schools but also to supervise building operations in the important enlargements and other changes which have been made during the last two years, in connection with both schools and the printing-department, has been practically unable to give his personal supervision to the field-work. Miss Stone found the entire field of the station without a Bible-woman or teacher outside the city of Samokov. Mrs. Yanka Yankova had recently closed her labors at Ichtiman and Banya. Dubnitsa and Stope called for a Bible-worker, and Pirdope and Zlatsa would be greatly ~~helped~~ strengthened by such a helper. Several of the recent graduates of the Samokov school were begging for employment, but the answer was: "We have no funds." Because of the inability of of the W. B. M. to do more for the transfer of Miss Clarke's kindergarten from Samokov to Sophia, the station had voted to her all unexpended funds sums from woman's work. It would seem that there was no other way, but such limitation of effort means a great loss to the ~~entire~~ field as a whole . In view of his contemplated absence in

America, had instituted a system of partial supervision of the field by means of some of the young Bulgarian pastors; for instance, Rev. D. N. Furnadjieff has the oversight of Dubnitsa and Stope, and Rev. Luke Mircheff had recently visited Mr. Nikola Litsa at Pirdope, to try to assist him in his very trying circumstances. It is a makeshift, and of course cannot equal in efficiency the personal care of the experiemced missionary who brings all his resources to the development of the field. Miss Stone was more strongly than ever impressed with the value and indispensability of touring, as a means of instructing, strengthening, and comforting our Bulgarian co-workers, and at the same time of opening up the entire field. A bright spot in this tour was a Sabbath spent in Trun, where live two under-graduates of the Samokov girls' school. They were very happy to spend the day with one of their former teachers, and she was rejoiced to find them living for Christ, in a field in which they are to a great extent isolated from every human sympathy and help, in their Christian life. It was a happy afternoon which we spent in prayer and conference, at the Judge's home, he and his wife and their children attending. Mr. Vinaroff, the colporter of Samokov Station, led the meeting. He accompanied Miss Stone during the latter part of her tour, as Mrs. Iv. S. Popoff had accompanied her upon the first half. Another bright spot in this tour was Kustendil, where Pastor Furnadjieff and his consecrated, efficient help-meet are doing most excellent service for their Lord and for their country. Their people are straitened for a place of worship, and are going forward to find the accommodations which they are persuaded the Lord has for them. They had pledged about 500 francs among themselves, and had secured a few pledges also from ~~a few~~ friends elsewhere. Passing through Samokov to return to Salonica via Philippopolis, Miss Stone found the schools just opened, and the teachers absorbed in the arrangement of their work for the new year. Miss Haskell had returned from her two years' absence in America, and resumed her work in the girls' school. ~~Dr. Charles was on the eve of starting for America, and did so as soon as work upon the extension of the girls' school-building, providing bathrooms, laundry, and gymnasium, - were completed.~~ Everywhere Miss Stone found a feeling of great disquiet among the people, dissatisfaction with the tithing of the harvest, which the government- ~~since fallen~~ (which later on was overthrown) had imposed for the first time since the autonomy of the province was secured, twenty years ago; terrorizing tax of merchants or any persons known or supposed to have means, by the agents, real or so-called, of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, which is agitating for an uprising in Macedonia, to demand the enforcement of the reforms promised by Turkey at the Congress of Berlin.

65

MAY 25 1900

Report of Salonica Station of the European Turkey Mission From July 7, 1899. to May 2, 1900

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission:-

Dear Brethren,

We greet you once again with hearts full of thankfulness to God that in His good providence He has preserved our health and blessed our efforts this year also in this field in which we have been called to labor.

We have now filled out a full half-decade of work at this station, and our report this year will take the form largely of a retrospect and comparison.

We have gladly welcomed Rev. J. W. Baird and Mrs. Baird and their two youngest children to our missionary band during this year. Mr. Baird left Samokov on July 21, 1899 to join our station, making a tour in the Razlog region on his way to Salonica. Mrs. Baird and children arrived here from America on Sept. 5. We have thus had during the Winter three missionaries besides Miss E. M. Stone who has charge of the Bible work among the women, but the force has been none too large for the work. Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Haskell left us for America on March

29 of this year for their first furlough. We are rejoiced that they can have the needed change and rest, but we shall greatly miss them in the work of our station.

With the exception of a chronic trouble which has prevented Mr. Baird from touring as much ~~as much~~ as he would have liked, the station as a whole has enjoyed excellent health. (We should add that Mr Baird's trouble has not prevented him from doing regular station work here in Salonica.) It was feared that the ward into which we have removed was not as healthful as the one in which we had lived for four years. So far, however, our fears in this matter have been happily disappointed, and we have not had to patronize the doctor as much as before.

Touring.

Our field work has been prosecuted as usual, but the increased number of places where we have friends, which we have been required to visit, has so fully occupied our time that we have not been able to visit as many new places, I think, as in some former years. We have now some thirty or more places where we have friends, and where there is at least one open door to receive us. The whole number of days that

we have spent in touring during these 10 months is 377 which have been distributed among the members of the station as follows: Rev. J. W. Baird, 49 days; Rev E. B. Haskell, 81 days; Miss E. M. Stone 87, and the writer, 98 days. Something like 44 cities, towns and villages have been visited, and a large number of them repeatedly. We have no data at hand by which to judge of the amount of touring of our native colaborers, but most of them have been so fully occupied in the places they are expected to work that it is quite possible that they have accomplished less touring than last year.

Colportage and Book Work.

We have had only two colporteurs at work during most of the time which we now report - i.e. the year 1899. The Servian Colporteur left us June 1st 1899. All told we report 27 months labor this year as against 36 months last year. The total sales of books was 7127 ps. silver (£.T.=10s) against 9663 ps reported last year. We have thus, as you see, not made in this direction the advance we were able to report last year. However, if we reckon the sales proportionally to the number of months labor put in, we would still have a slight advance over last year. Of the total sales during the year 1419½ ps were Scriptures, and 5707½ other books. The Scriptures sold were 85 Bibles

153 New Testaments, and 127 portions. We are glad to be able to report the sale of another of our Evangelical libraries of between 70 and 80 volumes.

The translation of Tip Lewis has been finished, and about ~~half~~ two thirds of the book is printed. Another booklet "Three Secrets of the Holy Spirit" is being translated by Mrs. Terzieva, who donates the work of translation. This we hope to publish soon.

Our colporteurs this year have visited 115 cities, towns and villages and have travelled about 5000 Kilometers.

Review of the Field.

Salonica. The work in Salonica among the Bulgarians is still small, but the average attendance here in our new quarters has risen to 27 against 18 in our last report. There has been a still larger increase in the attendance upon the Sunday School. Mrs. Baird has opened her house upon Sunday afternoons to the women and children of their neighborhood, and although the class of people attending is very ignorant and difficult to manage, yet she has oftentimes had large numbers in attendance and there is hope that some may be brought into the kingdom of Christ. The average attendance at Sunday School has been 28, which is a much higher figure than could have been reported last

year.

Our little congregation here is somewhat of a floating one, as Salonica is a large business center and people from all parts of the province are coming and going.

From Sept. 30 to Oct. 17, 1899 the British Fleet under Admiral Sir John Fisher was in our harbor, and the Mission house was thrown open to the men of the fleet: Each Sunday an English service was held in the morning after the Bulgarian service, and from 90 to 125 blue-jackets and marines were present: Almost every evening in the week tea was served to any who cared to come, and after tea Evangelistic services were held at which quite a number professed conversion, and almost all seemed greatly quickened spiritually. Many grateful letters have been received from the men since. 234 single teas were served during this time. The blue jackets and marines contributed some 550 piasters gold to our work. On Oct. 19 the British Consul-General sent us £1/12/6 as compensation for our service to the fleet: This was something new and unexpected.

It is fitting to mention here the departure last Summer of Mr. J. E. Blunt C.B., H.M. Consul-General for so many years in Salonica, for a higher post in Boston, U.S.A. Mr. Blunt is so well known

to all in our Mission for his kind services to the Missionaries on so many occasions that his departure from Salonica is deserving of notice here. His successor Sir Alfred Billioti has seemed to be equally ready to render us assistance, fortunately, however, as yet we have have had little occasion to appeal to him.

A word should be said here about the progress we are making in paying for the Board's property here in Salonica. Our tenants in the Silk Factory have again leased the factory for another year paying the whole 50 liras rent in advance. We are glad to be able to report that God has blessed our plans beyond our faith and in truth we may exclaim: 'the silver and the gold are His'. Only a year and one half have passed and we have already been able to pay off 441 $\frac{78}{100}$ £.T. of the 1141 $\frac{67}{100}$ £.T. which the place cost. This is more than we had planned to do up to this date. We have also paid interest to the amount of 41 $\frac{74}{100}$ £.T. thus making the total amount raised by us in a year and a half 483 $\frac{52}{100}$ £.T. Our liabilities now are: Loans without interest ps. gold 49684

"	at 6%	"	"	" 14627
"	" 5%	"	"	" 5600
Interest accrued May 10. 1900				78
Total				69989

Of this on May 10, there will be due the Treasurer of the Board (on our note) only 12927 ps gold. This is the balance on our note given for 570 £. T. @ 6% interest. From this it will appear that our interest-bearing debt is fast disappearing. This is certainly success which has surpassed our hopes.

Some of our friends appreciating the work we are trying to do among the young men of the city, as well as among the British blue jackets and marines, have provided a fund for furnishing the lower story of the Mission House. The amount given thus far has reached the sum of 46 $\frac{22}{100}$ £. T. Among the contributors to this fund were the British vice-consul of Sofia and the blue jackets and marines of the fleet. With this fund a Bulgarian library has been provided for the Reading Room; tables and chairs for the same; dishes and chairs for teas and conventions; cots for sick room & a small organ for the chapel. Money is also in hand for a pulpit. The blue jackets and marines provided the money for the purchase of the book case for the reading room. If we include the Christian Workers' Convention, the teas for the men of the fleet and for gatherings of Bulgarian friends it is estimated that 1000 single meals have been furnished during the year.

Rev. E. B. Haskell until recently secretary of the Station has prepared a Comparison of Statistics for the Calendar years 1894 and 1899 which we lay before the Mission with this report. This table was translated into Bulgarian and distributed to our various out-stations in order that they might get some hints of encouragement or warning as at each place the brethren looked over the figures which represented their advance or regress in these five years.

We call the attention of the members of the Mission to some of these figures:—

1. We note that the number of our outstations has increased in this time from 14 to 22; while at the same time the number of our ordained men remained the same, viz. one, and our unordained preachers were increased only from 5 to 7. This dearth of preachers and especially of ordained preachers throws an immense amount of pastoral work upon the missionaries; so much so that at times we are greatly pressed by it. We feel strongly that we must have more ordained workers in our field. The great increase in ~~our~~ the number of our outstations is an encouraging sign, as it shows how many more open doors we have now in our field. But even these

figures do not give a vivid enough picture of the work that lies ready to our hand all about us. The large city of Velis may be said now to have one or two friends in it; and we should hope for good results if it could be visited more often, but pressure of work on every hand leaves us almost no time to go to that place. Similar remarks might be made of some other cities and towns. One of our colporteurs who was recently laboring among the villages of Strumitza plain reports that everywhere he found open doors for work and no opposition.

2. The region in which there has been the greatest advance in point of numbers is this same Strumitza plain. If we throw together Strumitza and the villages of Monospitovo, Murteno, Velusa and Koleshino the number of adherents has risen from 239 to 434 i.e. a total increase of 195 or about 80%. The members have increased from 82 to 150, a total gain of 68 or 83%. We were sorry to have had to call the attention of the brethren in this region to the apparent want of advance in their benevolences. These were 7207 ps gold in '94 and only 5249 ps. in '99. Upon examination, however, this regress is more apparent than real. The gifts of '94 include 4088 ps. special contributions for buildings in Strumitza and Monospitovo, which if deducted would make the regular giving of that year only 3119 while now it is 5249 or

a gain of 36%, which however does not equal the gain in numbers (83%).

In numerical gain the village of Murtino carries off the palm in all our field, having increased from 64 to 151 adherents or nearly 133%, and in membership from 19 to 48 or nearly 153%. In the city of Sbrinitza itself the advance has been very marked. The adherents have advanced from 50 to 106 a total increase of 56 or 112%. The members have increased from 21 to 37 or 76%. The attendants upon the services here have increased so much that the brethren have recently been compelled to enlarge their place of worship and the place is still too small for them. We hear that they have now purchased for 75 £.T. a large roomy place where we hope they may be able to erect a suitable chapel soon.

And here we may say that there are two other places which show a large gain, viz. Todorak and Drama. We put these two places together because Drama (as far as concerns our friends) is a colony of Todorak largely. Todorak has increased from 0 to 32 in adherents and Drama from 0 to 33.

The above mentioned places represent our most hopeful fields with regard to increase in numbers. It should be said before leaving this topic that Bansko which makes a very poor showing in this respect in

the statistics is not fairly represented by them. The Razlog sends its members in large numbers to Bulgaria, so that the membership of Bulgarian churches is increased by their loss. In '94 the church roll of Bansko, on account of this hegira, and for the reason that it had not been carefully revised for some time had a larger number of adherents upon it than were actually there, so that sometime after we had to drop from it some 52 names. Twice, I think, within these 5 years has the roll been thus revised, and so the table of statistics gives Bansko a loss of 64 which doubtless is accounted for in this way. Our estimate of the church is that it is rather stronger today than when we occupied Salonica. It is true, however, that there have not been so many additions to the community from the outside as we ought to have seen.

What is said of Bansko is true to a large extent of the whole of the Razlog region. Lying near the border of Bulgaria as it does, many emigrate to that province. Take for example Banya. The emigration of these villagers to Bulgaria is a well known fact. I suppose that the Protestant Banians who have made their homes in Bulgaria and now swell the numbers of the Protestant churches and communities there if numbered would be found to be

double the number now left in the village itself. It is, however, true that the hegira largely took place before the period named but the rolls were not thoroughly revised until afterwards. The examination of the figures confirms this view. The number of adherents reported in this region in '94 was 685 and those now reported 627 making a loss of 58 or 8%. The members reported then were 186 and now 212, a gain of 36 or 19%, which while falling far below the general rate of gain, 44% is still not so low a figure.

The decrease in the Church membership in Radovich is accounted for by the long trouble which has existed in the church there. It is noteworthy, however, that the adherents there have increased rather than decreased and on a recent visit five new members were added and excellent congregations assembled to listen to the preaching of the gospel. At one aftermeeting some 30 people remained. We have some hope even for this place that we may soon see an advance in Spiritual things

Before leaving this division of our subject mention ought to be made of our Servian work on the Kossovo Plain. This is represented in the table by the outstation Prishtina. Prishtina, however

is only the center of a work that has already begun to spread to Metrovitza, Vuchetrun, Ferisovich and Grachanitza, and we hear of friendly people even in Prisrend. When we came to this station 5 yrs. ago there were 3 friendly people in Prishtina not more than one of whom could say that his wife was friendly to his new views. Now as you see the adherents in this region are 27 and the communicants are 12 and all of this has been accomplished without a Servian preacher in that region. Mr. Baird and Miss Stone were greatly encouraged by what they saw here. Two new members were received, one a brother from Vuchetrun who had been awakened to give up drinking and tobacco by Mr. Haskell's magic lantern exhibition ~~in Vuchetrun~~ there; the other the wife of a brother in Prishtina who had been so bitterly opposed to her husband as to leave him for 13 months and even to obtain a divorce, but who has not only returned to him but has become a devout follower of the truth. In Metrovitza we have one earnest brother who is suffering bitter persecution from his family. There are also others interested there. In Ferisovitch also there is one member. Mr. Baird & Miss Stone report many visitors at the Han in Metrovitza, and new listeners to the truth at the meetings in Prishtina. There is need of a Servian preacher in this region, as the well-known enmity between Servians and

Bulgarians makes it very inconvenient to use Bulgarian workers in that region.

3. We note third that Bansko, Todorak and Drama carry off the palm when we look at advance in benevolences. If we look at the poverty of giver and the poverty of the people, I believe that the giving of the Todorak people represents the most sacrifice. It really seems quite wonderful that they have given so much. The secret is explained, ~~(however)~~, when we say that a number of them give tithes. It should be said, however, that a large portion of their giving this year has been for their new chapel. Their sacrifices have been great, but we greatly rejoice with them for the really good chapel building they have erected, with its possibilities for the future. We are pleased also to hear from Mr. Baird that the chapel was well filled with hearers, upon his recent visit to the place.

Drama also makes an excellent showing in its benevolences. The brethren there are meeting in their hired house where several families live and the room in which they meet and the hall outside are filled to overflowing (about 60 were present upon our recent visit) by those who attend. The work is quite remarkable there. We are glad to know that they have purchased ground for a chapel, and

propose to build soon.

Notwithstanding the comparative want of numerical increase in Bansko the people have increased their giving from 6273 ps. gold to 9225, a total increase of 2952 ps or 47%. The fact that 15 new members have been added here since the 1st. of Jan'y, and that the brethren are bestirring themselves to erect a nice parsonage on their beautiful lot in the center of the town, and that there are even whispers of a desire to improve their school so that pupils may obtain instruction to the end of the 3d. or 4th. class and perhaps even to add a boarding dep't – all this makes us very hopeful of these good brethren and their good pastor Mr. Christoff.

4. We wish to say a word of the general advance in 5 years. I have already spoken of the increase of outstations from 14 to 22. The Adherents have advanced from 1106 to 1441 a total of 335 or 30%, ~~but if credit were given for the 52 dropped from the rolls of Bansko at the first revision, it would be an increase of 387 or over 36%.~~ The Ch. members have increased from 339 to 490, or a total of 151, which is 44%. Pupils in schools have increased from 196 to 239 a total of 43, or 22% ~~this is not as large an increase as~~

there ought to have been, but it must be remembered that it is next to impossible for us to open a new school in our field, ~~as witness~~ for an example look at our unsuccessful struggle of five years in Strumitza.

The increase in benevolences is from 20876 ps to 28331 or a total increase of 7455, i.e. over 35%, which is very nearly the same as the increase in adherents (36%), but not quite so near the increase in members which is 44%. If the increase in the additions to the churches ~~which~~ gives any clue to the spiritual condition of the churches we may learn something from these figures; it was 19 in '94 which was 6% on the number of members then reported and 43 in '99 or an increase of 9% on the members reported that year.

We note here also another encouraging fact; viz. two places which had a reputation of being unfruitful when we took the field, have recently taken a very encouraging start towards growth. These places are Grumen and Djumaa. Grumen which had been at a standstill for 15 yrs. perhaps seemed quite hopeful to the writer upon a recent visit something like 40 or more being present at the preaching service. The new followers are men who work for the truth. Not only is the work more hopeful in

the village itself but the new leaven is working out to the surrounding villages, but especially in the near village of Fotyagosh from which village two men were present at the morning service in Erumen. In this village (Erumen) we have an experienced Bible woman this year. In Djumaa where there is also much encouragement we have placed a preacher Mr. Stephanoff, a recent graduate of the Institute in Samokov. The start here also seems to be due in large measure to the decided character of some of the new followers. The lesson is evident, it seems to us, viz., that preachers are not so important as a devoted lay element, and that preachers are valuable in proportion as they are capable of rearing up such a lay element. There is one other marked advance which we note in the table, viz., the increase in the places of worship from 7 to 12. This is certainly an excellent showing, as it is a mark of vigorous life in a large number of our small communities.

Turning now from the statistics from which we have been able to gain some valuable lessons, we wish to note some portions of our station's work which have been very interesting to us. There is a conviction with us that in such a work as ours the Winter months are invaluable

for field work, in as much as our people are many of them villagers who are severely occupied most of the year in agricultural work. In the Winter months they have more time to attend meetings, more time to think, and to devote themselves to religious work. We have therefore found it of great value to utilize these Winter months in trying to awaken the careless, and to bring such motives to bear upon the indifferent and even outsiders as will lead them to a decided religious life. To this end the past Winter two of our Stations' members were out in the villages holding series of meetings for preaching the simple doctrines of "Repentance", the "New Birth", "Faith in Christ" and "How to Bear Fruit through Christ". These meetings seem to have been greatly blessed — it seemed to us who were engaged in the work, wonderfully blessed, so wonderfully blessed that we have felt unable to say very much about the work for fear of overestimating it. One thing is certain; this work has greatly increased our faith in the gospel of Christ; that it is as Paul says, the power of God unto Salvation. The fact that in some places like Mehomia outsiders seem easily to have been brought under the influence of such preaching, has given us great hope that the thirsty souls among this people (who are, we believe, many) may be ~~thus~~ more largely

reached if only we use such simple methods as have proved successful among peoples of small education in other lands. Such meetings were conducted by Mr. Haskell and the writer in the Razlog village, in Jany, and by the writer in the Strumitza village, in February. And since the year began, probably largely as the result of these meetings we have had larger accessions to our churches than usual 53. new members having been received since the 1st. of Jany a larger number by 10 than were received all last year.

As is known, perhaps, to the Mission our station has been endeavoring to use in a modified form in some of its outstations the method tried by Dr. Nevius in China. Our field is so very large, however, that we have felt strongly the need of more workers that must be paid largely by the Board, in districts where the work had not yet been well started. The two new workers that have been added in this half-decade have been added this year, viz., Mr. K. D. Momiroff and Mr. Ivan P. Stephanoff. Mr. Momiroff has been stationed at Uskub and came to his work with us soon after our Annual Meeting last year. He is a graduate of Chicago Theological Seminary. We hope good things from him. Not much can yet be

said of his work in Uskub, except that he seems to have been successful in conciliating some conflicting elements there, but so far he has not been able to do much in the district about that city which we had hoped he would reach. Mr. Stephanoff has been stationed in Djumaa and gives very encouraging reports of his work.

And here we may say a word about the Christian Workers' Convention which we were able to hold from Sept. 17-20, 1899 here in the City of Salonica. It seemed a large undertaking and a doubtful one at first as workers were obliged to pay their own expenses in coming here. However, it proved to be not only a happy and profitable occasion to all present; but it may be said to have been successful both in the number of workers who were able to come and in its results upon those who come. Besides the members of our Station here 19 workers from outside were present and ~~besides~~ 6 leading laymen (for it was our purpose to reach if possible such with the instruction and encouragement afforded). So much has been already written and published of this Convention that I will only add that if no other good were done than that two of our workers in the Raglog were able to say: "Since that Convention we feel that we are changed persons", this alone would have repaid us for all our efforts in bringing it about. The good thing about the above witness was

that it was more or less confirmed by the people among whom these men worked. Our longing desire is that our workers, and our leading laymen (not to say all our friends) may receive such a spiritual blessing as to be truly branches of the Vine and thus be bearers of much fruit. I have no doubt that others beside the two mentioned received a blessing at that Convention. Certainly the Consecration meeting led by Mr. Haskell and the Communion which followed were meetings not soon to be forgotten for their wonderful power and sweetness.

Since writing the above, at the call of the Community in Mehomia a Council was held in that place. This Council was made up of representatives of the Churches in Bansko, Strumitza, Murteno and Monastir, together with Dr. Clarke of Samokov and Miss Stone and the writer from Salonica. The Council organized or rather recognized and admitted to the fellowship of our churches the First Evangelical Church of Mehomia with a membership of 44, 40 having been received by letter from the Bansko Church and 4 on confession of their faith. The Council also, after full consideration of the call of the new church to Mr. G. K. Sedloeff, ~~to be~~ proceeded to his examination and ordination as pastor.

A deacon was also ordained. Great interest was shown in these important services and the Chapel was filled to overflowing in the afternoon when, it is said, there were 215 people present.

So we finish a year of labor in which our hands have been filled to overflowing with work, and our hearts with blessing from above. We wish to close this report as we began it with praise to Him who has been our Stay and Helper in all the experiences of the year

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Station,

J. Henry House

Salonica May 3, 1900.

Station
July 7, 1899 to May 2, 1900

MAY 25 1900

Annual Report of Bible-Women's Work and of the Teachers of village schools in Salonica Station, July 1, 1900 - May 1, 1900.

Dear friends of the European Turkey Mission;—

Almost continually during these recent months, there has rung in my thoughts the grand paean of the ages, uttered by God Himself through His devoted prophets:—"Prepare ye the way of the Lord! Make straight in the desert a highway for our God! Prepare ye!" Following the sublime strains of the oratorio in which this ringing call is found, as a costly jewel in its appropriate setting, comes the joyous assurance:—"And all flesh shall see it together. For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Hath spoken it!" Buoyed up by the conviction that the Spirit of God is working with His own mighty power upon hearts in Macedonia, as well as in other parts of the earth, how precious a privilege it is to be one of those who are permitted to carry the glad tidings of salvation, over the mountains, up and down the valleys, and across the plains, of this wild and sometimes desolate, but always fascinating part of the Balkan Peninsular! This

In order that one may have one's share in this ministry, what matters it that there must be long journeys on horseback, astride a pack-saddle, loaded with one's indispensable outfit, - or in a railroad train, usually third-class, ~~so as~~ that our touring money may go as far as possible; - exposed to the dangers which Paul enumerates in his ever memorable description of the manner of his service, - as dying, ~~yet~~ and, behold we live; always finding a glad welcome from friends, though occasionally refused with fierce vituperation at some door which was opened wide to us by the believing husband, but banged to and locked ~~against~~ by his infuriated wife, beside herself with rage because he had left the faith of his fathers, and endangered his soul and that of his family eternally. Such an experience gives one a more understanding sympathy with our blessed Master, who "came unto His own, and His own received Him not." How quickly is all pain forgotten when we see, as we usually are permitted to see in such cases, the wife or mother come sooner or later into the same blessed realization of sins forgiven, and the assurance that she too is numbered among

those who round forth the invitation:- "Come!" to "whosoever will!" Our joy is like unto the joy of Heaven, as we enter Lazar's home in Prishtina, and see his gentle wife, Yulianka, saved from the misery of a wrecked life and home, even after the papers for her divorce from her noble husband had been made out. She says:- "The Lord did it!" and is following on to know Him. She has given her baby daughter in baptism, and during our last visit there, joyfully dedicated herself as a member of the little community of Servian evangelical Christians in Prishtina. During the last evening of our visit, not only Lazar and his wife, and their lovely baby, Elizabeth, came to the sweet fellowship meeting, - but also the old aunt, who more than any other had incited Yulianka to flee from her home, and to listen to the [illegible]; now this old woman and the beautiful young Lazar, whom she had successfully prejudiced his father and all his Christian friends, sat [illegible] rugs in that humble room, which seem[illegible] very gate of Heaven, with the promise that [illegible]ly will speedily be all one in Christ Jesus. [illegible] Yulianka confessed Christ, on the previous Sabbath [illegible] Lazar with her, who had walked four hours - miles, - from his own village, to attend this com[illegible]

service, and to confess his love to Christ; he is the only evangelical Christian in his place. With his lonely friend, Sheocho, in Witrovitsa, he looks forward to their meeting on every market-day, Saturday, as the time for strengthening their souls for their solitary discipleship, as they take sweet counsel together over God's Word and in in prayer. Thus the country is becoming permeated with divine truth, which is effectually working in the hearts of men, constraining them to yield their lives to its commands.

During the months covered by this report it was possible for me to spend ninety days ~~have~~ one, in touring, against one hundred and ~~forty~~ the previous year. The time he spent in Salonica while affording opportunity to come in touch, to a [illegible] gree, with social life in this great old city, — and chiefly devoted to the preparation of the Golden meet[illegible] cards for the Sunday schools, — to the number [illegible] about 20,000 a year; the printing of a Marriage [illegible]n, for which there had been considerable in- [illegible], and which ~~our honored~~ Dr. Riggs translated [illegible]ulgarian; ~~At Easter time we printed~~ also [illegible]nse's translation of "Low in the grave He lay," [illegible]ch from six hundred to seven hundred were [illegible]kly distributed among the various communi- [illegible] The Mission Publication Committee has accepted [illegible] publication at no distant date, Miss Donka

Eliev's translation, revised by Miss A Krabova of Philippopolis., of "Lill's Withered Hand." Two or three circular letters have been sent out, a hundred or more each, to our friends in the homeland, in which we have recounted a few of the multiplied and varied occupations of Salonica Station; and a voluminous correspondence with our workers and American friends who want to keep in close touch with the progress of Christ's work in these parts, has been the never ending knitting-work of the writer.

Miss Milka Koleva spent the summer months in Bible-work in Prishtina, and left a fragrant memory of her humble, whole-souled efforts for the homes there. She is now teaching the school in Kumanitsova, where she has so won the hearts of the people that the Strumitsa preacher reports them as saying that she is the one to be with next year also. She came to Macedonia from Bulgaria nearly two years ago, pledged to remain for that time; hence it is quite possible that she will find the temptation to return to her native land too strong for her; if it be so, we shall congratulate Bulgaria upon securing a consecrated Christian worker.

Six the neighboring village of Murtino two teachers, Miss Donka Eliev and Anna Tempkov, latter an under-graduate of the Monastir

have done excellent service in the homes as well as by their teaching in the school. They have been most happy to welcome Mrs. K. Gratchinoff and his saintly wife to the charge of the churches in Murtino and Kronospitovo; all have worked joyfully together.

Miss Zoitsa Nistorova has had much to try her faith in Radovish, as she has seen many of the former pupils in her school, sent this year to the national school. She reports, however, increased numbers and interest in the woman's meetings.

Miss Slavka Shishkova has been in Todorak. Quickened and inspired by the devotion to Christ, of the men of the British fleet, whom she saw for a day or two in Salonica, — she went to the village with a new consecration and her work bears fruit. During a tour to Kukush Todorak, last November, we found that the new ing-house had been used for the first time, for the mid-week prayer-meeting on the Wednesday preceding our arrival, on Saturday. Sabbath morning, notwithstanding rain and mud, there was an attendance of about forty, many of them outsiders. All were rejoiced to see among them again, Mrs. Karefinka N. Cochevas my companion on that tour. As soon as she entered the door, the young man from the Greek Theodoy family, whom she had cured of a bad fulous sore on his neck, in the spring, rose in his

place to salute her. Every one had a welcome for her. Mr. Gotsy preached an excellent sermon, and conducted the Sabbath school and prayer-meeting which followed. A woman's meeting, largely attended, had preceded the lessons. A priest's daughter, wife of a new follower, was one of the most attentive listeners at all the services. There was no floor save the earth, and only three or four rude benches, boards which have been purchased for the floor, ~~and~~ were put down for seats. A homespun rug was spread, on which the children sat by the earthen pan of coals; but we had an uplifting day. On Monday we received and made calls. The mother of the young man referred to above, came with another woman, to inquire where the passage was in the New Testament, which had been read in the village church, on the previous day, — and a most interesting conversation followed. Later, she insisted that we must go to her house. The day was not long enough to permit us to call at all the homes which begged us to come, or to receive all who wanted to call upon us. On Tuesday we returned to Kurkuch, quite a company assembling to bid us good-bye. The road was still very muddy, but when we were yet far from the town, we saw a covered wagon approaching, which stopped as it neared us and a young woman sprang out of it. Mrs. Karefinka recognized her as the daughter-in-law of the woman in whose house she had roomed. The bride was traveling with her husband to a village not

far from Todorak, where they were to spend the winter. We may hope that the "good seed of the kingdom," which our ever vigilant Bible-woman had so lovingly and faithfully sown in the hearts of this young woman and of her mother-in-law, may there spring up and bear fruit. At Kukush, Mrs. Katerinka Sardjova, formerly one of our Bible-women, was sad because Mrs. Kerefinka's removal to Serres left her the only professing witness for Christ in that town. Upon our arrival in Serres, the Greek colporteur of the American Bible Society, Mr. Yanarkie Kartaki, met us at the station, and took us home to his house. His loving, efficient wife reflects great credit upon the Monastir Girls' School, ~~where she~~ for the training which she received during her five years ~~when she was~~ a pupil there. The next Saturday we reached Drama. The wife of the Servian Station Master, told us of the earnest life of her sister, who, though a wealthy woman, once lay in prison three months, in Belgrade, with the other members of the evangelical community there, because they attended religious services, which are forbidden in Servia, outside of ~~save in~~ the State Church. Mrs. Kerefinka and I established ourselves in the room used by our Drama friends as a chapel. Here, Anghel, a Christian carpenter from Gurmen, preached and led the S. S. lesson; in order to do this, he walked into the city Sabbath morning, from the village where he worked, and back again in the evening. After

Mrs. Kerefitka comfortably settled, and having called with her in homes outside the circle of our Protestant friends, enough to see that there were many doors opened to her, — I returned to Salonica ~~Saturday~~ the evening before Thanksgiving. That festival, peculiarly dear to every New Englander, we spent with Mrs. Baird, most happily.

During December, Mrs. Katerinka Sardjoiva accompanied me on a tour to Serres, Banska, Mehomia, Banya, Yakovda, Elechnitsa, and Gurmen, in the Kazlogne region of northern Macedonia. We heralded everywhere the proposed coming of Dr. House and Rev. E. B. Haskell to these places, in January, to held special evangelistic meetings. The friends gladly took measures to prepare the way for the coming of these beloved pastors, and the Spirit of God rested upon their united endeavors for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ. One result of these meetings and of similar ones held during February in Skumitsa and its neighboring villages, was the reception of 53 members into the churches of Salonica Station, during the first three months of this year.

In March, in company with Rev. J. H. Baird, we visited Prishtina, Mitrovitsa, Jelovo, and Skopia (Uskub). Despite our lack of success in gaining access to the wife of our friend in Mitrovitsa, referred to above, there was a distinct advance in the work there. Quite a number of men and boys come nightly to the preaching service at the Khan, and a steady stream

of boys came during the day for Scripture text-cards, booklets, and papers, which we distributed among them. Their teachers opposed the children because they came to us, and threatened to burn their cards. May God grant to open widely the door into this still closely shut in place! In Jelovo and Uskub we began to question whether the time had not nearly come for a Bible-woman to enter in and reap.

Early in April came the last tour, made in company with Dr. Horne, to attend the council for the organization of the second church in Northern Macedonia, at Mehomia. In Gurmen we found that our dear sister, Miss Katerinka H. Todorova, had been quite ill with influenza, but was again pursuing the even tenor of her way. She was not in the least daunted by the insults with stones, which the village maidens, the women, and the children, at three separate times had made upon her. They intended to frighten her away, if not to kill her, as they boasted they would do. Her Blessed Lord held her quiet and still through it all; persecution has now changed into a deep respect for her who moves among them with a simple grandeur of mien which is a mystery to them. Miss Todorova has doubtless now gone to the neighboring city of Nevrokope, to try to open up a work among her relatives and friends in that new field. Let much prayer be made for her.

From Eleshnitza we heard that Mrs. Trondeva, nee Miss Mareeka Mavrodieava, our Bible-woman, who last year married an excellent young man in that village, — had received her crown of motherhood; hence her days of ~~public~~ service to the public there must come to a close, though her consecrated Christian spirit will make her an even more potent influence from within the shelter of her home, as she shows what a truly Christian wife and mother is.

There was joy, joy everywhere in the gathering of so many workers from other places, in Mehomia. The Bareko teachers, Miss Elenka Kolchagova and Miss Mareeka Gratchnova, were with me the guests of Miss Elenka M. Arabadjieva in Mehomia; though for the matter of that, sometimes upwards of twenty of us gathered about the tables in the home of the deacon where we were all entertained; as many more were at the pastor's, and other village homes entertained with like great-hearted hospitality. When at last the lusty young church came into being with its 44 members, its two deacons, and its ordained pastor, — we felt that the evangelical work in that part of Macedonia had received an accession of power, which imbued by the Holy Spirit's presence, must roll forward the chariot of salvation, with accelerated might.

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The joy of that achievment carried us through the hard horseback journey to Philippopolis, to participat with our beloved Bulgarian brethren in their reni jubilee, - at the 25th anniversary of their Evangeli Society.

Truly 1900 is witnessing unmistakably that God's command to His people is: "Go forward" We of Salonica Station and of the force of wome workers in this part of Macedonia, - would be in fullest sympathy with this command, and pray be filled with His Spirit, that we may follow closely after Him who ever goeth before us.

On behalf of the eleven Bible-women and teachers of the Station,

Most truly yours,

Ellen M. Stone.

Salonica, May 2, 1900.

Salonica Station
1899 to May, 1900
Copy for the Woman's Board.

Report of Salonica Station for May and June, 1900.

The health of the missionaries and their families has been good, with one exception. Mrs House was quite weak part of the time, but near the end of June she began to mend quite rapidly.

Annual Meeting filled our time the first part of May. Mr. Baird went on a tour to Todorak in May and afterwards on another to Strumitsa and vicinity, making for him fourteen (14) days touring. Miss Stone starts on a tour for Todorak but a heavy rain and flooded rivers prevented her doing what she planned and she returned the same day. She afterwards went went on a tour of eight days, with her assistant, to Monastir and Kostcha returning July 3rd.

Kukush has nothing to report

Todorak school seemed quite satisfactory this year. The attendance on services is good. Two women gave in their names as candidates for church membership. One of the brethren had become enamored of Sabbatarianism but has since given up those views. At Strumitsa that doctrine raged for a short time but after a month the storm was over. One was swept away and others were left in a damaged condition. The people of Murtino, Monospilevo and Velusa were not attracted to that new doctrine.

We urge the Strumitsa church to call some one as their pastor; but so far they have been as hard to suit as are some American churches. Within 20 miles of Strumitsa are three other organized churches, but there is no ordained Protestant clergyman within 80 miles.

Radnish, 20 miles N.W. of Strumitsa still suffers from the old quarrel. We hope that Mr. Cilka, who now prefers to work in the Bulgarian language, will find

a place there. Sabbatarianism was adopted by some of the disaffected but afterwards was abandoned as impracticable.

We hear encouraging news from Drama, Grumen, Bansko and Yakarunda.

In Uskub there is some trouble, - some accusagations against the preacher there but whether there is any truth in them remains to be seen.

As a whole the schools in our field have been quite successful the past year.

In the line of building we note the following: - At Strumitsa they have enlarged their audience room at a small cost. Murtino has erected a small building for parsonage and teachers room. It is nearly completed. Bansko is erecting a rather large building for school and parsonage and is very desirous to add at least a year to its course of study. Drama would like to build, and Djumaia wants to buy, but funds are rather low.

The spring and early summer months have been so rainy that the prospect for crops is that they will be very poor. Opium and silk raising have been very disappointing. These two have in past years been quite successful. Doubtless hard times are before us, tho not anything approaching a famine.

Only one addition on confession is reported for these two months, - to Murtino church.

In Salonica the audiences are smaller than in the winter months. Some of the regular attendants have gone elsewhere.

The country is as quiet as I have ever known it to be, and revolutionary ideas are shelved for the present. Colporteurs report small sales.

Our outlook is still promising tho the summer months are not favorable to special work ~~among~~ in the villages and small towns.

In behalf of Salonica Station,

J. H. Baird.

Salonica, 11 July, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Enclosed you will find the report of this station for May & June 1900, - 2 months as Dr. House's report to Am. Meeting included April. Dr. House is off on a tour to Uskub, Prishtina Mitrovitsa &c

I've been running up and down this city today till I am tired out, - trying to get books for a colporteur & find a means of sending him some money. He seems stranded and his letter was delayed.

I hear today that the people of Strumitsa do not wish the person whom we thought might be their pastor.

We've had some hot weather but yesterday & today it has been cooler.

We are sorry to hear from day to day alarming news from China though it be reports and rumors. I have friends as well as schoolmates in China Dr Smith & Dr. Porter especially. Whatever may be the sad outcome the result will be that China will finally be open to the gospel as never before.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Baird.

For Sept and June 1900

Report of Salonica Station from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D. Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

The report of this quarter covers the two hot months of our year July and August, during which it has been thought wisest that our families should be absent from the city of Salonica. Mrs. House and the children were absent in Samokov from July 4 to Sept. 6, a total of 65 days. Mrs. Baird and children were absent in Monastir from July 6 to Sept. 4, a total of 61 days. Miss Stone with her temporary assistant Miss Akrabova remained here until Aug. 8 when both went to Bulgaria, Miss Akrabova to her home in Philippopolis and Miss Stone to tour for Samokov Station. This tour occupied her from Aug. 8 to Sept. 15, a total of 39 days. She did not return from her Monastir and Kortcha tour until July 3, so that she has toured in our field during this quarter only 3 days. Mr. Baird accompanied his daughter Alice to the college at Constantinople and was thus able to consult Drs. Carrington and Pattison about his trouble. He was gone on this mission 13 days. The writer was absent from the

Station on tours for 31 days. He spent 20 days with his family in Samokov, and 10 days from Aug. 28 to Sept 6 in his journey to Rustchuk as delegate from our Mission to the Annual Conference of the M. E. Mission. This resumé of the whereabouts of the members of the station shows that the various members with the exception of Mr. Baird have been on the move a good deal during the Quarter.

The Summer is not a good time to tour among the villages, but the need of making arrangements for the new year seems to require some touring even among them. The same objections do not lie against touring in the cities, although the heat makes the work of interesting people more difficult than in Winter. Notwithstanding this the tours of the writer were of considerable interest during the Summer months.

In the first tour of 13 days from July 5-17 Uskub, Mitrovitza, Prishtina and Telovo were visited. The visit to Uskub was one of very painful interest as it was necessary to examine into serious charges brought by Mr. Chesmadjiff a former colporteur of the British & Foreign Bible Society

against our preacher there Mr. K. D. Moniroff. Witnesses were examined on both sides and the charge of "dishonoring" a servant girl of Mr. Chesmadjieff was finally reduced to a matter of "kissing" which did not seem to me to be fully proven. However, Mr. Moniroff seems to have been very indiscreet in his behavior toward the girl, and the Station's decision was that he be reproved and advised to observe more discreet conduct in the future. We hardly thought that he ought to be dismissed from the service. However the work in Uskub has suffered very much from this scandal and the bitter opposition of Mr. Chesmadjieff - so much so that at last Mr. Moniroff has thought best to place his resignation in our hands, which the station yesterday voted to accept.

In Mitrovitza I saw signs of progress. The decision of our one decided follower there to go with me to Prishtina and there write with us on confession of his faith was a happy event. The interest among others in the city seemed to me to be growing in spite of bitter opposition. Many seem interested but fear keeps them back.

In Prishtina we had an interesting Sabbath, administering the communion to about 20 persons, including the new member from Mitrovitza. With grief we record the death a short time since of one of the original three followers in Prishtina, Mr. Yanikia Gheevitch, who was one of the pillars of the work there. He died happily, confessing his faith in Christ; and giving instructions as to his burial and the education of his children. A great effort was made by the Orthodox to obtain his body for burial but their efforts were unsuccessful, the wife and children proving true to the instructions of the husband and father. He was buried without disturbance according to our simple rites, Mr. Monnroff of Uskub officiating. In Jelovo I spent some 4 days including a Sunday. I held 3 services, one on Sunday morning in the house of a friend, and on Friday and Sunday afternoons meetings were held in the grove of a Dervish Monastery. There seemed to be several new men interested here, and I felt more hopeful of this place than ever before.

On a three days tour (July 21-23) to Serres I held a service in the Han on Sunday morning

with 15 present, and in the afternoon administered the communion to the Greek and Bulgarian friends at the Greek brethren's meeting place admitting one new member.

On a tour of 15 days from Aug. 10 to 24 the following places were visited: Djumaa, Mehovica, Bansko, Gruemen, Eleshnitza, Banya & Yakaronda. A little work was also done on the way in Dubnitza of the Samokov field. The chief interest of this tour centered about Djumaa and Gruemen, where the two Sabbaths were spent. In Djumaa at the preaching service in the morning 22 were present and there was most attentive listening. Some were present who who were not regular attendants, and one of the especially seemed deeply interested. There was one new follower in this place. Mr. Stephanoff and his young wife who are working in this place made a good impression upon me, but Mr. Stephanoff seemed a little discouraged, and it was my duty to try and dispel this feeling as far as possible, for I could not but be encouraged in some respects about this place especially in regards to the earnestness and devotion of two of the followers.

Pastor Sedloeff of Mehovica accompanied

me to Grumen, and here 5 new members were received and 3 children baptized on the Sabbath. In spite of persecution, which has broken out anew, I felt greatly encouraged by what I saw. The friends there have purchased a house to serve as a center of work; and this place which seemed so dead some 3 years ago, is now one of our interesting outstations. The friends begged for a preacher for a few weeks but the best I could do for them was to arrange for a few days visit to them of Pastor Christoff of Banisko. He has been there and writes an interesting account of the visit. The bright thing about the place is that ~~the~~ 3 brothers, new followers, are master carpenters who work in other places a large part of the year and are earnest in preaching Christ to those who labor with and under them, so that there are persons awakened by them in other places.

In the Razlog it was a great pleasure to see the fine new two story stone parsonage which the friends in Banisko are building in the very center of the place. The "Orthodox" bishop while visiting the place just before I was there told his parishioners that it put them

to shame that the small Protestant community should so outstrip them. He made a similar remark in another village which he visited. Among the villages here my time was largely spent in making arrangements for the placing of a teacher and a preacher, and in consulting with the two pastors Christoff and Sedloeff about the work in general.

In Salonica Mr. Baird stuck by the staff and kept the work up in the city which is no sinecure as the work outside of the meetings makes heavy calls upon the time and patience of the one who stays here at the center of the work as a whole. Mrs. Baird since her return has again commenced her interesting work among the women and children in her neighborhood.

The interest of the summer here in Salonica ~~probably~~ centers around the visit of the British Fleet to our harbor. About 40 ships were here from Sept. 9 to 17. The Mission House was again thrown open to the blue jackets and the marines as a part of "Rest". The Reading room, we are glad to report, was better patronized than ever before. Tea was served to any who came in the evening

and prayer and praise meetings were held after tea in the evening. Considering the short time the fleet was here our house was patronized more than ever before. An aggregate of 128 separate "teas" were served. Some 110-115 men of the fleet were present at the morning English preaching service on Sunday, and seldom if ever have I seen better attention to preaching. The Royal Naval Christian Union held a rally on Friday evening at our house led by its president Mr. Vincent. Flag Captain Lowry of H.M.S. "Ramilles" and Staff Surgeon Smith of H.M.S. "Ocean" called to express their appreciation of what we were trying to do for the men and both left contributions to the work. Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher, commanding the fleet, sent a letter of thanks in his own hand writing, and at a later day left his card. The men themselves seem very thankful, and we cannot but hope that these efforts will be blessed of God to the spiritual good of many of them!

A word of summary may be interesting here. The writer estimates that he has travelled over 3000 kilometers within this quarter; 7 new members have been rec'd, (making 61 in our field since the 1st of Jan'y); 3 children baptised;

marriage ceremony performed.

Perhaps I ought to say a few words about my visit to the M. E. Mission. I was somewhat disappointed in the Annual Conference as an efficient body to manage a Mission, but was delighted to meet so charming and able a man as bishop J. H. Vincent. I could not but feel that he labored under a great disadvantage in having to do all his work through an interpreter. I was glad to hear of interesting progress in some directions especially in Lom Palanka, and in Tirnovo, also in the well managed Girls' Boarding School at Lovcha, but the work in general did not seem as hopeful as one could wish. Nothing however was said in my presence about giving up the work. My personal reception was most cordial on the part of all the brethren. Besides being allowed time for the report of our Mission I was invited to preach in Bulgarian Sunday evening which I did to a large and attentive audience.

I found in Rustchuk a little congregational work among the Armenians by a Graduate of Harpoot Seminary, Badvelli Krecor Kevorkian,

who is nearly blind, but is doing what he can, with his good wife, among the Armenians, and both seemed to be persons of a devout and spiritual character. He begged for a little help not for himself but to employ a young man who could read for him and lead him about, and for the rent of a room for service. He reported a large number of Armenians in the city, and 7 or 8 new followers. All I could do was to write to Rev. Mr. Hitchcock of Hoklardsloin in the hope that he might find some Armenians in America who would interest themselves in him and his work.

We cannot close this report without mentioning the serious condition in which we may be placed by the necessary absence of Rev. J. W. Baird for a surgical operation. It seems probable now from the advice given by Drs. Barrington and Patterson, which is already known to you, that Mr. Baird will need to go to the hospital at Marsovan. Should he be absent for some time the work of this Station will be greatly crippled. It is very difficult for Salonica to be left without a male missionary, which would be often the case.

if the Station is left with one missionary and the necessary touring were done (although it would be next to impossible, it seems to me, for one man to do it all). It is not simply a matter of keeping up the services here (which might be done by a native if we had the man) but the treasury work and correspondence, which is large, need to be attended to promptly and by some one who is acquainted with the work. This emergency gives emphasis to the Mission's call for more missionaries at the last Annual Meeting. We can look only to Samokov (as the other stations are one man stations) for help, and it would seem that we may look in vain there as they are presumeably overloaded at that station. Can the Secretary give us any helpful suggestion?

In behalf of the Station

J. Henry House

Salonica Oct. 4, 1900.

P. S. Tomorrow will be the 28th of our first sailing from New York for this mission. How the years are slipping by! J. H. H.

for the three months ending
Oct. 1st, 1900.

JAN 22 1902
FEB 1 1901

Short Report of Colportage and Book Work of Salonica Station.

From December 1899 to December 1900.

We have employed two colporteurs this year with an aggregate of 24 mos. labor, as against 27 mos of three men last year. They visited 116 different towns and villages, and travelled about 2000 miles. The disturbed condition of the country with short harvests has made the selling of books difficult, and our sales have fallen to 5 5 8 2 7/8 ps (£.T.=108) an average of only about 233 ps for each of the 24 mos., while last year the average was 264 ps. The Scriptures sold were valued at 1678½ ps [Bible Colporteurs of 2 other Societies work in our field] and other books at 3 1 04 3/8 ps silver. In detail the Scripture sales were: Bibles 65, New Testaments 138, Portions 130.

There were sold at the Depository in Salonica.	1089⅛ ps.	
.. .. Strumitza	222	
.. .. .. by Colporteur D. K. Deloff	2032½	
.. .. N. A. Trencheff	2239¼	5 5 8 2 7/8

Our Salonica Bk. Dep't owns a stock of books whose face value is now 1962 8 ps silver and we have a small cash balance in the treasury of 17 28/100 £.T.

Our new venture the Bulgarian translation of "Tip Lewis" is now out. It was printed at the School Press in Samokov, but the colored lithographic covers were done in Stuttgart, Germany. Besides the colored covers it has 4 illustrations and makes a book of 265 pages. It sells for 5 ps. silver. We hope that its attractive appearance will commend it to the public, and that it will meet with a warm reception from our friends.

We again beg our friends to follow the example of Bansko and Salonica and establish Evangelical libraries in each of their communities.

Salonica, Dec. 22, 1900

J. Henry House,
Manager.

Dec 22
1900

Work at Salonica Station
for the year ending Dec. 1900

JAN 28 1901
MAR 26 1901

Report of Salonica Station for Three Months ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Rather less than the usual amount of touring has been done these three months. Dr. House has not been as vigorous in health as usual, Miss Stone has suffered from colds and malaria and Mrs. Baird for four or five weeks was not well.

From Sep. 29 to Oct. 15 Miss Stone visited Murtino and Monospitovo and arranged matters connected with the schools in those villages. She went to Kolushino and Varvarista and made provision for the Bible-woman, Mrs. Ishova, to work a while in each of those places. After encouraging the Strumitsa friends who are still without permission to open a school she went to Radovish and arranged with the people for a new teacher to come as soon as the new preacher and his wife should reach there from Djumaia. She started Nov. 3rd on a tour to the Razlog region where work was awaiting her. In Banesko the pastor was displeased at the unwise action of the school trustees. In Mehomia she had to be peacemaker between the pastor and the teacher. Banya Yakaronda & Eleshnitsa were visited and then she went on to Grumen where the friends have lately bought a place for school and for worship, and where there are other signs of growth. After spending a day in Seres she returned Nov 28th.

Schools are held in all places that had them last year and in two new places, viz:- Prishtina, where the language is Servian, and Drama, near ancient Philippi. The teachers are young women. The scholars are not numerous enough to attract the attention of the government so no permit has been called for. In the older places the schools hold their own as to numbers. In Banesko a year has been added to the previous course of study.

Dr. House was absent eleven days in October visiting Kukush, Todorak, Seres and Drama. In Kukush the number of hearers is small. That place and Todorak suffer from removals of the friends to other places, especially to Drama.

Work at Salonica Station

The few who remain do what they can to maintain services. In Seres the work is about where it was. In Drama there is growth. Active Protestants from other places have removed here or are here temporarily. This place has never had a preacher located even for a few weeks. The meetings are conducted by some Protestant tradesman, or possibly by a traveling colporteur. They are well attended and as large in number of hearers as the room will allow. Fortunately so far those who have been leaders have been earnest and sincere. Some who know only Greek have been trying to raise money to pay the expenses of the Protestant Greek preacher of Salonica to visit them and preach to them.

Dr. House also spent 17 days in Nov. in touring along the R.R. running N.W. from here He visited Kafadartsi where the work remains stationary, then Kupruli where there is encouragement to hope that a good work may soon be opened. In Mitrovitsa the one follower was bravely enduring petty persecution In Prishtina the friends continue faithful. Those in Kalkandelen still hold out though there is not much growth. In Uskub the work has gone backward not a little. At first Mr. Momiroff, the preacher, seemed to be getting a hold but later he was accused of kissing a servant girl as Dr. House reported three months ago. This caused brekerings & divisions. In Oct. as Mr. Momiroff offered his resignation we accepted it and he removed to Salonica to support himself by teaching English. (He was eight years in college & Seminary in Ill.) Several of the Uskub friends have grown cold or have gone to other localities. Here Mr. Momiroff has behaved in such a way as to cause us great grief. He called one morning on a young married woman, when others were absent, and kissed her. This naturally ~~caused~~ raised a rumpus, and makes us wish he hadn't come to Salonica.

The last day of Nov. the writer left for a 13 days tour. He found the preachers at Strumitsa, Murlino and Radovish anxious for the week of prayer to

arrive in hopes of an awakening. The weather was very stormy and in the villages of Murtino & Monospitiro there was an unusual amount of sickness. At Murtino two persons were approved for church membership. The preacher had moved into the rooms fitted up for a parsonage.

Radovish has a new preacher. He and his wife have begun earnestly and seem to be doing very well so far. We hope they can do much to heal divisions & to remove jealousies.

This quarter the changes in native helpers are these:-

1st Mr. Monoriff's resignation. There is now no preacher on the R. R. running N. W. from Salonica and we know not how to supply this great need.

2nd Mr. Dastealoff has been removed to Djumaa, a new place for him.

3rd Mr. S. Stephanoff has been sent to Radovish.

In some places, Monospitiro for example, the activity of the Revolutionary Committee is so great as to affect, unfavorably, our work by disturbing the thoughts of a few and by almost forced contributions levied on some of our friends. This I fear will diminish the sums usually given for schools & preaching. These revolutionary agents pursue in general the policy adopted by the Armenians and may cause similar results. As this is being written we hear of a few armed agents being discovered in a village on the suburbs of Istib and in the attempt to arrest them several people killed and wounded. Three houses were burned and most probably arrests in large numbers will follow. Similar frays may take place in other localities.

In Salonica there is not much progress to report. One of the buildings on the Mission property, now rented for storing cocoons is in sad need of repairs the rafters have rotted and the roof is sagging badly. With the advent of milder weather this must be attended to.

We are now at the beginning of a new year and of a new century. Let us

hope that we may see much more spiritual progress than in past years.

In behalf of Salonica Station

Salonica Jan 10, 1901.

J. H. Baird.

for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1900

Dec. 31 1900

Report of Salonica station from May 2nd 1900 to July 12, 1901.

Dear Brethren of the European Turkey Mission:-

The force on the field has consisted of Dr. House, Mr. Baird and their wives and Miss Stone. At times Dr. House's health has not been good and Mr. Baird has not been well enough to tour.

Dr. House and Miss Stone were absent in Samokov a part of the summer of 1900, Miss Stone was absent about three weeks last April for a trip in Greece, and Dr. House and family, for reasons of health, left Salonica May 17th for Paris. Dr House expects to return to Salonica shortly after Annual Meeting. Mr. Baird was absent from the station twenty one days seeking medical and surgical assistance, tho with but slight success. Mrs. Baird's poor health hindered her work among the people of her neighborhood. Mr & Mrs. Baird left Salonica for their new station, Samokov, June 28th.

The regular work of the station has been carried on as well as the imperfect health of the male missionaries and their small number would permit. Since last Annual Meeting Dr. House has toured 109 days, not counting 10 days' attendance at the annual Conference of the M. E. Mission, Mr. Baird, 38 and Miss Stone 140½ days including tours in Samokov and Monastir fields. Much more touring could have been done profitably had health and the number of missionaries made it possible. 300 days or more each year can be spent profitably by male missionaries in Salonica field in tours to the outstations and to new places.

The political unrest of that region hindered somewhat the progress of our work. We have, however, much to encourage us. The additions on confession during the year 1900 were 64. Those so far for 1901 seem to indicate that we shall not reach this high figure this year.

In the city of Salonica preaching & Sunday school have been maintained as heretofore, tho the attendance has been slightly less. Mrs Baird, assisted by Mrs. House and three others carried on a S. S. in her house, the attendance varying from 20 to 100. Mrs. House had charge of the reading-room and library which was well patronized by those friendly to our work.

While the British fleet was in harbor last Sept: meetings were held with the men in Dr. House's residence every evening.

Brief Survey of the Outstations.

The Bansko church has had a prosperous year. They have erected a large, substantial building for parsonage and for a school which, it is hoped, will be a high-school for the Evangelicals of that region. They have added a year to the course of that school and hope soon to add another year, equivalent to the 4th class of the Samokov C. & I. S. Last May, however, the pastor, Rev. A. Hristoff, was tried and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for this sentence in a letter to the Chautauqua Soc., speaking of the studies he had just completed:- "It has been mental light to me in this dark corner of the Sick man's country". In the ten days given him to a higher court he crossed over into Bulgaria. His church must now seek a new pastor.

The Mehomia church has made some progress. Its pastor, Rev. G. K. Sedloeff, is now the only ordained Bulgarian in all Macedonia.

Of Banya & Yakaronda there is nothing special to report, but in Eleshnitsa there has been considerable growth, and the present outlook is quite encouraging.

In Dobrinishté (about 1 hour from Bansko) preaching has been maintained for several months. There is fair encouragement for the future.

Gruemen (12 hours S. of Bansko) like Eleshnitsa has had several additions by confession. Carpenters from this place have greatly aided and encouraged the Evangelicals in Drama (3 hours N of ancient Philippi). In Drama there are now 16 communicants, tho a native preacher has never been sent them. They now feel that they need better sermons than can be given them by uneducated laymen who work hard all the week days, and have consequently asked us to find them a preacher who can use both Bulgarian and Greek, as the latter is in common use in that vicinity. As they have, as yet, no building for worship and are mostly poor men who have moved in from other regions, they cannot contribute a large amount for the preacher's salary.

The Greek Protestants of Seres are not to have a Greek preacher the coming year. They are very friendly towards our Bulgarian friends and two of them have married Protestant Bulgarian girls. It may be that there will be a call on us for a preacher for that city of 26 Orthodox churches but with very little godliness.

In Todorak (12 hours N. of Salonica) the work is very encouraging save that the communicants emigrate to other places. Their number remains about the same and their zeal is not abated.

Koukousch, 8 hours N of Salonica, has not grown, tho last winter they bought a small place to serve as chapel. At latest accounts the people there were more ready than formerly to listen to the Gospel.

We come now to the outstations on the Strumitsa plain. In Strumitsa there has been growth. Sabbatarianism, that caused much trouble and anxiety in all that region, has disappeared. The people, however, do not wish to call their present preacher to be their pastor, and we know of no other suitable person for that position. They seem as far from securing permission for a school as ever. That portion of the members who live in the village of Velusa, (1½ hours N.W.) do not grow in Christian knowledge as they should. The churches of Murtino & Monospitovo (1½ & 2 hours E.) ministered to by Mr. Gratchenoff are in a healthy and growing condition, tho, financially last season was bad as their crops were nearly a failure. These churches, too, for some reason are backward about calling some one to be their pastor. The work in Kolashino near by is hopeful tho' none have, as yet, been received to communion.

At the northern end of the plain are Radovish and the near village of Raklish. The dissentions of several years standing seem to be nearly healed and of late there has been growth in spirituality. The present preacher is doing a good work and is liked by all.

Of Djumaa we can say little as we have of late heard almost nothing as to the work there. What we have heard has been encouraging, and we hope to hear of the purchase of a place of worship.

Kafadartsi is not making any progress. It has had no stated preacher and has not been visited often by missionaries

The work at Ustrub has received quite a set-back. Last Aug. strong accusations were made against Mr. Monirroff, our preacher there of unchristian conduct. Investigations failed to prove against him anything definite, tho they did not clear him of suspicion. He was kindly reprimanded for indiscretion and asked to be more circumspect. At this he seems to have

taken offence, as he shortly sent in his resignation which was accepted. He came to Salonica where his conduct was such as to lead us to rejoice that he left our work. It will take a long time to repair the damage in Uskub. That large and important center should not be left without a worker. Where can we find one?

In Kalkandelen (Tetovo), 8 hours W. of Uskub, one man was received to communion. A few persons there desire a preacher, and the place is well worth a trial.

Our Prishtina friends are steadily growing in numbers and in quality and should have a Servian preacher, but where is the man?

Mitrovitsa, 6 hours farther N, with two faithful brethren, who long have endured persecution, and thus have impressed others favorably, is a promising place.

Near Salonica, especially in Doiran and Ghevgheli, are small numbers of men who wish preaching. It is good for the older work that there be an abundance of new work opening up propitiously even tho the means to carry on both be inadequate.

We need additional pastors and preachers. We have no new ones and have lost two the past year. Up to last May the Raglog and the Strumitsa regions were fairly well supplied, but the towns on the two railroads are entirely without preachers. The dislike of educated men to the government in Macedonia keeps them from accepting work there.

As the ordained men were both in the Raglog district the missionaries have often been urgently called on at inopportune times to unite couples in marriage in other districts. To go causes inconvenience and the disarrangement of other work. Not to go is likely to cause bitter feelings and alienations. Shall we insist that in the case of the four churches on the Strumitsa plain at least one of them must have an ordained ~~man~~ pastor to attend to marriages and communions in

that region, or shall we ordain one of the preachers as an evangelist and relieve ourselves of much traveling & of complaint on the part of Protestants who are not church members?

Colportage is carried on by two colporteurs who besides selling books do considerable talking with the people and some preaching. Sales have been less this year as money has been and is very scarce. Political unrest led the censor to decline to stamp books as permitted to be sold. The colporteurs have kept at work and out of jail.

Schools have had a successful year as you will learn from Miss Stone's report.

The debt on the Mission house has been reduced to 458 1/3 liras (about $1994.65/100) none of which bears any interest, as the last interest-bearing note was paid May 10th. Of the present debt 35 liras are due the Board Nov 10th for advanced rent, 256 28/100 are Mission funds, 48 41/100, Station funds and 113 64/100 are private funds. The success in reducing the debt so rapidly is due, in part to the efforts of Rev. E. B. Haskell while in America.

One great need of Macedonia is more good preachers and pastors. This, at present, is the greatest need. Another great need is additional missionary force, - the station ought to have on the field three men capable of touring.

Some sort of a religious paper should, if possible, reach the homes of our people who, as a class, read very little, tho probably more than any other class of Bulgarians in Macedonia. The great need exists, but we have not discovered the means of supplying this need. Bulgarian printed matter is regarded with suspicion and printing anything in Bulgarian in Salonica would hardly be allowed by the government.

In behalf of Salonica station

J. H. Baird

Salonica Station

May 1900 to July 1901.

Copy for Record

Rec'd Aug. 13

AUG 2 1901

Report of Woman's Work in Salonica Station,
April 1900 — July 1901.

Greetings to the members of the European Turkey Mission from ancient Thessalonica, which is still its youngest Station; —

It is the glorious Fourth of July! — To what better use could the only American born representative of our glorious republic, who is probably to be found in this city on this anniversary of our nation's freedom, devote its memory-laden hours, than to a review of work done since our last Annual Meeting for the uplifting of home-life in Macedonia? Our nation's banner floats proudly from the terrace. Smaller flags and fresh flowers decorate the rooms of the Mission House, while with the national anthem in her heart and on her lips, one sister of this Mission thanks God for all ~~that~~ this day means to her native-land and, because of her, to all lands.

The interchange of our congratulations, and lunch at our American Vice-Consul's, — will demand the middle of the day, but these fresh morn

Salonica Station

ning hours are devoted to a Te Deum for what God's almighty hand has wrought in so marvelously short a time for our own land and to a backward glance at what progress He has permitted us to see in this land of the Ink.

"A friend in New England wrote, a few weeks ago: "In our monthly missionary meetings, there is often a special prayer that God will open new ways to you, and that you may not faint and grow weary." So abundantly has God granted this petition that we have been almost compelled to ask Him to stay His hand, unless He will give us more consecrated souls to enter the doors which He has opened. For every place which we have visited during the nearly [illegible] days of touring between the dates which we report, — there has been the eager plea for a longer stay, that we might enter more homes. At last walls of opposition which for two years prevented from reaching even one woman in Nitrovik have fallen, and during our third yearly visit, last spring, we were rejoiced by invitations to five homes and the opportunity to meet many women. To a few brethren there had been given a spirit of supplication for the women of their families, and

although it was not permitted to us to meet those women personally, our interviews with other women, friends of theirs, had due influence. The news was fully expected, which quickly followed the touring sisters to Salonica, that Mary, the tailor's wife, had returned to him with two of their children, their only boy having died during the months while she abandoned him and his home because he had become a Protestant. We expect to hear too of the return to his family of his apprentice, who is bearing expulsion from his well-to-do fathers house, in the same city, because he would not confess to the priest (Roman Catholic) — in the latters occasional visits to their town from Skopia. The reception of these two brethren to the little evangelical community of Prishtina greatly reforced their hearts, and made them pray even more earnestly for the unbelieving wife and parents. Now they rejoice with us as our tailor friend writes that his wife eagerly listens to ~~the~~ his reading of the Bible at family prayers. Ah! his labors were not for nought when two of us sisters visited Mitrovitsa last march. Although he waited in vain for his wife to invite us to see her, yet with "a heart at leisure from itself," he led

the informal service of song and prayer, in our room at the Khan, two evenings, with about a dozen attending each service.

Tetovo, about twenty-five miles from Skopia, seemed to us so promising a place that, in the absence of a preacher to be sent in answer to their loud call, we were planning to send there Miss Katarinka H. Todorova, as soon as she should recover her health after her hard winter in Gurmen, as teacher and Bible-woman; but she astonished us recently by the news of her marriage, and we are left to seek from God the worker whom He designs for Tetovo. Miss Todorova gave long and faithful service as a Bible woman both in our field and in that of the Philippopolis Station, and will be a faithful laborer for Christ wherever she may be. The home which she now her as wife and mother, is to be congratulated and the community in which she lives. It was Miss Todorova who last mid-summer, went as a colporter to some villages in the Nevrokope region, and in consequence of the interest aroused in the priest's heart by her conversation with him she was persuaded to address his flock in the Slav church, the following morning. She has been a fearless, consecrated worker,

Last autumn, our beloved Mrs. Kerefinka Osheva labored as a Bible-woman, in two new villages. Varvaritza is a tiny hamlet of 16 houses hidden among the Strumitza hills. Our one brother here returned to his home last year at Easter, after serving a term in the prison of the Seven Towers in Salonica, upon the accusation of having fed brigands. His soul was filled with zeal for his neighbors and friends, and he gladly welcomed the Bible-woman to his one-roomed house for a month, while she taught the women and children who came to her. Those were two happy evenings which two of us spent in Varvaritza and its neighboring village of Belusa, during corn-husking, last autumn. Under the glorious harvest-moon we husked with the merry young folks, and sang gospel hymns to them. "Sing us another," they pleaded; "we never heard such songs before." Teacher Kamoff and his companion sang to them "The Ninety and Nine," and "I will Sing of Jesus," while a hush fell upon the jolly crowd. The girls there were happy to recall the summer days which Miss Milka Koleva had spent with them, when she made their evenings happy with Christian song. The lighthouse steadily from this humble home, until the political

disturbances which broke out early this year, compelled our Brother Vasil to flee into free Bulgaria, lest he be thrown into prison again upon some suspicion. Kolesheno is another village in which Mrs. Cosheva worked for the first time this year, and later in Doiran; in the latter place, after a season of earnest inquiry came out on the Lord's side, and called for a teacher. Although the husband's work was at once cut off, when he declared himself a Protestant, they shared their home with our Bible-woman, and rejoiced to see their veranda filled with the women and children who constantly sought her. Even the ten year-old daughter of the house had to bear her cross for Jesus, when her teacher refused to call her by name, but said scornfully: "Now we will hear what this Protestant will say!" But the happy-faced maiden lifted her dark eyes bravely to tell us: "I'll bear this cross for Jesus, who bore so much for me." We have great hope for this place, beautifully situated upon the lake bearing the same name, that it will yet have an important part in the evangelization of Macedonia, perhaps as a resort for Christian women at summer conferences, classes, and the like. We have rejoiced in the work in these new places

our hearts have ached for another such worker to ~~go~~ go to waiting homes in Güergueli, Bogdantse, and other places. These open doors are so many, and so far exceed our present ability to enter them, that we call upon our friends to pray, as our Saviour Himself enjoined: — "The Lord of the harvest, that He will send laborers into His harvest."

Another of our teachers, Miss Zoitsa Nistorova, was married at the close of the school year in Drama, last spring. She has gone to Serres, to strengthen through her home the little Greek community there. A few weeks earlier she had been preceded to Serres by another bride, also from Drama, who like herself had studied in the monastir school. May these young Bulgarian women do a blessed work for Christ with their Greek husbands, in that important center! After the close of their respective schools in Todorak and Bansko, in the early summer of last year, Miss Slavka Efremova married one of our Servian brethren of Prishtina, and Miss Mareeka Dr. Gratchinova went to Sophia as the wife of a graduate of the Coll. & Theo. Institute in Samakov. These young Christian homes are centers of blessed influences, and we rejoice to have them multiplied; but as the numbers of workers is thus depleted by four in one year, we can but regret the more that the

Monastir school had no graduating class in June, and will have none next year. Hence the girls who will be sent out after Miss Cole's return from America, will be more mature, and more thoroughly prepared for the service which awaits them.

Schools were maintained last year for the first time in Prizrena, just referred to, and Prishtina. It was a happy day last spring when their young teacher, Miss Esther S. Mladenovitch, a daughter of the leading Servian family there, marshalled her thirteen little Servian pupils, in line, and led them out for the first time as a school. Her father and other friends accompanied her, and we went to the Protestant cemetery on the hillside, where the children plucked wild flowers, and decorated the grave of our noble friend who last year was laid there, and of the little children who had preceded him to heaven. We have great joy in this first Servian Evangelical school, and in the tactful, successful work of its young teacher. She graduated last summer from Monastir and Prishtina is one of the places calling loudly for a preacher, and our hearts are saddened as we think of her son of one of the leading evangelical families there, to whom our eyes had turned as the first

preacher, now far away in America.

Two of our older schools advanced their course last year. The school in Banska added a third class, and had three full teachers and an an assistant. The Mutnio school had two classes with one teacher and an assistant. Schools were continued as usual in Mehomia, Bonnya, Elechnitsa, Gurmen, Monospitovo, and Todorak, all the teachers being charged with the spiritual nurture of their pupils and their families, as well as with their mental development. One teacher who had been under a ban of disapproval for several years, because of disloyalty in her previous position, was re-instated in work, and won the warm regard of those among whom she labored. We hope that an older teacher, who was associated with her in her disloyalty, and who also begs to be taken back into the service of the mission, will be equally successful.

Five schools were visited at their closing exercises:— those at Todorak, Mutnio, Monospitovo, Kortcha in Albania, and Monastir. At the first-named village the friends unanimously call Miss Mareeka T. Flamenova to return to them next year also, and those

in Monastir are equally desirous to retain Miss Milka Kolera; the latter, who is an under-graduate of the Samokov school, came to us three years ago from Bulgaria, and has proved herself to be an excellent teacher & Bible-woman, wherever she has labored. Other reports will have told the story of the Monastir and Kostcha schools, hence we only mention them in passing, at the same time congratulating the latter upon its successful advancement from a day-school to a boarding school.

May the Spirit of God endue all teachers and Bible women, as well as other laborers for the evangelization of Macedonia, with wisdom and consecration of soul, to meet her need at this critical period of her history!

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the teachers and Bible-women of Salonica Station.

Ellen M. Stone.

P.S. As Miss Stone's party, including Misses Cole, Matthews and Parleva of Monastir, was unfortunate enough to fall into the eleven days' quarantine on the Bulgarian frontier, at Tsaribrod, none could reach Samokov in season for the Annual Meeting, nor could Mrs. Bond, who passed the eleven days of detention at Priot, Servia.

E. M. S.

April 8 1907 - June 1907

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MAY 19 1902

Report of Salonica Station from July 12, 1901 to April 24, 1902.

By the blessing of God we are spared to make another annual report of a year which although it has been one of great trial and anxiety has closed with no small joy and blessing.

As to the personnel of our station there have been many changes. After the last annual meeting the station was left with only Mr. House and family with Miss Stone. On Sept. 14th, however, Rev. T. T. Holway and Mrs. Holway joined our station having been designated to it by the annual meeting. They have devoted themselves largely to the study of the Bulgarian language during the year, but have given much aid in counsel and in the clerical work of the station. Rev. E. B. Haskell and family returned from their furlough in America on Oct. 7, accompanied by Miss Miller, sister of Mrs. Haskell, but went first to Samokov where they were detained for a time to assist the overburdened members of that station and so did not reach Salonica until October 24.

On Sept. 4th a telegram from Pastor Sedloeff, received a little before midnight brought us the terrible news of the abduction by brigands on the 3d. of Miss E. M. Stone and one of her travelling com-

pannoirs, Mrs. Tsilka while they were on their way home from the Summer Class for Bible workers and teachers which had been held at Bansko. From the night of the 4th to the 26th of Sept: the burden of sorrow, responsibility, and labor was so great at Salonica that it seemed at times that it could no longer be borne. On Sept: 26 the news came to us that a letter from Miss Stone had been received at Samokov by Dr. Haskell in which it was stated that a ransom of 25,000 £.T. was demanded by her captors. It was a relief to hear from the captives and know that they were alive, but the ransom demanded seemed such an impossible one that the gloom that had settled down upon our Mission now gradually deepened. The removal of the center of interest and responsibility from Salonica to Samokov lightened sensibly the burden that had rested upon this station. We turned, however, to the regular work of the station with such sorrow and heartsickness as made all work a burden. The work of touring was, we knew not how dangerous, and as a matter of fact, was not undertaken until after the return of Mr. Haskell to the station. Even then it seemed wise that we should only visit out-stations on the railways. (We have not been able to confine ourselves to this rule, however.)

It may be well here to follow the story of the efforts to ransom the ladies to the close before passing to

the regular work of the station. From the 26th of Sept. to about Dec. 7th large sums of money were raised by Christian friends in America, and efforts were made by missionaries of both Samokov and Philippopolis as well as by Consul-General Dickinson of Constantinople to effect the release of the captives, but the brigands were not willing to make terms which seemed possible. The negociations thus far had taken place at Samokov and Sofia. On Dec. 7 the writer received a letter from Rev. Mr. Popoff of Sofia giving his opinion that negociations should be attempted on the Turkish side of the boundary. I had very little faith that anything could be done here, but said that I was willing to do anything that I could to secure the release of the captives. This proposition opened up a correspondence both with Sofia and Constantinople. On Dec. 17 Mr. Peet and Mr. Garguilo arrived in Salonica, sent by the U. S. Legation to attempt the opening of negociations with the brigands on Turkish soil. Of the details of the efforts to ransom the captives in Bulgaria we know very little and leave the account of them to the members of the other stations. At the time of the opening of my correspondence with Sofia, negociations there had for a long time been at a standstill, and hope was gradually settling into despair of accomplishing the rescue there. Messrs. Peet and Garguilo tried to open up communication with the brigands by a special messenger whom they found through the

kindness of the British Consul-General here, Sir Alfred Billiotti. As this effort failed it needs no description. On Jany 4 while in Serres in company with Messrs. Garguilo and Peet - waiting in hopes that something would come of their messenger, Rev. E. B. Haskell came to us with an important letter directed to me from Mr. Dickinson's intermediary in Sofia, which gave the important news that he had had another interview with the agent of the brigands, and had succeeded with much difficulty in bringing him to agree to accept a ransom of 14,500 £. T. but added that he was unable to come to an agreement with him as to time and manner of the delivery of the captives, and for these details referred him to me, and urged me to go immediately to the Razlog to meet him. Messrs. Peet and Garguilo were not inclined at first to believe this offer to be a bona fide one, but after consultation it was agreed that I should go and see what would come of it. Early on Monday morning, Jany 6, I was on my way and on the evening of the 8th had reached my destination. Secresy had been maintained as far as possible, and on my arrival I went about my missionary work as though I had no other mission. I made a confident of one trusted man who was necessary to assist me. Something occurred to hinder the brigands' agent for it was many days before I could get into communication with him; and when finally I was able to open negociations, it was not with <u>one</u> man but with three fully armed brigands,

veritable members of the band who had taken off the ladies. The terms they proposed as final were so hard that I found myself without authorization to agree to them. They were very angry that I should have appeared without full authorization, but I was able to assuage their wrath by the promise that I would not spare myself in making as speedy a journey as possible to Djumaa-Bala, where in the meantime Messrs. Peel and Gargiulo had come; and by telling them that I was ready to accede to their terms and to do all I could to convince those who held the money. The letter they brought me from Miss Stone was of a most heart-moving character, and quite convincing as to the need of accepting the brigands' terms. The same day at about dusk I arrived in Djumaa. Fearing, however, that I might not be able to convince the other members of the Committee I made arrangements by which I could, in that case, inform the brigands without returning to the Razlog, and the brigands would then have gone back to their original demand of 25,000 £.T. However, I succeeded with the Committee and the Committee succeeded with the Minister, and four days after the first interview I was again in Razlog awaiting their appearance, and the money had arrived at Demir Hissar. At the second meeting another heart-rending letter was given me from the ladies, and the only seemingly possible arrangements for delivering the ransom were made, — arrange

ments; however, which were fraught with the greatest difficulty and danger. Then came the awakening of the Turkish Gov't. It was unwilling that the ransom should be paid on Turkish territory. Hindrances were placed in the way of the advance of the gold, and the place I was in was surrounded with a cordon of soldiers. The whole plan was upset, and all seemed lost. The brigands themselves sent word that they could not receive the money, and suggested another seemingly even more difficult plan, and we were just leaving the field, when God in His good providence came to our aid and enabled us to plan for and pay the ransom, when and where is a secret, but we may say this much the place was North of the Constantinople-Junction Line of railway.

Then came the anxious waiting in Serres made doubly anxious by the constant activity of the troops which by stipulation were to have been restrained. Later another mishap occurred of a character which cannot be revealed, but it struck terror to my heart. However God brought us through all and on Feby 23 we received the joyful news by telegram that the captives had been freed near the village of Gradoshortsi not far from Strumitza. On the 25th Mr. Gargulo and the writer with his son accompanied the ladies to Salonica where at the railway station a great crowd of people of various nationalities cheered them. Thus came to an end this terrible ordeal. Permission for

Miss Stone to return to America had already arrived, and on March 26th she left for the home-land accompanied by Mr. R. S. Baker, Editor of McClure's Magazine.

"Blessed be the Lord because He hath heard the voice of our supplications. The Lord is our strength and our shield, our heart trusted in Him and we are helped, therefore our heart greatly rejoiceth, and with our song will we praise Him". We leave now this story for the narration of the Station's regular work.

Touring.

(#)4 In spite of the dangers and difficulties of the year considerable touring has been accomplished by the missionaries. The amount is as follows: Miss Stone 23 days, Mr. Haskell 37, Mr. Holway 3, Mr. House 76, total 139 days, ~~and besides this Miss Stone and Mrs Tait a toured together with the brigands 172 days~~.

~~Our~~ The Bulgarian preachers and pastors have also done ~~a good deal of~~ much touring. ~~I find on record the following~~: ~~Mr. Kimoff, 52 days, Mr. Kraitcheff, 48 days, Rev. Ivan S. Popoff 25 days, total 125 days. Messrs. Gratetranoff Sedloeff and Beleff have also made tours, but the no. of days is not on record.~~

~~Colportage and Book Work~~.

(#)5 Two colporteurs, ~~Mr. Trencheff and Mr. Karadeleff~~ have been employed, ~~and we have~~ with three depositaries of books: one in Salonica, one in Strumitza, and one in Mitrovitza. ~~Our~~ The colporteurs

travelled in 1901 about 2100 miles and visited 72 different towns and cities, some of them repeatedly. The sales of colporteurs and depositaries were valued at 8238 5/8 ps. silver (£=108) of which 2127½ ps. worth were Scriptures. ~~Our~~ The Scripture sales are small because ~~we have~~ there are two other societies working in the same field with four colporteurs. The sales of Scriptures were distributed as follows: Bibles 64 in 6 languages; New Testaments, 176 in 9 languages; portions, 136 in 7 languages. Total copies of Scriptures 376. Of other books the sales were as follows: Bulgarian, different books (titles) 174; Servian, 36; Greek, 26; Turkish, 3; Albanian, 4; Armenian, 18; French, 8. This makes a total of 269 different titles in 7 languages. The 2 books which show the greatest sale were: "Tip Lewis 448, the Heart, the Temple of God 106. Of course the sales of "Tip Lewis" were largely wholesale lots. As bearing on the systematic reading of the Scriptures it is pleasant to know that 61 copies of McCheynes' Calendar for Bible reading were sold. Of large books (i.e. books exceeding 3 or 4 piasters in price) we sell very few. This shows the poverty and unsettled condition of the people, together with the fact that the people of this region are not much given to reading.

Survey of the Field.

#2 The work in Salonica city has not advanced

as rapidly as we could have wished, still ~~we think we have had~~ there have been larger congregations. ~~As our congregation is more or less a floating one the average attendance we make only 4 more than last year, i.e. 32.~~ The attendance in ~~our~~ the 2 Sunday Schools shows a greater advance, rising from an average last year of 47 to 74 this year. ~~We are~~ pleased to note some hopeful signs in the Mission Sunday School, and we cannot but hope that some of these much neglected children may be saved.

Since the 1st of July portions of the British fleet have twice visited our port, making stays of 4 and 12 days respectively. The Mission House was as usual again thrown open to the men of the fleet, and quite large numbers visited us. 169 single teas were served, and meetings were held with the men almost daily. English preaching service were also held in our chapel for them on Sunday. We cannot but hope that much good was accomplished in this way. Some 440 ps gold were contributed to our work by the men. Their thankfulness for what is done for them is very marked.

The progress we are making in paying for the Mission property is hopeful in the extreme. The original cost of the property was. . . . . £.T. 1100.00

Expenses of the purchase	41.67
Amt of interest paid on money borrowed	50.55
Total Cost	£.T. 1192.22

Our present indebtedness is as follows:—

To Samokov Hospital Fund £.T. 181.28
" Rev. I. H. House 90.91
" Kukush Building Fund 10.53
" Protestant-Vekil " 2.24 Total 283.96

This leaves the total paid in 3½ years - - - £.T. 908.26!
There is a credit to this Fund on the books of 249 ps. gold.
The increasing use and usefulness of the Missionary house from year to year seems amply to justify the foresight of the missionaries in making this purchase.

Bansko (3 days journey by rail and horse N.N.E. of Sof.)
~~The~~ large church ~~in this place~~ which is now left without a pastor because no one suitable for the place can be found with sufficient courage and self-denial to undertake the work, and it is naturally suffering very much from the want of someone to guide and lead. The 7 grade school in this place has 2 male teachers and 3 female with 66 pupils enrolled. This school is also suffering from the lack of a pastor to advise and supervise. There are here 132 communicants, 413 adherents, with an average congregation of 200. Three have been added on confession during the year. Since the 1st of Jany 11 have been approved for admission to the church and may ~~since have been received by pastor Sedloeff of Mehoma, but we do not yet know.~~

Banya (1 hr. from Bansko), Dobreenashta (1¼ hrs. fr. Bansko) and Yakarouda (6 hrs. from Bansko) are places

where we have no preachers at present. As far as we can learn the work holds its own in these places. Banya has a school of 38 scholars and Miss K. Mavrodieva as teacher, who is very much liked. In this place there are 14 communicants, 35 adherents, 30 aver. attendance. One was added on confession during the year. Yakarouda has of its own initiation hired Mrs. Krusteva to teach its few children. What success she has had we do not know, as the place has not been visited recently. Here are 21 communicants, 55 adherents and 40 aver. attendance. There are 10 children in the school. Dobreenashita reports 3 communicants, 10 adherents, 20 aver. attendance.

Djumaa-Bala. (3 days journey S. of Salonica). This place is just now having a set-back from the withdrawal from the meetings of one of its most prominent members. Mr. Daskaloff is preacher here. There are 6 communicants, 10 adherents, 12 aver. attendance.

Grumen. (10 hrs. S. E. of Bansko). The work in this place has been most encouraging, but the brethren here are now called to look in the face the loss of 2 or 3 of their most prominent families who are about to remove to Drama. We can only hope that others may come out to take their place. Two have been added here during the year. There are 12 communicants, 31 adherents, 20 average attendance.

Mehomia or Razlog. (1 hr. fr. Bansko) Here is stationed the only pastor we now have in the Razlog district, Rev. G. K. Sedloeff. He might do much work in the whole district but he complains

that travelling is very unsafe. The work in this place goes on about as usual. There are 44 communicants, 120 adherents, and 85 aver. attend. There is a school here with 35 pupils taught by Miss Raina Turnadjieva of Samokov.

Eleshnitza. (3 hrs. E. of Bansko) This place has the services of one of our most devoted preachers who not only preaches on the Lord's Day but teaches the children on week days. He has 12 pupils. He is successful in his work and this place carries off the palm this year in having the largest number of new members added on confession, viz. 9. Here there are 34 communicants, 73 adherents, 48 average attendance.

Drama. (231 Kilometers N. E. of Salonica). The work in this place is of growing interest. A graduate of the last class of C. & T. Institute, Mr. T. Kraicheff has been stationed here for some time past and has shown commendable zeal in his work. In a recent letter he reports that on April 13 he had the largest congregation in the history of the work there. There is a great need of a room for meeting in this place. The people have purchased a lot, but it seems next to impossible to get permission to build upon it even if there were means in hand to do so. There is a little school of 11 pupils here with Miss D. Thieva as teacher. Here there are 20 members, 49 adherents, 39 aver. attendence, 2 added on confession during the year 1901 and 6 have been received since Jany 1.

Serres (161 Kilom. N. E. of Salonica by rail). There has

been a Greek preacher here in connection with Dr. Kalopotharkis but disagreements have arisen among the friends and he has now ceased preaching. Our friends have met with the Greek brethren. Here we have 8 communicants, 14 adherents, none added in 1901 but 2 have been received since the beginning of 1902.

Doiran (70 kilom. N. of Sal. by rail) is a new outstation where we have 3 families. There are now 5 communicants (all added ~~during the year~~ within six months), 11 adherents, 11 aver. attendance. Our Bible woman Mrs. K. Usheva is now doing efficient work in this city. This is a hopeful place if only we had a preacher to station there.

Kukush (42 kilom. N. of Sal.) Here there are 2 families, 6 communicants, 12 adherents. Here too we believe a congregation could be gathered if only we had a suitable worker in the place. The friends have purchased a house.

Todorak (5 hrs. by horse N.E. of Kukush). The work in this village continues to be very interesting. They have a chapel which is also used as a school room where Miss Marika Kolova gathers her school of 10 children. On a recent Lord's Day when Mr. Holway and the writer were there Miss Kolova had a most interesting children's meeting with 60 children present. The friends in Drama are mostly a colony from this village. The work begun here 7 years ago has been a fruitful one. There are 13 communicants, 30 adherents, 35 average attendance, 2 added on confession in 1901 and one since.

Strumitza. (102 kilom. by rail and 5 hrs by horse N. of Sal.) The work here has moved on much as usual under the charge of Mr. Kimoff. A majority of the church have voted to call him as pastor but there are reasons that make him think best to decline, and he now desires us to send him to some other place. He has worked with good success in this place. There are communicants 38, adherents 117, aver: attendance 77; one added on confession during the year.

Velusa (1½ hrs. from Strumitza) is supplied by the preacher in Strumitza. Here there are 10 members, 42 adherents, 17 aver. attendance, one added on Confession.

Monospitovo, (2 hrs E. of Strumitza), Murtino (1½ hrs. E. of Strumitza) and Koleshino (4 hrs. East of Strumitza) form the circuit of preacher Gratchanoff. The revolutionary agitations during the last year have prevented any great advance in these interesting villages. We hope they are about holding their own until better times shall come. The first has 57 communicants, 123 adherents, 85 aver. attendance; the second 49 communicants, 159 adherents, 84 aver. attendance, and 2 were added on confession. In Koleshino there 18 adherents, 22 aver. attend. In the first two places there are thriving schools with 33 and 26 pupils respectively.

Kafadartsi (146 kilom. by rail and 2 hrs by horse N.W. of Salonica). There is nothing of interest to report from this place. There are 8 communicants, 15 adherents, 11 aver. attendance.

Uskub (244 kilom. by rail N.W. of Salonica). This important city has again been occupied by a worker, this time an ordained man, Rev. Ivan S. Popoff, formerly of Jambol, Bulgaria. He has commenced work here under many difficulties, but reports good congregations and much to encourage him, especially in the surrounding cities, several of which he has visited. The city of Uskub is hard soil to cultivate but from its important position and large size we feel that it must be occupied and if possible a permanent place for worship obtained. Here there are 4 members 19 aver. attendance, 15 in the Sunday School. one added on confession; 10 adherents.

Prishtina (339 kilom. N.W. of Salonica). The work here is Servian and of a most interesting character. It is always a pleasant place to visit for the missionary because of the cordial hospitality of the people. The little school taught by Miss Esther Mladenovitch is our first Evangelical Servian school and has 12 pupils. There are 18 communicants, 34 adherents, 20 aver. attendance, two added on confession.

Mitrovitza (369 kilom. N.W. of Salonica). This is the second new outstation this year, and is a most interesting place of which we have much hope for the future because of the earnestness and the devotion of the leading follower there. In this place there are 3 members and 18 adherents, 7 average attendance.

~~Summary.~~

It only remains here to gather up the work of our station in as brief a statement as possible. The native workers during the year 1901 have been ~~3 ordained missionaries with their wives, one single lady~~, 3 ordained ~~native~~ pastors, 7 unordained preachers, 2 male teachers, 13 female teachers (who also do Bible work), 1 Bible Reader and 2 Colporteurs. Total native workers 28. We ~~have~~ then have 6 organized churches and 24 outstations, an increase of 2 during the year. There are under ~~our~~ the station 3.66 communicants, a nett increase of 13, 33 additions on Confession during the year, 1565 adherents a gain of 122 over last year, 26 Sunday Schools with 927 pupils an increase of 55 over last year, 11 common schools with 278 pupils, an increase of 16 over last year, contributions by the people 27,191 piasters gold, a decrease of ~~20,320~~ 20137 ps from last year. This decrease is largely due to the fact that last year Bansko and Murtino built parsonages, and that Bansko has had no pastor for the last half of the year. Salonica, Mehomia, Eleshnitza, Djumaa, Murtino, Radowich and Kafadartsi show an increase in their giving this year of 2,377 ps. gold in the aggregate.

On the whole the year has been one of great difficulty in the Evangelical work in Macedonia on account of the wide spread influence of the

revolutionary movement throughout the province, and one of great sorrow and heavy burdens on account of the abduction of Miss Stone and her companion Mrs. Tsilka. In spite of all, however, we have had many blessings and much to encourage us to think that we may soon see spiritual awakenings in many portions of our field."

Respectfully submitted,
in behalf of the station.
J. Henry House.

Report of Salonica Station

1901 — 1902

[Copy for Boston]

Report of Salonica Station for 1902 - 3.

(#) The year since our last ~~Annual Meeting~~ report has been, in many respects, the most trying in the history of ~~Salonica~~ the Station. The lawlessness and anarchy prevailing throughout much of the field has restricted our touring largely to the railway lines. But for the unsettled condition of the country we ~~expected to have~~ ordained two men (Messrs. ~~Gratchanoff and Kimoff~~) and ~~to have~~ organized a separate church at Eleshnitza. But the feeling of the friends that it was not best (or possible) to gather people for councils has prevented this.

The days spent in touring were: by Dr. House 67, in 30 of which he was accompanied by Mrs. House; by Mr. Haskell 43; by Mr. Holway 12; Miss Matthews and Miss Paveleva 15. Total 167. Mr. & Mrs. Holway were in Bulgaria from about the end of April to the end of September to get a better use of the language, in which they have progressed so far now as to be "near the self-supporting and dividend paying point". For reasons already known to the Mission it seemed best that Dr. & Mrs. House take their furlough in 1903-04 rather than in 1904-05 - & they are with you en route for the home land. Their departure is only partially made good by the reenforcement to the Station

the year ending Apr. 24, 1902

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which arrived on Palm Sunday April 5th in the person of a small daughter to Rev. & Mrs. Edward B. Haskell.

The fear and uncertainty hanging over the field have enlarged the congregations in many places, and the preachers report unusual solemnity in meetings especially in the last few months, as is natural in congregations composed of people who feel themselves to be literally in the valley of the shadow of death, knowing not at what hour insurrection and massacre may break forth. Although circumstances have made it impossible to gather statistics as accurately as usual this year, yet the increase of 119 in the average attendance at services and 87 in Sunday Schools fairly represents the situation.

Up to within a month the Servian part of our field (Mitrovitza, Prishtina &c) has been the quietest - due to lack of Bulgarian insurgent bands. It has, however, showed less progress than we could wish. This is partly due to the lack of a Servian preacher, the occasional visits of the Bulgarian pastor from Uskub compensing only in part - for the lack of a man of their own nationality & language to live among them. There are Servian Protestants to the number of about 50, now living in 5 places, viz. Mitrovitza at the terminus of railway, 70 miles N. W. of Uskub; in Vouchitrin 2 hrs. S. E. of Mitrovitza; at Prishtina 35 miles from Uskub; at the village of Kracharitza 1½ hrs.

from Prishtina; and finally at Ferisovitch 18 or 20 miles nearer Uskub than Prishtina. Services are kept up at only Mitrovitza and Prishtina & are attended occasionally by people from the other three places. It is hoped that the wife of the leading brother in Mitrovitza, whose opposition at one time was so bitter as to make her lock her door in the writer's face and desert her husband for some months, will be received to the communion at the next opportunity.

At Prishtina there has lately been some persecution of Orthodox children attending the little school which has led to the withdrawal of a few. The Albanians of the region seem especially well disposed toward the Protestants. A boy from Vouchitrum who was in a compartment with Dr. House on his last tour spoke most enthusiastically of the Protestant faith as being the best form of Christianity.

In the city of Uskub Mr. Popoff has found the apostate excolporter of the B. & F. Bib. Society a great hindrance to the work, but we have encouraged him to reach out for new people especially the young, and let the old soreheads go. Latterly there has been some encouragement in this line, as two young man and the sister of one of them from good Bulgarian families have recently seemed near the kingdom. The girl has lately expressed a desire to live the Christian life.

she seems to have been much helped by Miss Marika Popova who since her return from America has shown much earnestness in trying to help her parents in their work. Since the first of August she has taught a Sunday school class of from 50 to 70 children. She also attempted (with the station's approval) a little day school. For a time six or eight children attended, but at last accounts the threats of the priests to excommunicate the parents had led to a withdrawal of all but two.

Mr. Popoff occasionally visits the city of Tetovo or Kalkundéré about 25 miles west of Uskub where there is one Protestant family. He always has congregations of 30 to 35 here and feels that if the work could be pushed more constantly it would yield important results. He also goes sometimes to Velis or Kuprulí where one young man seems to be a decided follower. The absorption of the people in political questions prevents much progress among them at present.

Coming along down the Uskub-Salonica railway to Kafadartsi, about 95 miles N.W. of Salonica, there is nothing to say except that in this first outstation of Monastir Station (in 1876) Protestantism seems a trifle nearer dead than it was a year ago.

Going over to Radovish, 40 miles East of Kafadartsi, we are grateful to record a remarkable fact that

another year has passed without a quarrel in this church. This is largely due to the self-control and wisdom of preacher Ivan Stefanoff & his wife. Very large congregations were reported there during the week of Prayer in Jany, and the average has been larger this year than last; viz. 95. Since September the school has had two teachers who are kept very busy with 35 pupils divided into 4 primary and 2 higher classes. Miss Donka Ilieva is head teacher & was assisted at first by Miss Mihova who was staying out of Monastir School for a year, but she became seriously ill and Miss Magdelina Stoeva took her place. Miss Stoeva came to work in the village of Kaklish 20 minutes distant from Radovish, but the school there, which is sometimes permitted & sometimes forbidden (according to the mood of the local government) happens this year to be forbidden. Miss S. did not feel qualified for Bible work, her father was worried to have her in a village in these disturbed times & so it seemed best for her to become assistant at Radovish when Miss Levastaievnes left the place vacant. Brethren from Radovish regularly conduct services at the village of Padzush 3 hours distant where there is a Protestant family. They were also paying one of their number a small sum to go out as village evangelist on Sundays but at instigation of the present fanatical priest of

the Orthodox Bulg. community the governor forbade the evangelist to continue on pain of imprisonment. Consuls are now too busy to attend to small infractions of personal liberty like this and no protest has been made. Raklish where the school is closed this year seems to show no progress.

Stromnitza district lies 18 miles E. S. E. of Radovish. Mr. Kimoff moved thence to Doiran last May, and Mr. Ilia K. Kutukdjieff went there as preacher in Dec. The pulpit was supplied for a month or more in Summer by Mr. B. Beleff now at Eleshnitza, but a native of Stromnitza. The district has been a center of too much Committee ("Komittet") activity to permit great religious advance. Part, at least, of the band which held Miss Stone has visited it several times and has greatly praised that lady to the Protestant friends. Last Nov. a Turkish army made a thorough search for arms, beating many people to make them deliver. At that time the schools in Monospitovo and Murtino were closed & the teachers took refuge in the city till the storm blew over. People came from 5 villages to Salonica to complain of ill-treatment, and as result of Sir Alfred Biliotti's representations the search was stopped by order of the Vali. Of late the fear that an outbreak is impending & the knowledge that the central location of the district

will preclude flight - has had a sobering effect & large congregations of very thoughtful listeners meet - the preacher on Sunday & at - prayer meeting. We fear that when it shall be possible to make our next tour there we shall ~~not~~ miss some familiar faces. We ask our brethrens prayers that "for the elects' sake" "those days" may "be shortened".

At - Koleshino the writer spent a joyful day in August - when the first - communicants, 8 in number, were received. One was a sweet - old grandmother of over 80 yrs, who was received with her two sons, chorhajees of the village, and two grandsons with their wives; while a great grand - child was baptized. The one man outside of the family was received was shot in Dec. by a Turk from a neighboring village. Altho' the persecution was very bitter in Koleshino only 3 yrs ago the manner of this brother's death so deeply moved the village that - the Orthodox church bell was ~~rung~~ tolled for his burial while the preacher had an opportunity - to proclaim the gospel message to over 250 hearers.

The contributions for church and school purposes have diminished rather than increased in this district - This is due partly to the terrible financial stagnation caused by the disturbed condition of the country & partly, perhaps, to the fact that - the Lord does not - press the people

so hard for contributions as the revolutionary Committee does!

About 25 miles south of Stromitza & 45 N. of Salonica on the Salonica & Conple Railway is the city of Doiran by a lake of the same name. Since the middle of last May Mr. K. Kimoff has lived here but has regularly visited Kukoush, half way between Salonica & Doiran, and Gevgheli, 50 miles north of Salonica on the railway towards Uskub & 12 miles W. of Doiran, once a month. Doiran itself is on the down grade financially & 2 of the 3 Protestant families, who came out in 1901, have recently removed to Drama, and it is probable that the tabular view for 1903 will show a decrease rather than an increase here. In fact Mr. Kimoff's circuit is quite trying and discouraging. This year one or two more families have moved away from Kukoush leaving but one household of outspoken Protestants, although there are some inquirers and friendly people outside. Again at Gevgheli 5 men declared themselves followers last summer. But one of these is so held in the bonds of alcoholism (altho' he has long been known as a Protestant & approved the gospel intellectually) that it seems that nothing can save him but medical treatment. Two others have met such bitter persecution in their homes as to make them waver. It still seems uncertain whether

the work will establish itself permanently in this city. A more hopeful place is the large village of Bogdantsi, 6 or 7 miles E. of Sevgheli. Some people here have heard the gospel years ago from colporters & the spirit of the place in some respects resembles that of ancient Berea. Mr. Kimoff is convinced that if a Bible woman could live here a while & a preacher visit the place regularly, a good work would open. The condition of the country makes it unsafe to attempt this at present.

The village of Sodorak about equi-distant (15 miles) from Kukoush & Dorran, has lost more families the last year, drawn to the loadstone of Drama where the tobacco industry creates some financial prosperity. The school has been weakened since the new year by the location of an Orthodox lady teacher in the village to whom the parents have been forced to send their girls. Several of the girls taken from our school left it in tears and some even ran away from the Orthodox school once or twice & came back; but they had to submit in the end. Colporter Daneler Karadeffoff left our service at New Years & expects to spend at least a year with his family. It may be that his constant presence in the village will have a beneficial effect upon the work.

It is in this vicinity that one bright ray shines out in these dark times. The village of Meghdurek (Mestidyptez) is about 6 miles from Zodorak towards Kukoush. In the year 1895 quite an interest in the gospel was aroused in this village in connection with the beginning of the work in Zodorak & the open declaration by Demeter Karadeloff, then teaching school in Meghdurek, of his Evangelical ~~opinions~~ beliefs. At that time, however, there was a fanatical priest of the Orthodox Community in Kukoush who bent every energy to stamp out the work in Meghdurek. He is even said to have told the villagers to kill Protestant Evangelists who might visit their & he would take the responsibility. The only missionary visit made to the village was by Dr. House in Dec. 1895, at which time he barely succeeded in finding lodgings for the night, & everyone was afraid to come near him. Afterwards the inquirers themselves begged us not to visit them, and 3 or 4 years later D. Karadeloff himself told me that all hope for Meghdurek was dead. But even men of faith often have not faith enough. The Evangelical work established itself in Zodorak, and in Meghdurek people saw that the heavens did not fall. The bad priest at Kukoush was called away. A year ago one of the quondam inquirers at Meghdurek

began slipping over to Zoderak to the service. In the Summer 3 or 4 of them went to Drama for gain & regularly attended the service there to great profit. Last Nov. amid the darkness of the general absorption in political affairs we were surprised by an invitation from 4 men in Meghdurek to visit them. Mr. K. Kunoff went on a Sunday in Dec. almost precisely 7 yrs after Dr. House's visit. He found a congregation of 35, some of whom came to argue & some were even said to have come with the intention of expelling him. But by his tact & his readiness in reply he disarmed opposition and arranged with the brethren to hold a regular weekly service among themselves. Two weeks ago we heard of two more open followers there. This evidence of the Spirits' working in these untoward circumstances is a great comfort to us.

Going East to Serres 80 (?) miles by rail from Salonica we find the Bulgarian part of the Protestant community increasing faster than the Greek (partly by immigration). The Plymouth Brethren Sect under the Scot Devin at Athens so attracted some of the Greek brethren for a time that 2 families separated from the others and held their services apart. Since last Autumn, however, they have united again. We have

notice that Devin is soon to make a tour to Salonica, Serres + Drama, and it is possible that he will succeed in dividing some of the Greek + Bulgarian communities in Macedonia as he has all the Evangelical churches in Greece. Dr. Kalopatharkis is not assisting Serres at present, + the former preacher, Mr. Karayanides is engaged in business there but cooperates with the brethren as an active Christian man.

Probably the greatest increase in any place in ~~our~~ field has occurred at Drama where in a year the communicants have gone up from 20 to 35; the adherents from 49 to 58; the average congregation from 39 to 74 and Sunday School attendance from 32 to 71. ~~Of course~~ A great part of the increase is due to additions from other Protestant Communities, as Drama is one of the few financially prosperous places in Turkey. A comfortable building for Church + School has been erected, the meeting room being below + dwelling rooms above. There is a debt upon it of something like 50 £.T. but the growth and enterprise of the place is such as to give hope that this may be paid soon ~~without losing the building~~. It is entirely possible that Drama may be our next organized Church. We may remark in passing that the in-

tense interest in Macedonia professed by the Bulgarians in the Principality has not shown itself in any substantial way in answer to the appeal sent out for help by this community nearest of any to ancient Philippi, and maintaining the only church service & the only school conducted in the Bulgarian language in the Greek City of Drama. The total contributions from Bulgarian churches to Drama were very small. On the other hand some of the little communities of bleeding Macedonia contributed towards the debt of the fashionable church of the Metropolis.

Striking N.W. from Drama 55 miles to the village of Ermuen we can only say that no missionary or preacher has visited it since last annual meeting, & that several families have moved thence to Drama.

In Djumaa there is no change to report. The Community has been somewhat weakened by the apostasy of a young man who formerly seemed a most spiritual & active Christian in the town.

The situation in the Razlog district is known nearly as well to those residing in Bulgaria, as to ourselves. The complicity of the Protestants with the revolutionary movements has lost them the good standing which they once had with the government. At the time of the Turkish search for arms last

Nov. most of the male members of Mehomia church fled to Bulgaria. The opinion of the Government about the pastor there (who is supposed to be the official head of the Protestant Community) is shown by an incident, reported by himself, where the Chief of Police said to his face in the Konak: "Sen Protestant olmamushsen, sen komitā olmushsun" — "You have not became a Protestant; you have became a revolutionist." Mr. Sedloeff has spoken of the possibility that he might flee to Bulgaria, and we should not be surprised to hear of his going at any time. The church has hardly paid him anything for a year, and weakened by absence of male members is not likely to very soon. Neither has the Station means to increase its aid. His congregations have been unusually large this winter, some formerly bitter opposers being among them. They have felt the need of the comfort of the gospel in these sad times.

Mr. Pano Tenkoff, a Samokov graduate of last June, went to Bansko as preacher in August. It seems to have given good satisfaction. The school there has reached the unusual large number of 73 pupils this year although there is no 3d. class. After a search for arms had taken place in Dobreemashtā the long-headed Bansko people hastened to

send a deputation to Salonica which with the Station's help succeeded in enlisting the good offices of H. B. M's very excellent Consul-General Sir Alfred Biliotti with the result that no beatings &c. took place there.

In Eleshnitza preacher B. Beloff won the gratitude of the whole village by his tact in dealing with the Turks & mitigating their severity during the "terrible week" of search for arms last Fall. The number of communicants in Eleshnitza (36) with 75 adherents and an average attendance of 50 would warrant the organization of an independent church there if the state of the country permitted it. Some dissentions among the members were healed by the Turkish "Keluk" (beating) last Fall & the attendance at the services has been unusually large since that visitation.

Banya seems going on about as usual, while from Makaronda and Dobreenashta no reports have ~~been~~ received, although the ransacking of the house where services were held in the last-named village, and the general terrorizing of the people has probably pretty much demoralized the work.

Turning now to the Central Station itself we find that the usual small annual gain in attendance &

has been made, the average for 1902 reaching 38. Since Jany 1st this year it has been 50. The work in the 2 Sunday Schools has gone on as usual although the Slum School was interrupted for some weeks by a case of Smallpox in the house where we hold it. We are encouraged by the fact that familiarity has bred contempt of the danger of associating with us, to some extent, and occasional hearers drop into our morning services from this school. A Christian Endeavor Society was organized on May 25 and is having a good influence on the members. Were Gymnasium students not forbidden to attend our services, it is probable that our present chapel would not contain our congregations.

Shortly before New Years Rev. ~~Marcus~~ Bowen, Levant agent of the Am. Bib. Society proposed to our station to take charge of all the colportage in Macedonia (except that under the Scotch + the B. + F. Societies) as a good deal of friction arose from his system of giving 50% discount to his men which tempted them to cut prices. After consideration the Station decided to make the trial till the end of June 1904. One of our colporters has resigned and we have taken over two of Mr. Bowen's, making us a total of 3. Unless the present political blizzard calms down, however, the prospects for large sales are far from brilliant.

We have reserved one important subject for treatment at the close. There has long been a desire, often and earnestly expressed, by the Protestant communities in Macedonia for a higher for boys. The difficulties and expense of securing passports; crossing the border &c; the long distances from home for all except the Raglog students; the higher cost of living in Bulgaria, and of late the facility with which revolutionary agitators get access to the students in the Principality enticing them off from Study to bushwhacking, all combine to make parents loth to send their sons there. They also regard it as quite a hardship that when their sons can find Orthodox Bulgarian, Greek, Servian, Wallachian, Turkish and Roman Catholic Gymnasia within a comparatively short distance of their homes, they must go out of the country to find a Protestant School. This condition of things led our Mission at its 1st Annual Meeting after opening Salonica Station (1895) to recognize the reasonableness of the demand for a Protestant boys' school in Salonica, and to place in the estimates an item of 40 to 50 Turkish pounds to employ a Bulg. teacher or two to make the beginning of a 4 class school. It has not yet become practicable to do this, but the increase of Protestant adherents from 1136(?) to 1565 has not decreased the need. Meanwhile the confidence of the nation that simple mental culture was to solve all its problems & the consequent over development of the educational system has resulted

in an "educated proletariat". The way things have gone on lately in the Principality and the trend of affairs in Macedonia illustrate afresh the fact that salvation by mental education alone is ~~th~~ a will-o-the-wisp. On the other hand we feel that preaching alone does not adequately meet the situation in our field in its deplorable economic conditions which aggravate the political situation and amid which educated men, thinking it a disgrace to labor sit with folded hands or join brigand bands. Man has a threefold nature, physical, mental and spiritual. A training which develops all three parts of him is the only one which can be said to reach the whole man. Jesus himself did far more for the bodies of men than many of his followers have thought it proper to do.

It is through a position held by Miss Grace House as teacher at Hampton Institute, Va. that our attention has been called to the methods of uplifting men adopted by Gen'l Armstrong & successfully carried on by Booker Washington. It seems to us that those methods, which while cultivating man's mental & spiritual powers also teach them how to get the most out of the soil & to use their hands in ways profitable to themselves & the community, laying stress on self-reliance & usefulness to others - it seems to us, I say, that these methods are just what are needed in Macedonia to-day. In fact it is the writer's candid opinion that if Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, who was so splendidly fitted to do it,

had made Robert-College an Industrial Institute like Hampton instead of a political factory the history of the Bulgarian nation up to this day would have been far pleasanter reading than it is.

Our station knows however that the chronic condition of shortage in the Board's receipts makes it useless to ask for funds to open an Industrial Institute in our field, much as it is needed. We have, however, nearly completed payments on a $5000 city property which is a present to the Board from our station. Our success in this leads us to hope that under God's good guidance and by the use of similar business methods we may eventually attain our desire as to the Institute. While we do not expect it to become a charge upon the Mission's appropriations we shall be glad to have for it the Mission's endorsement, sympathy and moral support. The Protestants all over Macedonia, wherever the idea has been mentioned are enthusiastically rejoiced at the hope. We feel that God has guided in the preliminary steps. In the Summer we were looking about for a cheap property which might lend itself to this use. We found 110 Turk. dunums (5·1 or 5·2 English acres) admirably and beautifully located 6 miles East of Salonica on which we got a 3 wks option for 210 £.T. including all expenses. Mr. Haskell then wrote to his friend Rev. I. W. Metcalf of Elyria, O. asking a loan of $1000 for 3 yrs. at not over 6 %

interest, and requesting reply by cypher telegram. The reply was favorable and the letter which followed said that on receiving the request for loan Mr. M. had no money available, but some came in before the limit set for reply & he regarded this as providential. Also Miss Stone whom he saw at the Board Meeting in Oberlin, wished to contribute half the amt as a gift. The land lies high & of course would be unavailable for School purposes unless water is found there. We are now boring a well bored in which at a depth of about 50(?) meters the water has risen to within 7 meters of the top. This gives hope that it may prove a flowing well in a few meters more. If not it can be pumped by windmill or otherwise. The President of Hampton Institute Dr. Frissell is much interested in our idea & has offerred to receive there 2 Bulg. to train as teachers for us. The Gov't made no difficulty about giving the little which we secured on the day before Thanksgiving just as we did the little of the city property 4 yrs. before. It seems to us that God is leading in this matter and that we are simply following in His wake. If the Mission and the Board will give us their moral support & good wishes we have faith to "attempt great things for God and expect great things from God." Can we now count on you to that extent, brethren?

Yours in behalf of Salonica Station

Edward B. Haskell

Finished about 1 a. m. April 13, 1903 ("Remember my bonds").

Received May 16, 1903

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

76

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SALONICA ~~MISSION~~ STATION FOR YEAR FROM APRIL 13th, 1903-APRIL 8th, 1904.

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The past twelve months has been without question the most notable of recent years in the annals of Macedonia & Macedonian missionary work. The loss of a valued and dear member of the Station, the eruption of the political volcano, the shifting of the missionaries on the field, the enforced abstention from touring, the absence of Dr. & Mrs. House on furlough, the absence of another brother on months of relief work, and of two other members of the Station on account of the wife's health, the coming of Dr. & Mrs. Haskell & Miss ~~Mary~~ Haskell,- these and many other events of less importance make 1903 a memorable year for Salonica.

Delegates to the last Annual Meeting will remember that the report of our Station announced the happy addition to our numbers of the little Martha Haskell, born April 5th, 1903. Scarcely had the Annual Meeting closed and its procedings been generally reported, when the Lord "came down into His garden to gather lilies§" and took from our midst Mrs. Martha Miller Haskell, Her loss is one which will long be felt by the Station, not alone by the missionaries, but by the native friends as well. For with all her press of household duties and the care of her three children, she was ever faithful to church duties and to those larger duties which kept her in touch with the whole broad Macedonian field. She was a woman of rare simplicity of character, of manifest sincerity, of painstaking faithfulness, a model mother, a gracious hostess, a true friend, and one of thos women who are invariably sweet and helpful. We all feel keenly that the loss to the personnel of the Station isa great one.

About six weeks later the sickness of little Martha and the imperative need of rest led Mr. Haskell to bring his family to Bulgaria for the Summer, Mr. & Mrs. Holway believing themselves able to hold the fort until August. The severe strain however of theloss of Mrs. Haskell, the night of the bomb-throwing, the succeeding reign ofterror, the constant rumors of worse things to come, and responsibility for the safety of our friends whom we were glad to shelter repeatedly in the Mission house, all these things, combined with a bad attack of fever and the hot weather, proved too much for Mrs. Holway's health and have compelled her absence since Sept. last. Dr. Carrington also urged Mr. Holway to go with her, for fear of her complete nervous breakdown otherwise.

Dr. & Mrs. Haskell & Miss Haskell have been with us since Dec. 5th, and proven an invaluable assistance here, as they had with you in Bulgaria before you so generously released them. Miss Haskell has likewise taken hold with characteristic wholeheartedness of our mission school enterprise, and is doing much in her visits among the poor.

Rev. E.B.Haskell, returning from Bulgaria Aug.27th, the same week in which Mrs. Baird and the Holways left, had been toiling, Sisyphus-like, to complete his task and get everything into good shape, when the pitiful appeal from the Monastir district summoned him, Oct.13th, into the Relief Work. Needless to say, this work was well done. Time, strength and energy have been put in there, with slight recesses, ever since, except when he stopped ten minutes to answer Chekib Bey in the Outlook. He is still safe,

who a number of people lived with bated breath for a while. I, for one, am glad that he himself can give us some account of his experiences in this relief work.

These various absences and changes in the Station staff could have taken place at no more opportune time.

TOURING.

Touring, deemed unsafe for some months previous, became unquestionably inadvisable after the outbreak of Aug. 2nd. Since Jan 8th however 15 out of 24 of our outstations have been visited by missionaries, while native pastors have ministered to all but three of the rest. Touring has been done as follows since last Annual Meeting:- Mr. Haskell 6 days, aside from 104 days of Relief Work; Mr. Holway 59 days, during 12 of which he was accompanied by Mrs. Holway. The native brethren would have been very glad to visit the various out-stations had circumstances been favorable; but traveling is unsafe for them also nowadays. However these brethren have spent 96 days in touring since last April, besides Mr. POpoff's weeks in Radovich. It would be well if the early plan of the station workers could be carried out, and each outstation visited at least once in three months, with special meetings in all the larger places. Such meetings are always well attended, and at this time, when throughout the whole field there seems to be a feeling of gratitude for the aid poured out on needy Macedonians, the results ought to be large.

Our recent trips have been necessarily much hurried. Each place has needed more attention than it has been possible to give. We have toured with the impression that all must be finished before March 15th in view of contingencies which might arise. For this reason it was impossible to stay as long anywhere as we wished.

ORDINATION.

We are glad to report the ordination of two brethren since last April. After the departure of Rev. G. K. Sedloeff from Mehomia, our whole field was without a pastor (ordained,) save for tha Uskub district. Feeling the importance of having an ordained pastor in each center during these disturbed times, a Council was called for Dec. 26th & 27th, to convene in Salonica. delegates were present from several of the churches, and Messrs. Bozhim Beloff and C.I. Gratchinoff were examined and, the examination being found satisfactory, were ordained, the former now serving in the Razlog circuit, and the latter in the Strumitza district. May the Lord be gracious unto them and bless them, and make them a blessing!

COLPORTAGE.

By special arrangement with Rev. M. Bowen of the Am. Bible Soc. we have employed his two Macedonian colporteurs as well as one of our own during the past year, Mr. Bowen paying two-thirds of the expences. From a financial point of view, the arrangement with Mr. Bowen, has proven satisfactory, in spite of inability to tour as usual. As was the case last year, in the interior people do not care to buy now for three reasons:- 1. They do not wish to have Bulgarian books on hand in the event of house-searching. 2. Those outside of our circles are really interested in political matters to the almost utter exclusion of everything else. 3. Bulgarian schools, to which, as to the teachers, some sales have been made in bygone years, have been closed during at least part of the past year. However we sold during 1903 85 Bibles in nine languages, 279 N.Ts. in eleven Languages, & 1002 parts in twelve languages; thus making a tota of 1366 copies of Scriptures or parts of Scriptures, at a value of 51.88 Liras

1657

of 1366 copies of Scriptures or parts of Scriptures at a total value of 51.88 T. In addition, 1657 other books and pamphlets have been sold at a total value of £T.35.22.* One man spends all his time in Salonica, but while having the largest sales, does much the least valuable work. The most efficient of their three, from the standpoint of religious usefulness, is the Bulgarian. He recently reports both the best sales he has had for months past, and the most helpful conversations. This report of his covers the regions N.W. from Salonica to the Strumitza plain. The largest sales have been of bound copies of the Monthly Zornitzas at 2p. + of "Tip Lewis" mostly wholesale

THE OUTSTATIONS.

Salonica has not grown much during the past year. The frequent change of workers, the timorousness of the friends for half the year, combined with the fear to be known as Bulgarians which many entertained for a while, have prevented any rapid outside increase. There has however been a slight advance in both membership and average attendance on the services. The Sunday-school in the upper ward has somewhat changed its constituency owing to the internement of its former Bulgarian inhabitants. Two of our church members are doing good work there now. The C.E.Soc. has gone steadily on its way, and has recently paid a Bulgarian doctor for visits to sick people in the upper ward. What the city really needs is an efficient native worker who knows Turkish as well as Bulgarian, and who can devote most of his time expressly to the building up of the church. Until that hope is realized, the press of Station duties on the missionaries will prevent any rapid development.

Communicants, 16; adherents, 28; average attendance, 42; S.S. (2), 77. Con$. 4.3
The church has given £T.2.00 to Chinese missions recently, in addition to its other contributions.

230 miles N.W. of Salonica by rail we find Mitrovitsa, our most remote outstation, and with Prishtina and Belgrade, the only places where evangelical work is carried on among the Servians. Since the death of the Russian Consul Shterbina last Spring we have not visited this field, tho Pastor Popoff has been there twice. Services are held regularly, and recent reports speak of quite encouraging meetings. Several young men here have just consecrated themselves to God, and organized a C.E.Society, and now hold regular meetings after the sermon. Com.3: adherents, 9: av.att: 12: S.S.10.

18 miles nearer Uskub, 212 miles from Salonica, is Prishtina, (pop.10000.) where we have a small school under Miss Esther Mladenovitch. Continued persecution has, for the present, considerably reduced the number of scholars. The Albanians, among whom, Dr. House was told two years ago, are many enthusiastic admirers of our work, are busy keeping the political hive humming in all this vicinity. Whenever the district is quiet enough, we should put in a Bible worker to visit both these places and all their vicinity. Mr.Popoff thinks the field is ripe unto the harvest.already.

Returning to Uskub, (Skopia,), 152 miles N.W. of Salonica, (pop.35,000), we have a church with 5 members and 15 adherents. Rev.Iv.S.Popoff is located here, and finds the work difficult enough. There is a past record to be lived down as the result of a former pastor's actions. There is a present opponent whose bitterness is all the more effective because of his quondam association with the Brit. & For. Bible Soc.. There are the losses of new converts, one of whom has gone to the U.S. with the promise of another to join him there

later. A second young man of promise has moved to Belgrade, where he is attending the German Ev. church recently encouraged by King Peter. There are the ever-present political troubles, filling the minds and hearts of the people and emptying their pockets. And so on. But with it all, we believe that God has a bright future for this "vine of His own planting". The day-school, maintained here for several months by the pastor's daughter, finally became so small that it was given up until a more favorable opportunity.

Tetovo, about 20 miles W. of Uskub, is rarely visited nowadays, being away from the R.R. It has one Protestant family.

Veles or Kupruli, 122 m. N.W. of Salonica, is the town from which came several of last year's anarchists. It has lost ~~one of its~~ a leavening influences in the person of our one earnest Protestant, who has just moved to Servia. Not long ago the body of a murdered man was found a short distance from our friend's shop. He was at once arrested, but within an hour or two afterwards, so many, Turks included, came voluntarily to testify to his good character that he was immediately released. This city is occasionally visited by Pastor Popoff.

Coming thro a narrow pass where the rushing, foaming, leaping, Vardar River resentfully crowds the R.R. against the mountain walls, we reach Krivolak, and spin along over good roads to Kafadartsi or Tikvish. Thanks to the policy of the Turkish Gov't. we have had a preacher here for the last nine months. The local Kaimacam was for a long time so attached to him that he urged him to appear at the Konak every day. Both he and his son had been guests of the Gov't. for some three months previous; ~~and~~ on passing through Salonica they were invited to spend the night at the Konak there; the hospitable Commissioner of Police ~~would not~~ refusing to take "No!" for an answer. ¶ The work in Kafadartsi is quite discouraging, owing to the drinking habits of several adherents. Regular Sunday services are maintained, but the place demands a worker of strong faith and whole-hearted earnestness. Mr. Daskaloff preaches also regularly at Vatasha, 15 minutes distant, where he says the work is more encouraging than in Kafadartsi. Com. (in Kaf.) 6; adherents 11.

At Udovo, 65 miles from Salonica, we take a five-hour horse-back ride to Strumitsa. The work in this city, (6200 Bulgs. & 4000 others,) is now in excellent condition. Com., 28: Adh:, 80: Av. Att., 85. Congregations would ~~now~~ be considerably larger, our friends think, if they could have a more commodious room. Recently at a wedding sermon, delivered in an open court because of the crowd, 450 were present. With commendable courage and enthusiasm, the church is planning to raise funds for the erection of a new building, already having possession of the site, but finding stumbling-blocks before them in the way of Turkish laws. Nevertheless we believe that their buoyant optimism will carry them through, their "faith be changed to sight, and prayer to praise." A quarrel of three years standing has recently been made up here, and it is hoped that this will add to the church's efficiency, as it added to the happiness of the Christmas trip. ¶ Ten years ago our Strumitsa followers began to ask for permission for a school. Ever since they have been in the position of Tantalus. The request was even taken to Constantinople, and may be reposing under those piles of important petitions which await his Majesty's leisure--" when the wicked cease from troubling." Last Fall the school opened without permission and has remained open ever since, having met with no opposition from either the Greek or the Bulgarian Bishops. Two months more

and the law of establishment will probably put us on a firm footing. The school opened full-fledged with 31 pupils, and now has two teachers. During the past year these people gave £T42.00 for church and school, including £T4.80 for relief.

The Strumitsa preacher occasionally goes to Velusa, (690 Bulgs.) where one friend holds regular services, with an average attendance of 15. Com.5 Adh.25. Arrangements have now been made for Pastor Gratchinoff to visit them and administer the Lord's Supper more regularly. We have striven also to have some of the abler Strumitsa brethren visit and encourage them occasionally.

About 18 miles N.N.W. of Strumitsa lies Radovich (6000 pop., 2030 Bulgs), scene of past troubles and present perplexities. Its preacher and his family have been in Bulgaria since last Aug. For five months the church was without a preacher, the C.E.Soc. and three of the prominent members taking turns in preaching. This plan seems to have met with remarkable success, in spite of the personality of the most frequent speaker. During the Week of Prayer the number in attendance ran up to 450, I was told. On visiting the town just afterwards, taking with him two neighboring preachers and five neighboring teachers, (vacation,) the writer found the interest good, attention excellent, and outlook quite promising. The large attendances were partly an expression of gratitude for relief to fellow-country men. Three new members were received at New Years, two others waiting only because of sickness. Com. 42: Adh.100: Av.Att.80. The latter figures are estimates only, because of the absence of the preacher, who kept the records.

The school here is in charge of a young convert, formerly an Orthodox teacher, and of one of last year's Monastir Graduates. It has 21 boys & 26 girls. The C.E.Soc. has also had the partitions of the upper story torn out, thus rendering possible recent large attendances.

We should feel more hopeful could we be sure that the doctrine of the Nicolaitans was wholly absent, and for this desired end we ask the prayers of the Mission. The Station sent Mr. Popoff to Radovich at the end of Jan. to remain until March 1st. At the end of that period he wes summoned by the Kaimacam and ordered to leave town immediately, because of suspicions created by the Pres. of the Orthodox community. The latter was apparently jealous of our success and took advantage of Mr. Popoff's Bulgarian citizenship and his preaching tours to neighboring villages.

While Hilmi Pasha was in Radovich last Spring, he granted official permission to the Protestants of Raklish (one mile distant,) to have their own school. After their shabby treatment of the teacher we sent them last year, we hardly felt inclined to send them another this year. Scarcity of teachers and danger from both Turks and revolutionists helped on the decision. They have no school at present, but two children attend the Radovich school. When travel is safe, the Raklish members attend the Radovich church, or are served by some of its members.

Mourtino, 5miles E. of Strumitsa, Monospedovo, about a mile farther, & Kolesbino, 12 miles E. of Strumitsa, form the circuit of Rev. C. Iv. Gratchinoff. In the first two towns he preaches every Sunday except the last in the month. Promising in all three places, the outlook is most promising in Monospedovo (1300 Bulgs.) Com.51: Adh.125: Av.ATTP92: S.S. 76. There were three or four candidates for church-membership in most of these places during Jan. most if not all of whom would have been admitted to

church-membership last year, had it been possible for us to visit the field. There is a much more friendly feeling towards Protestantism generally throughout the whole of Macedonia just now because of the munificent gifts from Protestant countries on behalf of the sufferers. This was especially noticable in the Radovich and Strumitsa plains, where the villagers live in dread of troubles this year and might be said to dwell on the confines of the valley of the shadow of death.

Mourtino (560Bulgs.) has suffered more from the insurgent bands than the other villages; but her church is strong and should do fine work for Christ in 1904. Her membership is 47: Adh.145: Av.Att.88.

The schools in these two towns make quite a favorable impression. Monospedovo, with 150 houses, has only 34 Pravoslav pupils, while our school has 31. Mourtino, with 100 houses, has only 35 Pravoslav pupils, and 22 Protestants. This is another excellent practical illustration of the higher stand we take, and of the great need there of still more aggressive activity.

(Seven hours thro defiles and along a beautiful valley, and one comes out into full view of the exquisite) Doiran (Lake, glistening in the sunshine, and reflecting the glory of snow-crested Belasitsa. Along the edge for another hour and he enters the town itself) (4000 Bulgs.&2780Ts:).

Mr. Kimoff has been two years now ministering in this place, 45 miles from Salonica, and to Kukush, 19 miles nearer the metropolis on the Sal.& Const. R. R. We have not a better man for pioneer work in the whole broad field than he. Frank, outspoken, earnest, experienced, evangelistic, and familiar with Turkish, he is succeeding under the leadership of the Holy Spirit, in slowly building up a good work. Indecision on the part of his hearers is the greatest hindrance here, as is true ~~of~~ in so many other places. We hope however that another year will see this little church in much better condition. Persecution is more severe than it was a year ago, but Bible reading and the prayer-meetings help the members to stand firm.

We started a school in Doiran last Autumn, but an unforeseen need arose elsewhere, and as sickness interfered with the few pupils there, the teacher was transferred.

Kukush, (pop:7000 BulgsPl 758 Turks.), 26 miles from Salonica, has suffered for our gain and that of Drama. Only one Protestant family remains there. Mr. Kimoff's visits always find from 15-25 hearers. At present Mrs. Usheva, Bible-reader, is doing her best to build up the church, but her constant weakness and advancing age are beginning to tell on her. After the bomb outrages in Salonica last April, many of the men from the neighborhood of our mission school were interned here by the Gov't. As their wives and children were in numerous instances helped by us, it seems as tho a number of them ought tobbe reached now. Time alone will show.

Roman Catholics have a school here and formerly a goodly number of followers, but nowadays their clientele is decreasing. Com.3: Adh.3: Av.14.

Todorak (15 miles N.E. of Kukush), pop.1080 BULGS. In this village lives our best colporteur of former days. He resigned his position with us one year ago, that he might devote himself for a year at least to his own home town. A zealous worker, tho strict withal, he always leaves signs of his activity behind him. As it was impossible to send the regular teacher there under existing circumstances, this man has been employed

as teacher. In both school and church he has been hard at work, strengthening the stakes and lengthening the cords. The chief difficulty of these friends is that so many of their new members move away to more prosperous towns, particularly to Drama. Otherwise we might have a fully-organized church today in Todorak. Com.11:Adh.31.Added by confession,one.

Between Todorak and Kukush is Mezhdurek (500 Bulgs.), where Giant Pope the Pravoslav erstwhile frightened back some would-be Christians. At last, several pilgrims have gotten safely past his cave, and Christian and Hopeful are well started on the road to the Celestial City. These two brethren attend services in Todorak, but prefer to wait for membership in an evangelical church until they can have one in their own town. Two or thre others from Mezhdurek are now members of the Drama church. Outlook good.

70 miles N. of the R.R. (three days journey by packhorse,) is Djumaa-Bala. This place has been struggling along feebly without a preacher since the Annual Meeting one year ago. Regular services are held, but the attendance is very small and practically no forward movement can be made until Daskaloff returns or someone else takes hold. Two or three years ago the most enterprising member of thr church married an Orthodox wife and gave up the evangelical life. He still remains in his back-slidden condition, tho he recently told the Turkish Commissioner of Police very earnestly that the Protestant ~~religion~~ is the only true religion. With the right man there, the cause should make a long stride forward.

About 30 miles to the East, riding past the spot where Miss Stone was captured, we come to the Razlog districtw, and its cluster of six churches. Bansko is the mother of them all. (Pop.7,000.) The church was founded in'68. Com.120: Adh.350: Av.Att.220: S.S.150. The original orders for a rising last Autumn were finally countermanded, so that this neighborhood has not suffered as did the Monastir vilayet. It has however been greatly weakened by the flight of about 50 of its members, who are now in Bulgaria Among these are almost all of the largest contributers, who are quite generally out of employment. Those remaining have been impoverished in various ways, so that they too find themselves unable to sustain the regular work, even with the reduced expences. It is with great regret, therefore that we report our only self-supporting church, the only self-supporting church in the whole mission, as again partially dependent on the Board. Understanding their circumstances, we can have nothing but the deepest sympathy with them, and have acceded to their requests for aid to the best of our ability. The general impression given during a recent tour is that they are greatly disheartened, and thro constant suppling of their life-blood, have lost their wonted enthusiasm. Their chief need is encouragement. "Abroad the sword bereaveth; at home there is as death." May the God in whom they trust "hear them in the day of trouble, send them help from the sanctuary, and strengthen them out of Zion." And may they thus speedily reassume their position of dignified and noble self-support. The Bansko school has only two teachers this year, and at present has 58 children, tho it opened with 82. The work done appears to be of good grade. The Y.W.C.E.Soc. was reorganized a month since with about 30 members and plans a more aggressive campaign for 1904.

Three miles distant is Mehomia, seat of the Kaimacam of Razlog, seat also of our newly ordained pastor, Rev.Bozhim L.Beloff. Pastor Sedloeff

was located here, but having come under the suspicions of the Gov't, and fearing to be thrown into prison as were several others of our Protestant friends, he withdrew into the Principality. Mr. Beloff and his family reached Mehomia in Sept., and took hold with energy in both church and school, and in the distribution of relief funds. The town suffered heavily last Fall. 104 houses were burned, and 110 barns. 30 other houses were pillaged, among the latter being most of the houses of our friends, who lost from £T5-£T25 each in goods and money. About 50 from this city were killed, 7 being beheaded, including four of our young adherents.

When the writer preached there recently the church was packed, 270 being present at one service. Attendances large, attention excellent, and encouragement manifest. Com. now 30: Adh.84: Av.90: S.S.65. If peace prevails, we shall have a much brighter report for another year. Pupils 28.

The work in Banya (900Bulgs.) has had a great set-back this year. Many of the members fled. For a time there was no brother to preach to them. Then we could spare them no teacher, Bansko taking the only female teacher in the district for her larger needs. Some of the members have returned, and regular meetings are now held. There are at present 9 Com. 32 Adh. Av. 20. S.S. 15. We tried to arrange for Messrs. Beloff and Temkoff, assisted by the most helpful members in Bansko and Mehomia, to visit the various outstations here at least once in two months. Yet travelling is considered quite unsafe, especially for Bulgarians. Missionaries ought to visit this field at least twice a year until it can be better pastored. The outlook here is fair unless revolution or war decimates the population. Perhaps even then God may call some of our Christians to martyrdom, and their blood prove to be fresh seed for the Bulg. Ev. Church.

Eleshnitsa remembers with great affection its recent pastor, Beloff, who did a good work among them. This village did not suffer at all from political disturbances, tho wholly Bulgarian (1220 pop.) Many of its church members are on the road to, or in, Cavalla most of the time. Since Mr. Beloff's departure a convert, young in faith and years has frequently spoken with profit in the absence of the older brethren. Had we the means it would be wise to put another preacher there Com.35: Adh.77: Av.Att.50. S.S.40. The day-school (last year, 22,) had to be given up for lack of a teacher, And our room is now used by the Pravoslavs, who have turned theirs over to be occupied by the soldiers as a barracks.

Yakaruda has not been visited by missionaries since the capture of Miss Stone. It has a population of 4400 bulgarians, but lies over the hills and far away, and is reached by a "dangerous" road. They report Com.18: Adh.51: Av.Att.35: S.S.25.

Of Dobreneshta and Grumen we can report nothing this year, as they have not been visited and have no regular workers.

Three hard days riding to the South brings us to Serres on the Sal.& Const.R.R., 101 miles from Salonica. Com.11: Adh.12: and an average Att.10 This church formerly had a Greek pastor, but now sits under the preaching of three ~~brethren~~ members, one of whom has Plymouth Brethren leanings. The men of this church are Greeks, the women Bulgarians. We hope, now that quarrels are finally adjusted and the evangelicals of the city united, that they will forget the things which are behind, and reach forth unto those things which are before, pressing toward the mark for the prize of the

high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Mrs. Karayannides (nee Donka Ilieva,) is showing tact and wisdom and perseverance in bringing about reconciliations and stirring up the friends to greater activity.

Drama, (Pop. 9040--350 Bulgs.) is 140 miles E. of Salonica, is the most promising and progressive of all our churches. A large part of its growth is by accretion, but is none the less satisfactory for that. Its gifts during the year have been generous, and it is now £T20.00 nearer freedom from debt than it was twelve months ago. The school goes along nicely (18), and shows slight gain over last year's report. The congregaions include a few Greeks as well as the Bulgarians, and has had a large growth during 1903. The number of adherents has increased from 58-88: and the average attendance from 74-98: at S.S. from 71-86. Four were added by confession last Aug., the only communion service between Annual Meeting and Jan. 1st. This field is so much on one side of the vilayet and the town contains so few Bulgarians, that it does not suffer so much from insurrectionary movements as the majority of our communities.

The last outstation is Sketchi (205 miles.). Here we have three friends, and here worked Mrs. USheva the first eight months of 1903. The place ought to be entered at once by a large-hearted, capable man. We could profitably open a school there also. Between 100-200 new houses have been built there quite recently, all occupied by Bulgarians mainly from the desolated Castoria and Monastir regions. There are no Bulgarian churches nor schools, yet these people understand very little Greek. Again, every Spring large numbers come down from the Bulgarian Villages on the (Turco-Bulgarian) frontier to seek work. They too know no Greek. These facts point to an opportunity which, as alert men of God, we ought by no means to ignore. Where is the man? And where the means? with which to support him? Meanwhile our two friends in their shop are quietly yet faithfully bearing their witness to the power and peace received from the indwelling Christ. When there about two months ago, we spoke to 15 people at each of two services, besides talking with several others in different shops. The place must soon be exploited, or our chance will be gone.

THE GENERAL SUMMARY

OF OUR WORK may now be briefly given. The workers during 1903 were as follows:- Besides the missionaries mentioned at the beginning,* 2 orained native pastors, one of them present eight months only: 8 unordained preachers: 6 male teachers: 14 female teachers (also doing some Bible work) 1 Bible Reader: and 3 colporteurs. Total native workers 32, 14 of them serving only a part of the year, and all but eight of them having been changed from one place to another. We have still only 6 organized churches, tho Drama has long been waiting a convenient season for organization. The outstations are 24 in number. There are under our station this year 526 communicants, a decrease of 70: 8 additions on confession: 1404 adherents, a decrease of 161: and an average attendance of 1094, showing a decrease of 66. 20 Sunday-schools have an average attendance of 946, a decrease of 68. There are 14 common schools, with 383 pupils, an increase of 78 over last year. These decreases in the report are owing to the absence of details in one or two cases, and the flight of a number of followers to the Principality. The gifts of the friends during 1903 amount in all to £T233.35, a decrease of almost £T40.00. Considering the preva-

* and Miss Stone, who still continues her work in the U.S.,

lent condition throughout the whole of Macedonia, we feel that we have great reason for praising God who has been our Shield and Defender:

Very few of the friends were in prison for any long period, and those who were, in several instances at least, did faithful work for Christ while there. Though many fled from their homes, they still have life and health. May He who doeth all things well, and causeth all to work together for good to them that love Him, soon establish peace and justice in this beautiful and well-beloved land!

THE MISSION HOUSE.

Two things more remain. As they are causes for rejoicing, I am sure they will not prove tedious.

The first is the announcement of the fact that the purchase of the Salonica Missionary House property is now completed, a year and a half earlier than was originally planned. The cost of the property was £T1141.67, expenses included. The amount of interest paid was £T50.55, mostly to the Board. Total cost, £T1192.22 These Brethren who purchased the property certainly deserve heartiest congratulations for their foresight and faith; and the whole mission may well praise Him "whose is the silver and the gold", for the signal way in which He has thus prospered all their efforts. The place now ceases to be an expense to the Board and becomes instead a revenue-producing piece of real-estate. It might well be added that all this purchase has been made under the divine blessing, without the receipt of more from the Board than £T25.20 interest on 3 yrs advanced rents.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FARM.

In our last annual report Mr. Haskell gave some details of the circumstances under which this 52-acre farm was purchased, also of our plans in connection with it. Miss E.M. Stone gave half the purchase price as soon as she heard of the idea. The balance is paid for by a loan from Mr. Haskell's friend, this amount still outstanding. It is with all the more pleasure in view of the Mission's action last April that we make this brief report. We do not wish to run before the Lord in anything; but He has so clearly manifested His will in the matter in several instances that we feel the whole move is in accordance with His plan. When we started boring our artesian well last year everyone told us that it was a fool's quest. People had bored near there before, and all in vain. We felt certain that if God intended us to use the place, as water was a necessity, it would be forthcoming. So we sought the divine guidance and went ahead. Tho this artesian well does not at present bring the water to the surface, there is a good strong flow into the cistern and all the clear sweet water we need just now is available by hand-pump. A windmill would render available the 125 gal. per hour, which now rises to within about 5ft. of the surface. All the travellers on our road daily bless us because in our faith was stronger than their deepseated convictions.

Last Sept. Mr. Haskell decided to erect on the farm, a house to consist of a basement and one story 11x6 metres in extent, and an adjoining stable, 9x6 metres, both to be built of sun-dried bricks and well-selected timbers This was done in good, honest style, and a Christian farmer engaged to till the soil.

Later, while doing relief work in the Monastir vilayet, Mr. Haskell found a number of orphan boys who needed the care of a Christian home together with training for the future. He at once spoke about the matter to the farmer, who gladly consented to take from ten to twenty boys into the house with him. A letter stating the case, and furnishing a clear and detailed

detailed list of needs was then sent to each member of the Salonica station. All gladly endorsed the proposed plan, and commenced to raise funds for the work The house was finished. Then Vasil's (farmer) wife declined to come. Without a woman we could do nothing. We prayed and searched Finally, after visiting the woman and praying with her, presenting her opportunity of becoming a blessing to many boys besides her own, she agreed to come. We could ask for no greater spirit of self-sacrifice than these two have shown since their arrival. An earnest Christian couple, we feel that it is a God-made choice. Immediately after their arrival orphans began to come in, until now we have ten boys and expect two or three more soon. For these, clothing and bedding was necessary, besides daily bread. All this has been secured and paid for. In addition, we have the house and stable, four oxen, one donkey, a horse, the gift of the Macedonian Relief Fund, 425 mulberry trees, potatoes and other vegetables and all paid for ! Verily the " Lord hath done great things for us, wherof we are glad." The Board has not been asked for a cent.

It seems to us that God is saying to us, as to one and all, "Open Thy mouth wide, and I will fill it." God grant that we may each find this year one of promises fulfilled in abounding measure, and that in all branches His work may prosper exceedingly.

Yours on behalf of Salonica Station,

Theodore T. Holway.

Report of
Salonica Station.

Report of Salonica Station
for the year ending Apr. 1, 1904

H 77

The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute.

IN MACEDONIA, TURKEY.

Begun in 1903 and Incorporated in 1904.

Three years ago an unsuccessful insurrection in Macedonia resulted in the burning of one hundred and fifty Macedonian villages, and in leaving some scores of orphans in complete destitution. Two American missionaries in the city of Thessalonica, the Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., and the Rev. Edward B. Haskell, were thereupon moved to buy fifty-five acres of land a few miles beyond the city limits, and to provide shelter there for sixteen of the orphan boys. With the shelter they also provided industrial and school instruction. The land and the small bu
and the need of the s

In the autumn
zens obtained an Act
undenominational "
the school, with its p y wholly free of debt, was legally conveyed.

By special arrangement the "American Board," subsequent to the incorporation, gave cordial permission to Dr. House to accept the Presidency of the Institute and to devote to it one-fourth of his service for 1906, the Institute providing one-fourth of his salary. The proportion for 1907 is to be one-third. It is hoped by the Institute that Dr. House may ultimately be freed from purely missionary service, and may devote his entire labor to the school.

Thus the enterprize has the great good fortune of having one of the most competent of men at the head of its actual work and development. As its name indicates, the Institute is modeled on the general lines of "Hampton" and "Tuskegee." Hampton may be said to have been built around General Armstrong, and Tuskegee around Mr. Booker T. Washington. In like fashion, the Thessalonica Institute is privileged to build itself around Dr. House, who has long been in Macedonia, is familiar with the people and the government, and is universally loved and honored. Dr. House is a man of affairs, an able organizer and efficient administrator,—altogether a tower of strength. It is safe to say that no other man living can do for the Institute what can be done by him.

In the two years since the Institute was Incorporated in this country, steady progress has been made. The staff under the direction of Dr. House now consists of a farmer, a school-teacher, an instructor in carpentry, and a cook and housekeeper,—all Macedonians. Just as soon as possible a skilled American farmer will be sent out to teach improved farming, and other appropriate industries will be introduced. At present the time of the boys is equally divided between the school-room and out-door occupations.

The buildings are a carriage-house and granary, farm-house and dormitory, new bakery, with a school-room in second story, and a nearly-completed substantial industrial building, ninety feet by fifty, of brick, one story high with well-lighted, ample basement. This building is for the trades-schools, and in it will also be, for the present, the home of Dr. House and his family.

The farm-stock comprises three horses, two yokes of oxen, two donkeys, and abundant poultry.

The crops are wheat, barley, rye, sesame, vetch, with strawberry plot and vegetable garden.

There are, besides, six thousand young grape-vines, two thousand young mulberry trees, one hundred and fifty shade trees, thirty-five English walnuts, together with apples, cherries, quinces, almonds, and figs. The mulberry trees are for the culture of silk-worms, and already a small income has been derived from the sale of cocoons.

The farm is provided with a fine artesian well one hundred and seventy-five feet in depth, and an attached wind-mill which has a steel tower fifty feet high, and a capacity, besides the pumping, for power sufficient to grind feed and wheat-meal.

The distance of the farm from the Gulf of Thessalonica is about a mile, and in the very nick of time the Institute has succeeded in buying three acres of land on the shore opposite the farm, for $800. The city of Thessalonica (now commonly called Salonica) which has not far from one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, is steadily growing in the direction of the farm, and the shore prices would soon have become prohibitive. The value of the farm itself has materially increased since its purchase in 1903.

The Institute has no funded debt. Financial obligations are never incurred unless the means of early payment are within clear view. There are no administrative expenses in this country.

Funds are now pressingly needed for enlarging both the range and effectiveness of the Institute's work. As has already been pointed out, the first requirement is an American scientific farmer. His services are imperatively needed in the agricultural instruction which the school should give; and those services ought, in the end, to be largely remunerative. It is probable that $1,200 a year would meet the total expense of a skilled farmer.

If the teaching-force can be increased by even one capable instructor in modern agriculture, the Institute will enter upon a new era. In the hands of President House are, at this moment, urgent applications for the admission of boys whose parents or friends can pay for their board, and that although no invitations or prospectuses have been issued in Macedonia. Poor orphan boys also are waiting, whose need is as great as that of the orphans already received. The new industrial building will afford space for an increased number of pupils. The immediate issue depends upon the re-enforcement of the teaching staff by at least the employment of a skilled, scientific farmer.

Then there would naturally and gradually follow the securing of instructors in brick-making; the making of shoes and harnesses; blacksmithing and the various kindred branches; the building of carriages, carts and agricultural implements; cabinet-making; tailoring; weaving; and the whole circle of Macedonian handicrafts; in addition to the plain carpentry which is taught already.

Living at the Institute is inexpensive. Less than five dollars per month will amply provide good food for a boy, and the cost of excellent board for the teachers is in proportion.

The Institute is regarded with favor by Macedonians. Small gifts of money and of various articles testify to that fact. For example, native tailors gave the making of the boys' uniforms. Women in Macedonian villages have woven cloth and sewed it into underwear for the boys. There are those who appreciate the Institute's philanthropic effort to dignify labor, to foster steady habits of intelligent industry, to build up sound character, and thus to produce peaceful, useful, honorable men.

The beginnings of the Institute were genuine, and its results have been worthy. Under the Presidency of Dr. House, its usefulness is sure to increase in proportion to the increase of its financial resources.

Respectfully presented by

LEANDER T. CHAMBERLAIN,

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(President of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States).

Correspondence may be addressed to the Chairman, at "The Chelsea," West 23d Street, New York City, or to the Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., Salonica, Turkey. Mr. William B. Isham, Jr., 27 William Street, New York City, is Treasurer.

New York, November 12, 1906.

78

Rec'd MAY 16 1905

REPORT OF SALONICA STATION.
April 4,1904 - April20,1905.

Personnel.

During the year since our last Annual Meeting the changes in the personnel of our Station have been kalaidoscopic. Mr. Holway went direct from the last meeting to join his wife in Switzerland, leaving Dr. Haskell and son to man Salonica. After the departure of Rev. & Mrs. Bond from the field certain complications arose in Monastir which made it seem necessary for Dr. &Mrs Haskell to go there in June , where Miss Haskell and her brother's children joined them in July. Other complications made it seem necessary for Mr. E.B. Haskell ~~jun.~~ to go to Switzerland in August, and Mr. Holway kindly took his place till September when the Haskells again gathered together in Salonica. From Oct. 13 to Nov. 3. Mr Edward Haskell was absent in Monastir Vilayet selecting orphans for the Essery Memorial Orphanage, and before his return, i.e. on Nov. (5 ?), Dr. &Mrs. J.H.House and their daughter Gladys arrived at Salonica after an absence of a year and a half in America. On Nov. 18 Dr. Haskell returned to Philippopolis to resume his duties there and on Dec.3. Mr. Edward Haskell started for Switzerland where his marriage with Miss Elisabeth E. Fröhlich occurred on Dec. 12, and whence he returned Dec. 23, accompanied by Mrs. Haskell and his eldest son Jamie who had spent 6 months in the home of his new mother. On Dec. 30 Miss M.M.Haskell left Salonica to relieve Miss Maltbie at Samokov, and on Feb.11. Mrs. H.C.Haskell joined her husband in Philippopolis. Meanwhile, on Jan. 7, Mrs. Edward Haskell's brother, Mr.Joachim Fröhlich, came to take up his duties as Station Accountant & Business Agent. It should be mentioned that Mr. Vladimir Daskaloff who, in Oct. 1903 became our assistant in charge of the Book Department, and in preaching & pastoral work in Salonica, and whose services were very valuable, left us to become teacher in Samokov in Sept. It is in place here to extend our thanks to our Sister Stations for the loan to us of Miss Mary M. Haskell and of Dr & Mrs H.C.Haskell for more than a year, in our time of sore need. Without their presence it would have been impossible for Mr. E.B.Haskell to participate in relief work as he did, while the kindness of God in thus providing for the care of his motherless children will ever be a cause of profoundest gratitude.

It may readily be imagined that all these changes have not been conducive to continuity and efficiency in pushing our Station's work. Neither have the conditions of the country in which the work has been prosecuted, been conducive to rapid advance. Nevertheless something has been accomplished.

TOURING.

This has been difficult because of the Government's insistance on sending heavy guards with us whenever we stir from the railways. Last summer the Strumitza Kamaikam sent 30 infantry soldiers with the writer to Mourtino, Monospitovo, & Koleshino; and on his late tour to Razlog he was escorted almost everywhere by from 6 to 10 troopers & 1 or 2 mounted gendarmes. In Bansko the parsonage where he loged was guarded by 10 soldiers day and night, and the whole ten ~~for 10 days & they~~ tagged him about everywhere, ~~where~~ he went on pastoral visits. It is not pleasant to serve Christ with so much display & in villages it is difficult to find quarters for so many men. But at present it seems ~~to~~ necessary to travel so or not at all. Our mission's activity in distributing relief has removed from the writer's mind all fear of molestations by the Bulgarians, but in places where Greek bands are found there might be danger from them without escort. However, it seems to me that a large escort is in general a source of danger rather than of safety, because it might be attacked by a band by mistake, and the man escorted would have to take his chances in the ensuing battle. It would be far better to have a quiet country in which escort is unnecessary! Aside from his trip of 20 days in the interest of the Essery Memorial Orphanage at Monastir, and of 7 days in visiting the Girls' Boarding School, of which he is trustee, at Kortcha, Mr. Edward Haskell has spent 65 days in touring the past year. Dr.& Mrs. H.C.Haskell made a tour together of 4 days to Doiran & Kukush and Miss M.M.Haskell one of 11 days to Doiran, Kukush, Mezhdurek and Todorak. Since his returne Dr. House has toured 28 days, making a total of 112 days of touring in our field by missionaries, from April first 1904 to April 20, 1905.

Mr. Kraicheff made a tour of three days to Sketchy; Mr. Ivan S. Popoff has spent 39 days at Tetovo, Mitrovitza and Pristina, being accompanied to the last two places for 12 days by his wife. Mr. Kimoff has spent about 56 days in visiting Ghevgheli, Kukush, and villages and 10 days at Radovish. Mr. B. Beloff spent 18 days on pastoral visits to Razlog villages. Thus the total of native tours is 168 days, & the grand total of missionary and native tours is 280 days.

Colportage.

In his separate report on this department for 1904 Dr. House has already shown that our three colporters travelled 1650 miles in visiting 90 towns & villages, and that the total sales in our field were as follows:
151 Bibles, 261 New Testaments, 583 portions, at a value of 3761 piasters; also 3685 piasters worth of other books, making a total of 7446 piasters worth. Scriptures in 16 languages were sold and other books in 5 languages.

~~THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.~~

~~Since~~

THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Since our last meeting the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute has been encorporated under the laws of the state of New York with a Board of Directors (or trustees) of which Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, President of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, is President; Mr. Eli G. Partridge is Secretary; and Mr. W. B. Isham is Treasurer. Drs. Joseph Strong, Charles Cuthbert Hall, & H. B. Grissel, President of Hampton Inst., are perhaps the most distinguished members of this Board.

Among the many indications of providential leading in the establishment of this school may be mentioned the following: Dr. House in applying for the act of encorporation had to state that the proposed institute had no financial obligations, and that it was open and in successful operation. Without knowing these facts, Mr. Haskell sent in to Rev. I.W. Matcalf at Oberlin, Ohio, the balance of $259 1/2 due upon the land, on Sep. 16, simply because the money had come in and it might stop the interest till Jan. This fact came to Dr. House's knowledge only a few days before he filed application for the encorporating act (Note: Mr. Metcalf turned over this payment as a gift to the School, as well as presenting it the interest on $500 borowed from him in Oct. 1902). Also the intellectual needs of the 10 orphan boys gathered on the farm from Monastir Villayet had led to the employment of a teacher for them, so that the application could truthfully state that the Institute was "open and in successful operation."

Our Legation filed notice with the Porte on Jan. first of our intention to open such a School and the process of transferring the title deeds to the Corporation is now in progress. Unless written objection is filed by July 1st it will be regarded as recognized and entitled to all privileges of other Foreign Schools. Mr. Harry House has drawn plans for a School Building (without charge) and it is our desire to build this summer if means are forthcoming. The amount in hand available for this purpose is $ 1000 (?). We feel the urgent need of a Director to take charge of the Institute at once, since a oversight of it adds greatly to the burdens of Salonica Station, Correspondence has been opened with a man who seems well suited to the place, but it is too early to state results.

Meanwhile the number of the boys now in the school is 15 (the number with which Hampton Institute opened) and their improvement in appearance and character during the year passed, has been remarkable. Preaching services have been held on the Farm probably two thirds of the time. We feel that God led in the selection of the family in charge. Vasil Doneff and wife combine great diligence with an unusual gift in managing boys. Aside from their book learning the boys are being taught agriculture: also to mend their own shoes and

~~also~~ to ~~mend~~ make their own clothes. It is hoped soon to open a shop for woodwork under care of Peter Usheff who has lately been employed as general assistant with excellent results.

About three fourths of the 52 acres is now under cultiwation and prospects are that we shall reap a fine harvest of wheat, barley, oats, vetch, etc. The 400 mulberry trees set out in Feb. 1903 will be large enough to feed silk worms a year hence. This spring there have been set out 700 mulberry, 200 plum, 50 apple, pear, and other fruit trees, 150 locust, and other shade trees, and 40 nut trees, a total forest of 1564 trees, besides 6000 cuttings of grapes and 50 of currants.

On our tours we missionaries are met with constant enquiries as to the outlook for the school and all indications are that there will be numerous applications for admission so soon as it is thrown open to the public. The unanimous opinion among Protestants in our field is, that it will be a powerful evangelizing influence, since its practical benefits will win the favour of the unevangelized population. Its teachers should make occasional tours (especially in vacation) in which they should give lectures on agriculture and industries, in the villages, and so by "University extention work" carry the benefits of the school beyond the circle of its students. Such lectures will doubtless be attended by multitudes of non-Protestants, and will tend to incline them to give a favorable hearing to the direct preaching of the Gospel.

OUTSTATIONS IN DETAIL.

1. SALONICA. In the city of Salonica there is no special change to record. Congregations in the chapel have remained at about the same figures as in past years. In the last few months the "ragged Sunday School" in a slum quarter of the city has nearly died out. Some families ~~have been~~ were sent away after the bomb outrages and the large class of boys who used to gather about Mrs. House have entered trades and scattered. Mrs. House's physical infirmities and residence in a distant part of the city, combined with the preoccupation of the rest of the station in other lines, has led us to give up the house formerly rented for this school.

The only outstations which missionaries have not visited are KAFADARTSI, near the railway for Nisch, about 100 miles N.W. of Salonica, and GRUMEN, 6 miles from Nevrocope, which is 50 miles N. of Serres. In both of these places the work seems near to dying out. In Kafadartsi, the foremost Protestant communicant was the son of a great drunkard. After doing well for 15 years, the son seems to be reverting to type, having become an apparently hopless drunkard. His son, in turn, after graduating from Samokov and preaching

in Bansko for nearly two years as a licentiate, was deposed from the ministry in June because of having a child born in less than 6 months after his marriage, this event having been preceded and followed by the most desperate lying on the part of the ~~most~~ unhappy parents, to cover up their sins. Since June they have lived in Kafadartsi with Mr. Pano Temkoff's father. Pano professed great penitence for his sin and a great desire to reenter the work. We do not feel certain that his desire will never be gratified, but we shall need to watch his life for some time before granting it, certainly.

The trouble in Grumen is that 5 Protestant families have moved to Drama, and one to Nevrocope, leaving only one in the village, so that the meeting-house built 5 years ago is now unused. We regret this condition of things the more deeply because this was the only centre of Protestant work between Serres and Razlog. We can only pray God to raise up other followers there and in Nevrocop. Leaving Salonica Vilayet for the moment we now go to the extreme N.W. of our field, the Cossova Vilayet of which Uskub (Bulgarian, Skopia) is the chief city, 152 miles from Salonica.

4. USKUB. In this city Rev. Ivan S. Popoff and his good wife have continued bravely with their difficult task. The Bulgarians of the place are reputed to be quite loose in their morals, and the unfortunate character of one or two previous workers had brought the work to very low ebb. But in the last year several young men have become regular hearers and on a recent tour Dr. House was much encouraged with what he saw. We hope that if no ~~out~~ unto ward circumstances arises, some fruit may soon be gathered from the seed sown in the past ~~two~~ 3 years. Mr. Popoff has not visited Tetovo as much the past year as previously but if quiet ever again prevails in this country, we shall look to see a good outstation develop here.

5. PRISHTINA. This city with its mixture of Albanians and Servians lies 60 miles N.W. of Uskub, about 5 miles from the Uskub-Mitrovitza Railway. There is no great change to report in the Servian work here. Mr. Popoff makes occasional pastoral visits. The people are trying to collect funds for a building for church and school. One weak hanger-on has returned to the Orthodox Servian Church from this community, but we regard our cause as rather strengthened then weakened by his departure. The one brother in the village of Gratchanitza, 5 miles distant, is holding earnestly on his way.

6. MITROVITZA, our other Servian outstation, 78 miles from Uskub and 2 days by horse, S.E. of the Bosnian border, has made decided progress in spite of opposition from an unexpected quarter. The first burst of persecution had passed and things were quiet when the Russan Consul, not long since established in Mitrovitza, awoke to the fact that certain of the citizens were committing the heinous crime of being Protestants. He demanded from the Turkish Governor

the expulsion from the town of the most active brother. But Brother Gioshy Panoff makes the suits worn by most of the Turkish officers in Mitrowitza and the Governer had visited his shop and knew him personally. As Mitrovitza has not been annexed to Russia he declined the Consul's request. The latter then incited the people of the ward to sign a petition, asking for Gioshy's expultion, on the ground that otherwise they could not be responsible for the peace of the ward after having lived peacefully beside him for 25 years! This petition the Governor referred to the Governor General at Uskub for instructions. The Governor General very sensibly replied that the Government cannot remove peaceful merchants and tradesmen from their homes, simply because their religious views differ from those of their neighbors. So the incident closed. Just after it closed, our Mitrovitza bretheren were cheered by the open decision to follow Christ of a couple who had long been enquirers, and even secret believers, but had lacked courage to come out. Dr. House had a congregation of 25 in this place where 5 years ago we hardly met anything but scowls and disdainful glances.

Returning now to Uskub we should at least mention another point in Mr. Popoff's parish, the large city of Velles or Keuprili on the railway 122 miles N.W. of Salonica. We tried the experiment of putting a worker in this place from April 22 to July 10 last year, a young man now studying in Samokov. He reported the names of some half a dozen young men as showing a decided interest in the Gospel, but we have been unable to visit the place since his departure to follow up the work.

Coming on S.E. from Velles we alight at Strumitza Station, 66 miles from Salonica, from which point it is 35 miles (including some noble mountain scenery) to Radovish and 18 miles to Strumitza.

7&8. Radovish and Raklish. If one goes direct to Radovish he needs the inspiration of the scenery to brace him for facing the most vexatious problem in our field, that bramble-patch called "TheRadovish Evangelical CHurch"! After a few years of comparative peace the old fend broke out again in a different form. One reason for it was the absence of the preacher in Bulgaria for 10 months. This gave opportunity for local talent to display itself in the pulpit; for the arousing of jealousy, etc. After preacher Steffanof's return in June he remained but 4 months when he was called to Bansko. His wife's precarious health led the station to advice his acceptance of the call. Thus Radovish was again left to local talent, chiefly that embodied in the family called Andoff, who have been the troubles of Israel since the writer's first acquaintance with Radovish, nearly 12 years ago. So efficient was this talent that by January the church was supplied with two treasurers, two Secretaries, two church committees and two sets of school trustees. There was running parallel with the church quarrel also a quarrel in the revolutionay committee, and

by February the ANdoffs had succeded in getting both the committee and the Turkish Government mixed in their church-affairs, and then began shrieking for the Station to come and straighten out the tangle. Part of the Station felt that the time had come for us to withdraw altogether from connection with Radovish-church, until the church should unite and invite us back. Part again felt that one more effort should be made before withdrawing. It fell to the writer's unhappy lot to make the effort. After securing from all church-members their written promise to abide by his decision he succeded in having three leaders on one side and two on the other expelled from membership. But the Andoff side still retain a majority of the membership and their actions since the so called "reconciliation" have removed from the writer's mind what small hope he entertained of permanent peace in the church.

On April 6 in the vicinity of our church-building in Radovish, soldiers were hunting revolutionists. Having found none they began shooting at the houses in general, burned 8 and looted many. Among the sufferers were the 2 most spiritually-minded men in Radovish. The home of one was burned to the ground and all contents lost. The other was struck with the butts of rifles, but lost only a few goods. Both are poor. The writer has suggested to them that they now remove from Radovish. Should they do so, he would favour leaving the church to its own devices until its character is so changed as to give hope that help given to it will really advance the cause of Christ, rather than keeping up a quarrelsome organisation.

Of the Raklish branch, a mile and a half from Radovish, there is little to say exept that most of the members uphold the Andoff party in Radovish, by representatives of which preaching is kept up in the village. Passing now eighteen miles S.E. of Radovish we come to the more hopeful Strumitza district.

9. STROUMITZA.

In this city Mr. Ilia Kutuktjieff has laboured all the past year. In Nov. he was married to Miss Panka Belkeva of Meritchleri, Bulgaria. They give promise of being a very useful pair. Mrs. Kutuktjieff is teaching with Miss Popova in the day-school, in which Mr. Kutuktjieff also assists some. The formal permit for the school has not yet been issued, but it seems to be regarded as "recognized".

The church-building is very inadequate to the needs of the Community, but since the lot belonging to it lies within 800 metres of the barracks, no building can be erected on it. Instead of removing its two old barrack-buildings to a safer place, the Government forbids any new houses to be built in almost half of the city of Stroumitza, on the ground that they might afford shelter to revolutionists in attacking the barracks! However it is better to have a small church-building crowded, than a large one empty. The general impression which one gets from a visit to Stroumitza is that of a fairly harmonious church, growing, active and hopeful.

10. VELUSA-branch, 5 miles W. and N. of Stroumitza, has had the service of Miss Elenka Vesova as Bible-woman and teacher since last September. She has been a great help to the work, which seems "toned" up" decidedly. As there are very bad Turks living in the village, and as it was once Patriarchist & is now Exarchist, and therefore liable to vengeance at the hands of Greek bands, the people are living in daily terror for their lives. This fear, to a greater or less extent, is common to all the Bulgarians inhabitants of Stroumitza district, where one of my errands was to distribute relief to the sufferers in Kuklish, a Bulgarian village 2 miles from Stroumitza. On February 16, a little band of 12 revolutionists had been discouvered in a house on the extreme edge of this village. Instead of rushing the house and slaughtering the band, the 200 soldiers and 200 bashibazouks killed 36 unarmed villagers, and wounded several others (4 of them have died), violated twelve women, burned 43 houses, in which no armed men were found, and looted 117 houses. Some five or six people were burned to death in burning buildings. The horror of the catastrophe was absorbing the thought of the people in all the region when visited a month ago.

11-12-13. MOURTINO, MONOSPITOVO, KOLESHINO. Our outstation of Mourtino is only 3 miles from Kuklish: Monospitovo is 1½ mile from Mourtino, and Koleshino 4 miles from Monospitovo. Rev. K. C. Gratchanoff is ministering to these three places and the work is doing well in them all notwithstanding the imminent peril under which it is being conducted. The revolutionary bands are active in the district, and the moment one of them is discovered any village in the vicinity is liable to share the fate of Kuklish. On my late ~~to~~ tour it was possible (for certain occult reason) to visit but one of these three places, and when I retired at night it was in uncertainty whether the presence of my guard of 16 men might not precipitate a battle by morning. I realised the literal truth of the statement of the people : "When it dawns we thank God that we have lived to see an other day, and when night falls we thank God that we have lived till another evening." Let us not forget to pray that the workers, Rev. and Mrs. Gratchanoff, Miss Elisavetta Usheva, teacher in Mourtino, and Miss Lefterka Temkova, teacher in Monospitovo, together with the dear people whom they serve, may be kept from "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

Coming 24 miles slightly E. of S. from Stroumitza, (and about 44 miles N. of Salonica on the railway to Constantinople) we reach

14. DOIRAN, where Mr. K. Kimoff resides and from which point he visits Kukush once a month and Gevgheli less regularily. The citizens of Doiran are notorious for their dissipated life, and this fact together with the removal of Protestant familiesto Drama has made the work discouraging. But there is distinct progress since last report. A wavering enquirer has recently become

an open follower, a good Christian girl from Bansko has come as a bride to the city and there is hope that one or two others will follow. In short the cause is becoming rooted in Doiran, and we trust it will grow.

In Gevgheli, about 25 miles W. of Doiran, and 50 miles N.W. of Salonica on the rail toward Vienna, there is but one outspoken Protestant. Yet there are enough enquirers to warrant comparatively frequent visits by Mr. Kimoff.

15. KUKUSH. About half way between Salonica and Doiran lies Kukush, on the rail toward Constantinople. Our beloved and most useful Bible-worker, Mrs. Kerafinka Usheva, worked here from January till April 1904 when she was summoned by telegram to care for her father-in-law, Dada Peter Usheff, then sick in Bansko. Her own health had been feeble and the journey of several days by horse was hard on her. Exposure gave her a cold which developed the incipient tuberculosis already in her system. It was a kind Providence which allowed her peacefully to pass away among her friends and relatives in her native town of Bansko, on September 23. Her son Peter and her two daughters, Mrs. Gratchenoff and Miss Elisavetta, were at her bedside, the Gratchenoffs having gone to Bansko for a short vacation. We are thus deprived of one of the most consecrated, experienced and useful workers in our field- one who, aside from Razlog, had been a pioneer in opening up the work in Jumaia, Gurmen, Todorak, Drama, Sketchy and Kukush. We know not where to look for her successor.

Partly as a result of her labours, and also of Mr. Kimoff's persistent faithfulness, the last few months have brought us much cheer in Kukush. It has been a long pull, but largely increased congregations are now assembling and we trust that our Bro. Kimoff is about to reap in joy where he has sown in tears.

16, 17. TODORAK and MEZHDUREK, lying respectively 18 and 10 miles N.W. of Kukush, have gained ground during the year. Our ex-colporteur, Demeter K. Delioff, is acting as lay-preacher in the two places, his home being in Todorak. This village has also been strengthened by the efforts of Mis Kata Ilieva as teacher of the school and leader of the women. The results of their joint labours are shown by the addition of 4 new communicants and an increase in adherents.

In Mezhdurek 9 new Communicants have been received since last report, and a new Meeting-house built. Appeals are out for aid in paying for this building, and we trust they will meet a hearty response. In these dark times the progress in Mezhdurek is one of our greatest comforts.

The way to reache Djumai Baala (Bulgarian, Gorna Jumaia) from Salonica is to go 80 miles on the Constantinople Railway to Demir Hissar, and then by horse or carriage, over a good macadamized road, some 90 or 100 miles N.W.

18. JUMAIA. The condition of this community shows what is apt to happen when the place is left without a worker. Mr. Z. A Daskaloff, after being arrested and sent to his native place, two years ago, was unable to return till last September. In the interim things became a good deal demoralized. However the 18 atentive hearers who sat before the writer to listen to a sermon on an work-day evening, left upon his mind an impression that a spiritually-minded worker here would accomplish much.

Thirty miles S.E. of Djumaia is the Razlog district, well-known to the Mission. A visit to it makes one long for three things; (a) for the establishment of order and good government; (b) for more preachers and teachers to locate in the destitute villages; (c) for funds enough to maintain them there.

19. BANSKO. Here Mr. and Mrs. Ivan P. Stephanoff are working hard, but the current is against them. The association of the young men with godless and sometimes dissipated companions in the revolutionary organisation has established the drink-habit among many of them. The sophistry which has accused stealing "for the cause," and murdering people suspected of being spies, has developed a hard and reckless type of character which was foreign to the place ten years ago. On the other hand, the irresponsible terrorism exercised bythe police and soldiery in this district surpasses all I have seen elsewhere and the whole situation is one to make angels weep. "O LORD, revive thy work in the midst of the years....in wrath remember mercy". The school in Bansko has about 70 pupils under George Kondeff, his sister, Miss Vela, and Miss Kata Naldjieva. The quality of work done does not seem to be A1.

About 3 months ago good old Deacon Peter Usheff was taken home "from the evil to come". He was a hungerer after rightousness before missionaries entered European Turkey, and on hearing their preaching recognised it instantly as what he had sought. He at once threw up a contract he had made to decorate the interior of an Orthodox Church with icons, and has lived a Godly life as a member of Bansko church since its fundation.

20. 21. BANYA and DOBRINISHTA, both lack leaders capable of carrying on the work without outside help. Previously members of Bansko church took turns in leading the services in these two places, each of which is about three miles from that village. But of late the military patrols often beat terribly villagers whom they discover going to other villages that their own, without permitting any explanation or production of evidence as to their errand (on presumption that the errand is revolutionary.) So no one dares to go. Apparently the work would move forward in both places if workers were available, since large congregations gathered to hear the writer on his late tour.

The same may be said of

(22, 23) ELESHNITZA and YAKOROUDA, in which places there has been no particular retrogression, at least. Both urgently plead for a preacher to divide his

year between them. Failing in this, each would like a Bible-woman or teacher.

In (24) MEHOMIA, under the leadership of Rev. B.Beleff and of Miss Raina Fournadjieva, the teacher, things seem to be in a nearly normal condition. A congregation of 230 gathered the Sunday I was there. The churche's giving power has been diminished by disturbed conditions, by the losses endured by some members, and by death -- one good brother having been murdered by an army captain and another so tortured (by having roasting hot eggs put on his abdomen, etc) that he died in prison. Should peace prevail for a time the lost ground might be recovered.

Some 90 or 100 miles S. of Razlog we strike (25) Serres where, on his visit last winter, Dr. House felt that things were in better shape than when he left two years ago. The Greek bretheren there think that the Presbyterian Synod of Athens can do nothing for them and would apparently be glad to have our Board take them up, which seems impossible at present. When possible to visit the city we are glad to preach to that part of the community (a large majority) which understands Bulgarian. We now pass to

(26) DRAMA, which this year, as last, seems to be our most prosperous Outstation. Brother Kraicheff has continued here, reenforced by the good wife whom he took to himself last September, Miss Bozhka Naldjieva of Drama. Miss Effa Busheva has also continued her efficient services in the school and among the women. A church organization should be formed here from the 51 communicants, which number is surpassed in our field by Bansko and Monospitovo alone. Drama's gifts in 1904 (44 11/100 £.T.) surpassed by 5 £.T. those of any other place in our field — Monospitovo coming in second, Stroumitza third, and Bansko fourth. This, of course shows Drama's financial prosperity, due to the tobacco industry.

The town is on the Salonica-Constantinople Railway, 144 miles from Salonica, and therefore 44 miles E. of Serres. Sketchy, again, is 60 miles E. of Drama by rail, and Cavalla is 20 or 25 miles just E. of South, by carriage, the road passing through the site of Philippi. Each of these towns is a thriving city, the seat of a Governor, and the preacher of Drama should act as evangelist, for these places, as do the preachers of Uskub and Doiran for their neighbouring cities. The faithful brother at

(27) SKETCHY, who lost his wife a year ago, is soon to be married to a good Christian girl from Drama, and his home, as in the past, will be a center for for Xtn. work. Other followers from Drama and elsewhere have settled in Cavalla and are holding services. We hope that Drama will cheerfully consent to spare its preacher one third of the time for outside work, and that substantial results will follow.

Thus we have shown you the lights & shades flickering over our Macedonian field.

If the shadows predominate, we still do well to emulate him who

"Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong could triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Station.

Edward B. Haskell.

Salonica, May 1, 1905.

Sec. J.L. Barton.

Dear Brother :-

Since I returned from a tour to Razlog only one day before Dr. House had to strt for annual meeting, it was impossible for me to finish and copy my report before his departure. Hence I mailed to him the report, telling him to keep that copy for the Mission files at Samokov, and I would mail you a copy direct from here. Hence this goes to you separate from the documents which will be mailed you by the Mission Sec. from Sophia.

Yours sincerely,

Edward B. Haskell.

Report of Salonica Station - 1904-05.

Rec'd MAY 26 1905

The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Salonica, Turkey.

Ans'd JUN 12 1905

For Congregational Work
A.B.C.F.M.

By Rev John H. House D.D.

A forty five minutes ride on my bicycle from our home in the city brings me to the institution which bears the above name. It is one of the most interesting spots to us in our missionary field. Here we are trying to solve the problem of bringing true Christian civilization to the village population of Macedonia. The whole enterprise is still in its humblest beginnings. We have fifty two acres of land whose purchase was completed Nov. 26. 1903. Then the land was bare of trees and buildings and looked desolate enough, though its situation from the first seemed to us one of great possibilities as to beauty in the future. Now we have a simple but well-built and roomy farm house and barn which are presided over by a good Christian farmer and his wife. One large room serves as a school room, and another for a dormitory and here we have the nucleus of our School which is composed of 15 boys, 14 of whom are orphans. A second building will soon be completed which will give us a shop for wood work Carriage and wagon sheds and a Chicken house. When we purchased the farm not a drop of water for drinking even could be found within a long walk from the place. Now we have the "Ezrary Memorial Well" 175 feet deep which furnishes the finest water in all the region around. A grove of 400 mulberry trees, of two years growth, delights the eyes of those

Report of Labrador Station - 1904-05.

Rec'd MAY 26 1905

The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Salonica, Turkey.

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who are interested in silk culture, which is one of the thriving industries of the country. Another grove of 700 trees of the same kind have been put out this spring, ~~and are now beginning to show their leaves.~~ Besides this we have planted some 500 fruit and shade trees, and are now putting out 6000 grape cuttings for our vineyards for which the land is admirably fitted. Two horses, two yoke of oxen, two donkeys, ~~and~~ three dogs and a flock of chickens comprise our live stock at the present hour. A native teacher has been employed during the year to give elementary instruction to the boys, while all have been employed in the work of the farm.

This school is an attempt to give Macedonian village boys a good solid education which will include that of the hands as well as the head. It is an effort to teach better and more progressive ways of working while conserving the good in the old ways. It is a school which will put honor upon manual labor and in this respect it will stand almost or quite alone among the many schools of various nationalities. The young man who has finished one of these school is supposed to be <u>above</u> manual labor. We shall try to educate the boys to strive after the ideal village life, and it our hope to do something towards diminishing the number of educated men, who ashamed to do manual labor, and having nothing else to do, ~~are compelled to~~ frequent the wineshops and join the crowd of political plotters.

We hope to be able to do something towards the peaceful solution of the troublesome Eastern Question. We are so bold as to have visions of beautiful, attractive and thrifty-villages in the Macedonia of the future.

If the objection is made that this is costly work, our reply is that all good work is costly work. Some good works may be more costly than others but the crucial question is: Will the results justify the outlay? We feel sure that they will. It costs us for our first year about $750 for our school which began with 11 boys and finished with 15. This included the cost of their food, clothing, farm overseer and teacher. Of course when we get our school plans fully in operation we shall hope to have good buildings, more boys and a full staff of teachers including at least two Americans and a much larger outlay. But the plan is to keep everything very simple in our outfit approximating the simple economical ways of the country, as far as is consistent with true progressive education along all lines.

I wish that our friends could see the change that has come over our boys during the past year. When they came to the farm they were veritable wildlings. Now if you could look into their attentive faces when we are holding a Sabbath service with them you would be delighted with their intelligent listening, and surprised perhaps to hear them repeat, as I catechize them, the Ten Commandments, the First;

Twenty third and Fifty-first Psalms, the Beatitudes, and some of our hymns. Could you look in upon them in their school hours you would find them as earnestly following their lessons there. In the fields you would see the older ones holding the plow and guiding the oxen with the goad and all interested in the farm work. We are delighted with the interest which they show in the farm work and in the farm itself.

If our friends could see all this and fully realize the great change that has been wrought in these boys in this short-time and with this small outlay, which we might almost say had also been put into the improvement of the farm, we believe they would look upon this work, as we do, as one of the brightest in its hopefulness for the future that we are engaged in.

Our very first need is a suitable building. The broad avenue of the future which is to lead to that building is already marked out by the shade trees which we have recently planted. They stand as a witness of our faith that our friends at home will help us. Then we must have an income of some $25.00 annually to supply the American and other teachers necessary, for it is planned to teach the most needed village trades, and we hope to do a large part of our own work in the various trade lines, as Hampton Institute is now doing.

Would that we could take our friends to the

porch of the Farm House, at present the center of this work, that they might gaze with us over a scene of great beauty, and which with the growth of our trees and the development of our plans is to grow still more beautiful. There before us lie the silvery waters of the sea, on the left are the hills of Chalcidice, and across the bay rising as it were directly out of the sea is Olympus, the mythical home of Zeus and the gods. It is a sight of which one never tires.

It is a work of faith. We are only at the beginnings of things and are looking to God for His help and guidance, and to our friends here and everywhere for their prayers and support. (end)

John Henry House.

Salonica May 10, 1905.

Reporting Industrial School

Salonica - Turkey - May 18 1905

1050

80

Rec'd JUL 24 1905

Quarterly Report of the Treasurer of Executive Committee

Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. Ans'd AUG 31 1905

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr. Treasurer, 27, William Street, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Isham,

In order to make my report square with the half year I am, as you see, reporting for four months instead of three at this time.

I enclose the Balance Sheet on a separate page. (1) From that you will learn that our balance in the Banque de Salonique is virtually the same as it was in March, viz : $ 1896.31. (2) The Orphans Fund has diminished from $ 1001.70 to $ 528.28. (3) The General Institute Fund has increased from $ 1020.14 to $ 1265.40 and that in spite of expenses incurred in outbuilding and sundries of 90 90/100 Turkish pounds or $ 399.96 .

It is now possible to give you the expenses of the Institute for 6 months from January 1st to June 30, 1905 which are as follows :

For board of 15 scholars and 5 persons in service	$ 407.08
" Salaries of all employees	249.39
" Clothes for the boys	63.10
" draft horse purchased	39.60
" books for the boys	2.21
Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 761.38

You will note that, counting the personel supplied with board as 20, each persons board for the 6 months cost the Institute $ 20.35 .

The receipts here from March 4th. the time of our last report to June 30th. have been as follows :

For the Orphan's Fund : from Mrs. A.S.Seymour, Newbern, N.C.	$ 30.00
For the General Fund :	
From Miss Martyn, England	1.23
" Orient Cong'l Church S.S.Orient Long Island	20.00
" Mr. Harry H.Haskell, Kansas City, Mo.	1.98
" Bible Lands Mission's Aid Society, London	266.20
" Income of Missionary property, Salonica	259.07
" Bulgarian Evangelical Community, Salonica	8.80
" Miss Rada Pavlova, Monastir	2.20
" Mr. D.A.Condos, Greek friend, Serres, Macedonia	7.22
" Mr. Georgie Glegoroff, Askedje "	1.06
" present from owner of lost cow cared for at Farm	.44
" the sale of 720 eggs	4.50
" " " " mulberry leaves	1.63
Total receipts here for 4 months - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 604.63

The following summary will interest you:

Total receipts during 4 months from America	$ 51.98
" " " " " " England	267.43
" " " " " " Macedonia	285.22

We are now in the midst of our harvest. The barley is already harvested and stacked. The wheat harvest is now in progress, as is also the Vetch harvest. The oats are nearly ready. We have just finished the grafting of a portion of our mulberry trees. The large new vineyard of more than 6000 cutings is growing finely.

Copy of Quarterly Report
of Treas. of Executive Com.
Thessalonica Ag. & Ind. Institute

Jr. Henry House

Salonica - July 11 - 1905.

The plowing for the Autumn wheat-sowing is also now in progress. Of the 700 mulberry trees added to our grove this winter only 23 have failed to grow, and there is still hope for some of these 23.

Since writing the last report we have erected an outbuilding which furnishes a carriage house, a wagon shed and a large poultry house. The carriage house now shelters a carriage which does not yet belong to the Farm, but it is available for the Executive Committee and their wives and families when they wish to visit the Farm, and also for the various employees or visitors in case of need. The whole building cost$177.50.

We should not close this report without mentioning the kindness of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in sending us valuable grass and other seeds for trial upon our Farm.

We are sorry to be compelled to report that the second artesian well seems now to be a complete failure.* We have had, with the exception of a few weeks, seasonable rains and our crops of grain are fair. We hope to have some income from them, as well as fodder for our horses and cattle. Our flock of 40 fowls has increased to somewhere near 130, and is beginning, as you observe, to return something for our care.

I am very sincerely yours,

J. Henry House,

Treasurer of the Executive Committee.

* Since writing this report I have personally measured the flow of the First well ("Essery Memorial Well") and find it larger than we supposed. I estimate that with power pump placed upon flow tube it would possibly furnish 13 cubic meters of water in 24 hours, which is a fairly abundant supply.

J. H. H.

Rec'd MAY 26 1906 81 Enc

The Report of Salonica Station from Apr. 20, 1905 to Apr. 13, 1906.

God has graciously spared all the members of our station during the year. The personnel remains the same as at the time of making our report last April. On the 1st of Jany 1906 we made a new arrangement of work. As Mr. Haskell lives in the Mission House where the Office and the safe are it was thought best that he take the responsibility of the Treasury, Mr. Fröhlich as last year being the accountant, and Mr. House be the Secy and auditor. Mr. Haskell is to attend largely, when in the city, to the Gov'l business and Mr. House keeps the responsibility of the Book work, Mr. Fröhlich assisting also in this work. Mr. Fröhlich besides the above attends to the Custom House business and assists in the very large amount of work of all kinds that falls to our large Station. Mrs. Haskell has done some teaching at the Farm School and Mrs. House has done what she could in the correspondence with the teachers and Bible workers.

We have not been without sickness during the year. Last Summer Mrs. Haskell was ill of fever for a long time, and on Jany 2 passed successfully through the ordeal of a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor. Master Jamie Haskell has been struggling with malarial fever ever since last Summer, and Douglas and Martha Haskell have the Whooping Cough. Mrs. House and Gladys were absent from Salonica for about 2 months in Monastir during the heat of last Summer, and Mr. House spent something less than two weeks there. Master James Haskell left us on

April 11 to attend school at Wilhelmsdorf in Germany. We wish him health, happiness and God's blessing there.

Touring.

While much the same difficulties and dangers with reference to touring prevail this year as last, yet considerable has been done in this line. Mr. Haskell has spent in touring 52 days; Mrs. Haskell 3 days, Mr. House 67 days and Mrs House 3 days; total 125 days. The touring of our Bulgarian workers as far as the record shows is as follows: Pastor Popoff 104 days, Pastor Gratchanoff, 17 days, Mr. Kimoff, 86 days, Mr. Kutukdjieff 45 days, and Pastor Beloff 8 days, making a total of 255 days for them; and a grand total of 380 days in all.

The station has again this year attempted ~~daily~~ a series of evangelistic meetings since the first of January, especially in the Strumitza and the Raglog districts. It fell to the lot of the writer to undertake this work this year. If you include the 5 days work done in Samokov, at the request of that station, he spent 51 days in this work delivering some 55 sermons and addresses besides spending some 16 or 17 days of the time upon the road. Considering the low state of piety prevailing on account of the occupation of the minds of people by politics and revolution, and the consequent want of preparation for or inclination to attend such services, it must be confessed, the results of these meetings were very encouraging. The congregations were with few exceptions large, and in some cases extraordinarily large, the attention was solemn and marked, almost without exception, and evidences

of the working of the Holy Spirit - appeared in almost or quite every ~~place~~ one of the 14 places visited. The numbers of professing Christians who rose as showing their desire and determination to live more fruitful ~~Christ~~ Christian lives were very large, too many to count in almost every place, and, while we ought not to place, perhaps, too much reliance upon numbers in such work as this, it is interesting to know that there must have been between 80 and 90 (at least) either upon their feet to ask for prayers or forward in the after-meetings to kneel in prayer for confession of sin and dedication of themselves to Christ and His service. How deep and lasting the effects are only time will show.

Colportage.

Our colportage work during 1905 was unusually successful and interesting. Our three men sold more books than in any previous year since the establishment of Salonica Station. The sales were: of Scriptures, in 17 different languages, as follows: 739 Bibles (counting Hebrew O.T. as Bibles), 384 N.T. and 517 portions, or a total of 1642 vols. for 7439 ps. silver (£.T.=108), and of other books and tracts 2431 for 4447¾ ps, making a total of 11886¾ ps. The next largest sales were in 1898 when they reached 9663 ps. It may be interesting to know that we purchased and paid for during the year books: from Am. Bible Soc. (Mr. Bowen) for 4615 ps. gold; from Mr. Peet for 3748 ps.; from Samokov for 663 ps.; from Philippopolis for 57 ps.; from Monastir for 66 ps.; from M.E. Miss. for 157 ps.; from Bulg. Evan. Soc for 60 ps.; from Mrs. Kassiroff for 74 ps.; for bookbinding 379, making a total of 10254 ps. gold. On Jany 1, 1906 we had stock on hand belonging

to the Station books, whose face value is 28041 ps. gold and cash in the treasury 45-91 ps gold. Mr. Trencheff is having an especially good work in his field, and reports much interest and large sales in the district of Kochany and Kumanovo, where there seems to be need of the visit of a missionary.

The Thessalonica Agricul. and Industrial Institute.

Late in the year 1905 the directors of this school in New York elected Mr. House President; and by an arrangement with the Prudential Committee in Boston they assume one fourth of his salary and he is expected to give one fourth of his time to the institution, and they express the desire that he be released entirely from other Station work at as early a day as possible when they will assume his whole salary that he may give his whole time to the school. This institution has made some progress during the year though it is still in a formative state. We have 16 boys in the school who are expected to give half their time to study and the other half to work. We are now adding a small amount of woodwork to the farming, and we are planning to begin silk-culture in a small way this Spring. Mr. Vasil Doneff still remains at the head of the Farm, though his good wife passed to her rest last Autumn. Her death was a great loss to us. Mr. Peter Cosheff is instructor in woodwork and general assistant. Miss Effa K. Busheva has charge of the school. We have added to the plant during the year: a new oven capable of baking about 50 two pound loaves of bread; a 12 foot power aermotor for pumping water and other work; a water tower and tank holding about 20 barrels, so that we now have running water in the kitchen, bath-room,

+mixing and wash room. We have put out also some 1,060 more mulberry trees making a total now of 2119. We are adding this Spring 500 cuttings of trellis Vladova grapes which will increase our vines to 6600.

The contributions received by the treas'r of the Executive Committee here in Salonica since Nov. 3, 1904 down to March 31, 1906 have been $1991.29. This includes sales of grains and eggs produced on the farm, which, however, so far has not been large. The amount which had been received here before that for the purchase of the farm, the erection of buildings and care of the orphans was $4,423.14 which added to the other makes a total of $6,414.43 which constitutes the sum already invested in this enterprise. This does not include of course the amount collected in New York which will largely go for the new building which we are hoping to erect this Spring and Summer. The thing which is especially auspicious about the enterprise is the deep interest that our Macedonian communities are taking in it as shown by their contributions in money, clothing and grain.

Survey of the Field.

Salonica. In the city of Salonica our work is still very small, and there has been little of interest to report during the year. Our congregations, including that at the Farm, show an average of 51 against 46 last year. The adherents 44 to 38 last year. We feel that much more would be accomplished in the city if we had a good native worker. From the great pressure of the field work the missionaries are not able to do much pastoral

labor. We find that a great deal of the prejudice which formerly existed against us has disappeared. When we have some distinguished visitor like Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston of New York to preach and send out invitations the chapel is crowded to its utmost capacity.

The group of outstations which lie nearest to Salonica comprises: Kelkish (42 Kilom N. of Sal.); Doiran (70 Kilom. N. of Sal) and Gevgali (80 Kilom N. of Sal.) together with the Kelkish villages Zodorak and Mezhdurek. Mr. K. Kimoff has charge of the first three places and Mr. D. Karadeloff is preacher at Mezhdurek doing some work also in Zodorak.

Mr. Kimoff has shown commendable energy in his difficult circuit, but is unable to report any gain in Gevgali. Near Gevgali, however, there is an interesting village called Bogdantsy where we have some good friends who bear the name of Protestant but can hardly yet be called decided followers. Pastor Popoff of Uskub visited this place some time since and was delighted with his hearty reception and the whole village seemed thankful for his visit. If regular work could be done here doubtless there would be results.

Kukush only holds its own. Mr. Kimoff reports fair congregations when he visits the place. There was one addition on confession during the year. In Doiran there has been more progress. There have been 5 added on confession and the adherents have increased to 30 from 25. In Zodorak (5 hrs N. E. of Kukush) there has been no regular worker during the year except the teacher Miss Eliova. One has been added on confession but the adherents have decreased by five, probably by removal. The average attendance is the same

as last year.

In Mezhydurek we find one of our bright-spots. Mr. D. Karadeloff has been preacher since about the middle of October last. In this village where it was once thought that it was impossible for a Protestant to live there are now nine Protestant families. These simple hearted and earnest followers, assisted by the generous gifts of quite a number of the Bulgarian Evangelical communities, have erected a very comfortable place of worship in a fine central position in the village. The communicants have increased from 5 to 11 and the adherents from 14 to 29. It is noticeable also that the gospel leaven is beginning to spread to other villages in this region. We hear of inquirers in Raiyanovo, Planitza and Morartzy.

We pass now to the Strumitza district. In the city of Strumitza (102 Kilom. by rail & 5 hrs by horse N. of Sal.) Mr. Ilia K. Kutukdjieff is still serving as preacher, and Miss Maria Ivanova is teacher. Here the work is slowly advancing. The communicants have increased from 25 to 30 and the adherents from 85 to 87. One important step here is the official recognition by the government of our school after efforts which cover a period of 11½ years. In Velusa there have been 3 added on confession, and the adherents have increased from 28 to 30. Mr. Kutukdjieff visits this place also. The village lies 1½ hours to the west of Strumitza. Monospitovo (2 hrs. East of Strum.), Murtino (1½ hrs E. of Strum.) and Koleshino (4 hrs E. of Strum.) form the charge of Rev. K. I. Gratchanoff. He fills the pulpit of the two first villages for 3 sundays in a month and that of Koleshino for one.

The work is greatly hindered in all this region by the revolutionary movement which has occupied the attention of almost every villager. In Monospitovo there has been a small advance the adherents having risen from 138 to 151. In Murtino the progress has been greater the communicants have increased from 50 to 58, the adherents from 165 to 180, Sunday School attendance from 72 to 89. Koleshino shows 1 addition on confession and an increase of adherents from 22 to 29 and an increase of 10 in average attendance. Here the friends have recently purchased a house for a much needed place of worship. Of the 20 £.7. the price of the house one half was the gift of the man who owned one half of it. The other half was purchased by the friends of his sister.

In Radovish (6 hrs W. of Strum.) the station has had no worker since the close of the school year in last June. We did not feel that it was right to vote grants in aid for workers over whom the two factions of the church would quarrel. In our statistics the place holds its own but we fear that there is not the least advance. The writer visited this city in Jany and spent some 3 days there. On Sunday morning the congregation was good, about 80 in number. The prayer meetings were but thinly attended but seemed fairly good in Spirit though one faction was conspicuous by its absence. This doubtless contributed to the better spirit of the meetings. One would fain entertain a hope that in answer to ~~the~~ much prayer offerred for this place there would soon be a turn for the better here. Mr. Frencheff in his Autumn visit to this place had large

sales of books. We cannot but believe that there are a few earnest Christians here and we invite the prayers of the Mission that the Holy Spirit may be poured out in power so as to bring backsliders to repentance and thus rehabilitate this once prosperous church. Raklish (20 minutes walk from Radovish) is in a similar condition to the city church. On the Sunday morning when the writer preached there the congregation was 30.

We now pass to the Razlog. The places where we have work in this region are Bansko (3 days journey by Kard and horse N. E. of Sal.), Mehomia (1 hr. from Bansko) Banya (1 hour from Bansko), Yakaroudo (6 hrs from Bansko) Elestnitza (3 hrs. E. of Bansko), and Dobreeneshta (1 hr. from Bansko) In this whole region also the revolutionary movement is greatly injuring our work by corrupting the young men, many of whom have become careless about religious things, some even have been led into the drinking habit and some into other pernicious sins. Many of the prominent members of the Bansko church have fled to Bulgaria, and quite a number of these are now settled at Ludjeny. In the recent visit of the writer to this place the week day meetings were disappointing from their smallness and the absence in a large degree of the young men. The congregation on Sunday presented somewhat of its old time appearance with 200 listeners. The Spirit we felt was present in the meetings held here and we hope that some at least were lifted out of the Slough of Despond into a better life. Our statistics show 305 adherents this year to 391 last, this is probably account-

for by the removals to Bulgaria. Mr. Stephanoff seemed to be laboring diligently and prayerfully here. He ~~seemed~~ was a good deal moved by the meetings held in the Raglog as he was with me in three of the villages.

In Mehomia Pastor Beloff seems to have gained quite an influence among all classes by his efforts to help the sick and suffering. We spent 2½ days and held 3 preaching services here. The Spirit ~~seemed~~ was manifestly present for the conviction of sinners. 28 people were forward in the after meetings, among whom were four Orthodox women. The statistics show much progress in Mehomia. The communicants have increased from 36 to 46, adherents from 72 to 115. Banya seems to be simply holding its own. There are no workers here. I could not but feel in my recent visit that there were signs of better things. The Seventh Day fad seemed to have died out; but there was some unsatisfactory aftermath in the rebound from the keeping of the Seventh Day to the keeping of no day. However, all met together when I was there. Let us hope for a better time for this village spiritually. I had 60 at the week day morning service here. Yakaronda is rejoicing in its new preacher Mr. Zenkoff. After a long exclusion from service from having fallen into sin Mr. Zenkoff has been reinstated in the work, he having seemed to manifest sincere penitence. In this town I had 40 listeners in a service which I held of a Tuesday afternoon, among whom were quite a number of outsiders. It is noteworthy that outsiders are now beginning to enter the meetings here where the people have been so hard to move

in the past. In Eleshnitza there is only a teacher who also acts as Bible woman, Miss Eleuka Vezova. She is much beloved and ~~seems to be~~ is doing an excellent work. The place seems to be more than holding its own. There has been 1 addition on Confession, and adherents have increased from 70 to 89. I spent 3 days here and had from 75 to 80 in the meetings of whom a goodly number were outsiders. In Djumaa-Bala (11 hrs W. of Bansko) there ~~seems to be~~ is more than usual interest. This field had been worked for so many years and with such small success that the Station last Autumn had resolved upon removing its preacher to another place. But before we could carry our resolution into effect a letter came from him reporting new interest and we had not the heart to remove him just then, and we allowed him to stay on. In my recent visit to the place I found that the room where they were meeting was too small to hold the people who wished to come. On Sunday, though the day was cold there was a crowded house of 50, and in the afternoon the door was taken off from the hinges that those in the passage who could not get in might see and hear. I should say there must have been 60, and it was said that quite a number went away from inability to get in. It ought to be said that dissatisfaction with the decision of the Orthodox bishop in retaining ~~a former~~ in his office a much disliked priest has doubtless led a goodly number to come to our service. However this may ~~many~~ be many are hearing the Gospel message who would not otherwise have heard it; and it would be strange if the

seed should all fall upon stony ground. We bespeak earnest prayer for this place and its preacher. It was hoped that there were some decisions for Christ during my two days' stay here.

We come now to our Eastern Group of outstations: Serres, (161 Kilom. N. E. of Sal.), Drama, (239 Kilom. N. E. of Sal.), Sketchy, (332 ± Kilom. N. E. of Sal.). In Serres Mr. Haskell sometime since succeeded in getting together again brethren, who had been estranged from each other for various reasons and matters seem to have been going on better there since, although there is still some dislike for a former preacher who ~~still~~ resides among them though not serving them as preacher. The meetings are led by the brethren, who are Greeks and Bulgarian, each teaching in his own language when his turn comes thus showing how Christ can unite nationalities who are estranged from each other by the bitterest hatred. Nothing but the Gospel can do away with national animosities. Drama is one of the most interesting places in our field, tho' there has been no marked advance here this year if we judge by the statistics as the adherents have fallen from 131 to 116. There have been 11 additions on confession, however, and many people from various places have an opportunity of hearing the truth in the chapel in this place. The brethren have recently paid the last debt of 615 pg gold on their Parish House which serves as chapel parsonage and school house. It was but a short time ago that all the friends lived in rented rooms which resembled tenement-house rooms from the huddled up character of the occupants, but now a large number of our friends have bought

small places of their own and many have already built comfortable cottages upon their land. The increasing enmity between Greeks and Bulgarians has affected injuriously our friends here in their business as there are far more Greeks than Bulgarians in this city, and the Protestant chapel is the only Bulgarian place of worship. ~~in the city~~.

In Sketothy there are, as last year, two Protestant families, one Bulgarian and one Armenian. Our Bulgarian friend exercises a good influence in favor of the Gospel in the city and seems to be trying to do something for Christ among the many Bulgarian workmen engaged in the large tobacco factories of the city.

There are many interesting villages to the North of this line of cities on the Cari'pli-Salonica Junction line of railway, which if the times were more quiet we should try to do something to reach. Already there is one follower of the truth from the Ahu-Chelibi region who has been working in Kavalla, and others from the same region frequent the services at Drama.

We now return to the West and take up the group of outstations in the Uskub Vilaet (including one from this Vilaet) Here we have Uskub (244 Kilom. N.W. of Sal.), Prishtina (339 Kilom. N.W. of Sal.), Mitrovitza, (309 Kilom. N.W. of Sal.), Zelovo, (6 hrs by carriage W. of Uskub), Veles (1 hour by rail nearer Sal. than Uskub) + Kafadartsi, (Sal. Vilaet; 146 Kilom. N.W. of Sal). We begin with Kafadartsi, concerning which we can only repeat the sad story of last year — decline from the taking to the drinking habit of our most influential follower in that city. At our latest advice from there he seemed to be making an

effort to reform but whether in his own strength or of that of Christ we have not learned. This place was one of the earliest after Bansko to be entered by the Gospel. and in its history Christ's words "The first shall be last" are remarkably exemplified. In Ukis, which is between Kafadartsi and Uskub and in Uskub Vilaet, there is a widow who opens her house for the preaching of the word. She has a daughter that follows in Salonica. Upon a recent visit of Pastor Popoff to this city he was surprised to have 18 hearers at this house and 40 hearers in the Han (orium) where he stayed. It is a city which has seemed to the writer to be classed with Kafadartsi as one of the coldest and hardest to influence in all Macedonia. Hence our joy at Mr. Popoff last visit to it.

In Uskub Mr. Popoff seems to be doing a good work, but the opposition is so great that it has seemed very hard to make headway against it. And what still more cripples this work is the inclination of young men who have yielded to the truth to flee from the difficulties around them to America. Uskub is a large and growing city and it is most desirable that we be able to purchase a place for the work that it may have a permanent center. The rented house now used for meetings is far from being satisfactory. How shall we be able to purchase a place here where property seems to be rapidly advancing in price? The statistics show an increase of 2 in adherents over last year and a like increase in attendance. Tetovo (6 hrs W. of Uskub) seems now to be the scene of a new and interesting awakening. We had come almost to despair of ever getting a real foothold here. Upon his last visit here Pastor Popoff reported interesting

meetings in the houses of two of the leading citizens, and they invited us to send them a married preacher promising a contribution of 7 Napoleons towards his salary together with a house for the service and for him. We have not yet been able to see our way clear to send a man to this place, which stands on the border between the Bulgarian and the Servian elements in Macedonia.

Prishtina (which is Servian) appears to be making slow but sure progress: 37 adherents are reported this year against 24 last. There was one new communicant. Here we have a small school with 10 scholars, our only Servian Evangelical school. The friends here are hoping to build a chapel this year. They have a good site, well situated with reference to the residences of most of the followers, and they have gathered considerable material for the building.

Mitrovitza (in Bosnia) is another one of our bright spots. The visit of the missionary is so much prized, that he is met by the friends at the railway, and taken in a phaeton, at their expense, to the home of one of the friends and he is escorted in a similar way to the station when he leaves. During the whole of his stay he is made to feel a joyful welcome. The brethren lead their own meetings, one of them furnishing a room for the meeting in his house. There are 23 adherents in place of 21 last year; and 5 communicants instead of 4.

Two outstations, where the work is very small, have not been visited during the year: Dobreneshta, near Bansko, and Grumen near Nevrokop. There is no special encouragement in either place.

The Conclusion.

The statistics, though we never feel quite sure of their accuracy, seem to show a slight advance almost all along the line, in spite of all the difficulties ~~above mentioned~~. The communicants have increased from 569 to 630; the additions on confession have risen from 36 last year to 47 this; the adherents from 1572 to 1666; the pupils in our schools from 291 to 318; the benevolent contributions from 26,725 p. to 29,884 p. It all seems, I will admit, like the dogged advance of patient sappers and miners. Let it be so, we praise God for this. We often repeat to ourselves the old Latin adage: "Patientia omnia vincit" (Patience conquers all things). During the recent weeks we have seen also glimpses of the Spirit's workings, which have refreshed our hearts, and strengthened our faith, and we look with longing for a greater and deeper work. Is it not possible that, casting ourselves in humble faith at the feet of our Great Master to become His "servants" in Paul's sense ("Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ δοῦλοι"), we may be able, in the near future, to turn this dogged sapping and mining into the joyful rush of acknowledged victory? God grant that it may be so!

On behalf of the station,

J. Henry House

Salonica Station
Report.
April 20, 1905 to Apr. 13, 1906.
Boston Copy.

Report of Salonica Station
Spring Year
1905-06

Rec'd JUL 30 1906

82

Quarterly Report of Treasurer of Executive Committee of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, June 30, 1906.

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The following sums have been received here in Salonica: -

For the General Fund: From Mr. Fröhlich, Salonica	Ps. 87 -	$ 3.83		
June 29, from Mr. Brunnschweiler, England	66 -	2.90	- $	6.73
For Orphan's Fund: April 23, Rev. Mircheff, Pazarjik	100 -	4.40		
April 26, Miss Kata Ilieva, Todorak	30 -	1.32		
" 30 Friends in Drama	55 -	2.42		
" 23 Rev. T.H.Clarke, Weston, Suppermare	219 -	9.64		
" 28 Misses Grace, Ethel, Ruth & Mr. Charles House	795 -	35.00		
May 8 Mr. Gligor, Doiran	30 -	1.32		
" 17 Friends in Ennenda, Switzerland	1013 -	44.57		
June 30, Mrs. Heer, Glarus, "	656 -	28.86	-	127.53
For the Building Fund: From Treasurer, New York	13636 -	600.00		
June 5 " Abdulary, Bulgaria	88 -	3.87		
" " " Tartar Pazarjik, Bulgaria	97 -	4.27	-	608.14
For Institute Farm: Sale 6 dressed chickens	46 -	2.02		
" 1 yoke of oxen	775 -	34.10		
" 2030 eggs	390 -	17.16		
Sale 35¼ okes (about 80 pounds) silk cocoons	474 -	28.86		
work of Farm horses, drawing stone	647 -	28.47		
Money for meat choppers charged with tools, Mar.31, refund.	115 -	5.06	-	107.67
For Wood Work Department: Output of work	373 -	16.41	-	16.41
Gift of Pastor Gratchanoff making Lathe, work valued	471 -	20.72	-	20.72
For Orphan's: Gifts of new clothing and materials				
women of Murtino 17 blouses, 8 underwear	262 -	11.53		
" " Yakarouda, 6 prs. stockings, 6 towels, &c.	93 -	3.96	-	15.49
Total value of all receipts	Ps 20518 -			$ 902.69

From Turkey: $ 45.10; Bulgaria: $ 12.54; Switzerland: $ 73.45 ; England: $ 12.54; U.S.A.: - $ 635.00; Farm receipts: $ 107.67; Wodd Work Dept. receipts: $ 16.41; Total: $ 902.69.

Balance Sheet showing Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts			Expenditures		
Cash Dr. Bal. Sheet Mar. 30.	Ps 312.	$ 13.73.	Dr. Chamberlain; Photos	Ps 604.	$ 35.37
Bank " " " " "	19360	851.84	General Fund: Insurance&c.	321	14.12
Totals	19672	865.57	Wood Work Dept. tools, materials	2101	92.44
Less workers' sal "unpaid"	3202	140.89	Farm: Farmer, feed, tools, bees, &	5273	232.01
Am't in hand net " "	16470	724.68	School: teacher, materials	608	26.75
*Receipts General Fund	153	6.73	Orphans: board, clothing, care	5561	244.68
" Orphan's "	2898	127.51	Furnishings, blankets &c.	221	9.72
" Building "	13821	608.13	New Building	20818	915.09
" Farm "	2447	107.67	Artesian Well, Arbor &c.	333	14.65
" Wood Work Dept.	373	16.41		36040	1585.76
	36162	1591.13	Less credits- workers unpaid (see Balance sheet below)	4842	213.05
				31198	1372.71
			Cash in hand 440; in Bank 4524	4964	218.4[illegible]

*Receipts of clothing and work are not entered on the books but were

already since closing my books June 30. drawn the $ 1280 which you sent me through Mr. Wiggin. This sum will appear in my next report.

I ought to add here that I am making an experiment with cowpeas much used in the Southern States for fodder to remove some of the expense we have for hay for which our land is not fitted. I bought from America one bushel of cowpeas for seed. They seem to be growing well though I do not know how they ought to look.

You will also note that we have begun the work of silk culture and that the sale of our cocoons brought in $ 20.86.

We are greatly pleased with the interest shown in our work by the native friends Their gifts may seem small to you but they indicate much interest and approval of our work, especially the good work of the women in making clothing for the boys which has been a great help to Mrs. House.

The closing exercises of the school on June 13 pleased us very much and seemed to show excellent work in that department by Miss Busheva. Mr. Gosheff is showing a great deal of skill in the carpentry department. Mr. Vasil Doneff is faithful and industrious and we have no special complaint to make in his work, but we do need very much a scientific instructor in farming.

Respectfully submitted

J. Henry House,
Treasurer Executive Committee.

Rec'd JUL 30 1906

83

Balance Sheet of the Institute's Books, June 30. 1906.

Debits			Credits		
Cash	PS 440.	$ 1936.	General Fund	Ps 1266.	$ 55.70
Banque de Salonique	4524	19906	Vasil Doneff	1100	48.40
Dr. Chamberlain, Photos	804	3587	Hassan, "Kavass"	1122	49.37
Building Fund	50	220	Peter Oosheff	975	42.90
Artesian Well	290	1276	Miss E.K.Busheva	1508	66 35
			Mrs. Stoika Gotseva	137	6.03
	6108	26675		6108	268.75

The expenses for improved tools for Farm work and carpentry are somewhat large for our poverty but seemed necessary if we are to accomplish our object of educating our boys to good and profitable work. The new tools on the farm cost $ 48.44 and in the Carpenter shop $ 52.49. The largest expense on the farm now is for hay and grain for horses and cattle. Last year we raised of grain 1160 okes of barley, 240 of oats and 273 of vetch, valued at $ 55; in addition to this we have spent $ 100.76 for hay and grain during the year from June 30, 1905 to June 30, 1906. For the three months past we have spent for this object $ 62.36 (of the $ 100.76). We are hoping that our harvest of grain will be more plentiful this year but shall not know until after threshing. Our grain is now mostly harvested.

We have added to our industries at the farm the honey bee this spring. I purchased two hives for $ 4.66. By swarming these have now become five. We are gradually rehousing them with the Datan-Blatt hive from which the honey can be removed without disturbing the working of the bees. We purchased a model hive from Bulgaria, and from it we are making our hives in our Carpenter shop. We have already made one and have four more on the stocks.

We have built a pretty arbor on the road with a pump in it, connecting with our well reservoir, so that passersby can drink and rest without coming into our premises. People seem much pleased. Most of the cost of this is promised to us by the Secretary of the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society who has recently visited the farm and showed much interest in it, as do all who see it.

Our great undertaking this year is the new building "The Work Shops" of our plan, but we hope to house the school in it until able to build our main building. We have been much delayed by the great difficulty which the contractor found in getting his bricks delivered a distance of 10 or 12 miles, and now with my consent he is making brick on the premises from the clay which was removed from the basement. 10.000 have been burned and I suppose 20.000 more are made, and more will be made up to our needs. We are hoping now to make progress with the main walls of the building. The sleepers for the first floor are on the basement walls. The basement under all the building promises to be a very useful place when finished. It will be light enough, I feel sure to house our carpentry shop. To our outfit in that shop we have added a fine large lathe, the work of one of our pastors, who gives his work which he values, as you observe on 1st page at over $ 20. We are to pay him for the materials $ 8.80 or rather in all $ 10.08 as I am making him a little present.

You will observe that the funds in hand at the close of these three months are only what remains in the General Fund $ 55.70 a very small amount, and unless we can draw on the treasury soon for current expenses, we shall indeed be in straits. It ought to be said that the $ 35.37 for photographs will be returned by Dr. Chamberlain, as will the $ 12.76 for the arbor and the $ 2.20 debt of the Building Fund. I have

Rec'd JUN 10 1907

REPORT OF SALONICA STATION, EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION; APR. 13, 1906 -- MAY 2,07.

84

A proper understanding of our work seems to require a preliminary statement of the circumstances and conditions under which we prosecute it.

All hopes of the pacification of the country, or any considerable improvement in the conditions of life among the people, through the reforms, have died out of all breasts. A great part of the population have also lost hope of any gain through the revolutionary movement. The evil character of many leaders and members of bands, together with the violent and often fiendish methods to which they resort, have led to a revulsion of feeling agains them, on the part of many, the full extent of which they do not realize. Being an armed and organized body it is very difficult for unorganized and unarmed villagers to refuse them the co-operation which they demand. This explains in a large measure the present heavy exodus to America. The young men are growing sick of fruitless servitude to these leaders, entailing as it does constant risk of death or imprisonment, and are fleeing across the sea for a breathing spell. They expect to return after two or three years with their pockets full of money, hoping, in common with all Macedonians and Mr. McCawber, that meanwhile "something will turn up." Even in Bulgarian districts the weakening of the revolutionists and the increasingly firm hold of the Turkish authorities greatly adds to the dangers of those who are forced to receive bands into their villages, or to co-operate with them. In mixed Greco-Bulgarian or Servo-Bulgarian districts the dangers of the hapless inhabitants are greatly increased by the internecene feud. The efforts of extremists lately are succeeding to some extent in causing friction in mixed Evangelical communities which, up till this year, had ignored political factions and lived harmoniously as brethren. Also they are adding to the difficulties of the missionary's position. Out of courtesy to and desire for comity with the independent Greek work, led by Dr. Kalopothakes of Athens our station has avoided opening any Greek work in Macedonia. But the Greek nationalists, failing to understand, or perhaps not knowing, our motives are inclined to regard us as Bulgarian partisans, because we work among Bulgarians and not among Greeks. Hence they have discussed the advisability of slaughtering us, as we understand, but as yet no violence has been attempted.

Enough has been said to show that the constant perils to which the people are exposed, the hatred among nationalities, the restless turning to America, the dangers of travel, etc. all combine to produce an environment far from conducive to spirituality and to engaging the people's attention in religious matters. To excited brains and diseased imaginations the wholesome food of the Gospel seems flat and stale : to men absorbed in striving for an earthly kingdom the Kingdom of Heaven seems just such an intangible dream as it seemed to the Pharisees of old. The reaction will come and the heart-hunger will reassert itself some day, but just now we are in a barren and discouraging period.

Another difficulty of our situation is the increase in the cost of living which makes higher salaries a necessity to the workers, while it diminishes the ability of the churches to give. The reasons for the increase are various. One

of the greatest is the insecurity to life attending even such harmless and useful occupations as that of the charcoal-burner, the wood-cutter, and the herdsman. The unrest of the country destroys confidence and prevents business enterprise. Moreover two of the coldest winters ever known in Macedonia have come in the last three years, and this is the second successive wet spring. Indeed the recent inundations cause apprehensions of so scant a harvest as to produce a con-condition bordering on famine next winter. May the good Lord spare us this horror, if it be possible to accomplish His ends without it.

In common with all the rest of the Mission we also have to contend against the difficulty of finding sufficient preachers and teachers to supply established communities, let alone expanding. To this problem I shall refer later.

If we are asked whether there is nothing in our surroundings to relieve the gloom of the picture, we answer ; Certainly there is. At last reports our Heavenly Father still ruled the universe, nor is there any record of the withdrawal of the promise; "Fear not little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom." Neither can we learn that our Commander in Chief has countermanded His general order; "Go ye and disciple all nations", or has rescinded that paragraph of it which reads; "And lo, I am with you always." Hence we must admit that there is a strong balance in favor of encouragement rather than discouragement.

THE STATION'S MISSIONARY FORCE, as regards those under appointment, remains the same. Dr. House, however, gives one third of his time to the Industrial School instead of one fourth as last year. In November, when the lease of their former dwelling expired, the House family removed to the School, as it seemed necessary either to abandon the enterprise, or have a responsible superintendent on the ground. As station secretary Dr. House does a good part of the correspondence at home, besides coming to the office in the city three times a week to look after the book department and other station matters. When both missionaries are at home one preaches in the city and the other at the School each Sunday in alternation. When one was touring the other generally has managed to preach at both city and School, although it involved a twelve mile horseback ride, besides leading the city Sunday school.

Mrs. House has done a great deal in corresponding with the female workers in the outstations, and mailing them material to assist and inspire them in their work. Her teaching in the Industrial School is mentioned later.

In spite of the attention which her baby and three other children require, Mrs. E.B. Haskell keeps up a Friday meeting among the women in the district near the Mission House, and thinks of opening a Sunday school there. She is making friendships among the women by calling on and aiding them in various ways.

Six weeks of the summer were spent by Mrs. House and her youngest daughter, Gladys, at Samokov. After their return Miss Gladys left Salonica on Sept. 6th to enter the "Tochter Institut" at Wilhelmsdorf, Germany, whence good reports of her come back to us.

She was escorted for a good part of the way by our book-keeper and assistant, Mr. Joachim Frohlich who went to Switzerland to attend the wedding of his bro-

ther, Dr. W. Fröhlich now medical missionary at Assouan on the Nile.

The Haskell family spent the summer at Samokov and Philippopolis where, in the home of his grandfather, Dr. H.C. Haskell, on Aug. 24th, Edward Frohlich Haskell arrived. His missionary activity in scattering smiles and good cheer about him has not been small nor altogether valueless.

Rev. E.B. Haskell was kept from his post seven weeks before his family could safely be brought back to Salonica, but much of this time was spent in valuable reading, and in some literary work, preaching and lecturing in Philippopolis.

On November 8th Miss Ruth Eleanor House, after an absence of five years spent in study rejoined our Station, not under appointment, but sent out by her brothers and sisters as their representative in the foreign field. Her coming was a most opportune re-enforcement to the meager teaching force at the Farm School.

While rejoicing in this gain we have also to record a heavy loss. The Board's refusal to give any hope that Mr. J. Fröhlich's salary would be granted after this year, left him in an unsettled state of mind and gave his friends the feeling that his place here was not permanent, and that he was available for other work. When a sudden urgent need arose in his father's business he was peremptorily summoned to meet it, and left on Feb. 13th. Besides a deal of miscellaneous work Mr. Fröhlich was able to relieve the missionaries of considerable English correspondance, to take a large share of the book work, such as the annual invoice, shipping ~~invoices~~ orders of books to colporters, etc. Also he had progressed so far in Bulgarian as to be able to conduct a service (in which he read a printed sermon), in the absence of both missionaries, the Sunday before he was called away. The regret expressed by the native friends at his departure is deep and general.

As the chief reason for the Board's refusal to retain Mr. Fröhlich was said to be that this would violate its policy of sending out none but theologically educated men, the writer asks permission to pause here a moment to record his experience, as a respectful challenge to that policy. Our station ledger contains 65 separate accounts. On April 22nd, for example, letters and vouchers came in requiring 19 entries in journal and cash book, with 19 more in the ledger, or a total of 38. The transactions entered involved the writing of money orders, and explanatory letters, to Samokov and Philippopolis stations, and a station check and letter to a pastor; marking and filing the vouchers, &c. The time occupied in that part of the work which any book-keeper could have done was from two till six P.M., or a solid half day. As I sat working over these figures when I might have been writing this report, or preparing a sermon, or making pastoral calls, or studying the Turkish Testament, or even taking the Monday rest which the average American pastor claims after leading two services Sunday, and attending a third -- the question arose in my mind whether my theological education throws such a sanctity over my figures and vouchers as to compensate for the time taken from calling, sermonizing or resting. And as I contemplate the hours and days which will go in June in getting my first pestiferous balance-sheet, I wonder which of my theological studies will prove most valuable in the process -- my Hebrew, or Church History, or Dogmatics. I

incline to the conclusion that it will be Prof. G.F. Wright's lectures on the "Harmony of Science and Religion."

But seriously, since we have lost Mr. Fröhlich and this work must be done by theologically educated men we would urge upon the Board our need of re-enforcement. Not only will the work suffer without it, but there is danger to the health of our present force from the constant pressure, admitting of no let-up.

As a temporary relief we are using part of the appropriation for an assistant in Salonica in supporting Mr. Anghel Kremenlioff, a native of Gurmen and member of Drama Church, who does some preaching in the city and outstations, at the same time that he is carrying on studies (chiefly in English and theology) to fit himself for the ministry. The Industrial School gives his family free rent, and him free instruction in some branches, in return for his assistance in carpentery and repairs in the line of his previous trade.

We hope to get further relief at the end of Samokov school year by the employment of Mr. Kostaki Izeff of Coleshino who has studied five years in the C. and T. Institute. His knowledge of Greek will make it possible for him to do many errands about the city, at the custom house and railway station, and he can do much of the mechanical work of the book department. He may also pursue some theological studies in company with Mr. Kremenlioff, and so gradually work into the preaching. But neither Mr. Izeff nor Mr. Kremenlioff can begin to take the place of another missionary.

TOURING by missionaries has been carried on to about the same extent as last year. Dr. House has toured 42 days and Mr. Haskell 75, making a total of 117 days, or 2 fewer than in 1905 -- '06.

The touring by natives has been approxamately as follows: Rev. K. Kimoff 80 days ; Rev. Ivan Popoff 52 days ; Rev. B. Beleff 12 days; Rev. K.I. Gratchenoff 12 days ; Mr. I. Kutukjieff 6 days ; Mr. Kremenlioff 3 days, a total of 165 days This is a falling off of 90 days from the previous year which is accounted for by the fact that the last report included 5 or 6 weeks spent by Rev. I.S. Popoff in supplying Radovish, and an equal period spent by Mr. Kutukjieff in his place at Usksb. The total of native and missionary tours was 282 days.

As my magic lantern had not made a Raglog tour since my return from America in 1901 its reappearance this winter was greeted with much enthusiasm, and its drawing power seemed greater than ever. The condition of the country made it necessary to seek official permission for evening gatherings, but as the request always was accompanied by an invitation to the officials to be present at the "show", and as entertainments are scarce in those mountains, the utmost facilities were given in all but one minor instance. In Mehomia both the Civil and Military Governors were present with their suites, and Pastor Beleff translated to them in Turkish my Bulgarian remarks. The beautiful series of pictures on the life of our Lord, by Hoffman, with the explanations, constituted a sermon in disguise. As it was addressed to nominal Christians, and only explained incidentally to Turks, the Gospel truths were unreservedly proclaimed, and we pray that they may not have been altogether lost on the 25 or 30 Moslems, nor on the total of about 1,500 Bulgarians who heard them in the 7 places visited.

So far as opportunity offered religious conversation was held with the 33 various Moslem guards who escorted me on my 250 miles of horse-back riding. As an encouragement to such work I ask pardon for repeating the remark of one of them that he was glad to come with me because a member of his regiment who saw me passing on the street in Djumai Baala had said to him ; "That is a very good man. I was on his escort two years ago from Nevrocope to Serres, and he talked to us much about God and doing right." May it not be that under God's providence this man's friendly feeling toward a messenger of the Gospel will lead him to examine and embrace the truth. It is ours to sow seed and to commit it to God in prayer. One great cause of regret to the writer in the loss of Mr. Frohlich is the fact that it compelled him to drop the study of the Turkish Testament which he was making with a view to more efficient work among Mohammedans. (Warning. It would be unwise to publish these items about efforts made for Moslems, lest such publication lead to hindrances being placed in the way of such work)

COLPORTAGE. In spite of the condition of the country and the dangers of travel our three men, in 1906, covered some 1300 miles of road and visited 90 towns and villages, disposing of 8028 Piasters (silver) worth of books ($324). The value of 1215 Piast. ($49) also were sold from the Salonica Depository, and 472 Piast. ($19) from the Depositories at Stroumitza , Todorak and Mitrovitza, making a grand total of 9715 Piasters worth ($392). Although this falls below the record-breaking sales of 1905 by 2172 Piast. ($88), it is ahead of any other year in our Station's history. Scriptures in 14 languages were sold as follows : 125 Bibles ; 393 New Testaments ; 420 Hebrew Old Testaments ; 496 portions, or a total of 1434 volumes, valued at 6189 Piast. ($250). The value of the other books sold was 3526 Piast.($142). About 1600 free tracts were distributed. Some may remember that while our meeting was in session at Salonica last year a man who had just been liberated from prison came and begged for books to be given to the prisoners. We had previously made attempts in this line which were thwarted by the authorities, but he said that the new warden was a good man who probably would allow the books to be distributed. Although the petitioner was an Othodox teacher he thought that our Protestant books, being stamped by the censor, would more easily get in than others, and so came to us. The writer gave him 26 books with which to make the trial. He reported that they were admitted with perfect cheerfulness. A few weeks later some 70 Bulgarians from Yedi Kouli prison were sent to prisons in Asia Minor. A friend whom I shortly after visited in prison said that on the plea, " "You can beg more books from the missionaries, but who will give us a Bulg. book in Asia Minor ?" these men took all this forst lot of books into exile with them. He also said that as time hung heavy on their hands the prisoners had read our books with the greatest avidity. Such solid works as "Evidences of Christianity", "Five Arrows against Infidelity", Stalker's "Imago Christi" were pored over by men who would not have touched them under ordinary circumstances. One could not resist a plea for more spiritual and mental food to these hungry souls, and I took up another library of 102 volumes, large and small,

which was also admitted by the kind warden. One Turkish Bible and a number of Bulgarian Bibles and New Test's. have been bought by prisoners who could afford to pay. At one time an acquaintance, held for trial, sent to us for some of the Tract Primers that he might employ his time teaching illiterate youth to read. May God's blessing rest upon the something like 150 volumes which have gone into the prisoners' hands the past year. They doubtless will bear fruit in some lives in strange and unforeseen ways and places. Let us water the seed with our prayers.

In the THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE progress and enlargement in some lines have brought accompanying burdens and increase of responsibility. Although the Government informed us when the last annual meeting was in session that the School could not be permitted, no obstacle has been made to the erection of the new building for which ground was broken May 10, 1906. The distance which all building material had to be carted, and the constant increase in the cost of materials and of carting, due to the fact that some 500 other buildings were going up in the city, combined to cause great difficulties to our Contractor, Mr. Costadine Kremenlioff of Drama. But they were manfully overcome and a piece of work was done which will be a lasting credit to the ability and integrity of our good brother. The total cost, including painting and coloring, plumbing, sewer and two cisterns, was, in round numbers, $5,500. The dry and well-lighted basement contains the school kitchen and dining room, workshop and lavaratory : also Pres. House's dining room, kitchen, bath-room and store rooms, beside storage rooms for fuel and a sleeping room for the Albanian guard.

The first floor contains a large school room, a dormitory for 25 boys, two rooms for native teachers, Dr. House's living apartments and office, a room for segregating sick boys, and two rooms for our American teacher of agriculture, when found.

The attic under the high roof can be made to accommodate 25 more boys, we estimate, at a cost of not over $300 for finishing it off.

Our 16 pupils of last year have become 25 this year. The additional 9, or their friends, all pay half their board in money and half in work. It seems probable that an increase next year of from 60 to 100 per cent. in the number of students simply is a question of finance. Can money be found to provide the extra sleeping-room necessary; to employ an adequate teaching force; and to make it possible to pay for time of students who must work for part of their board ? A gift of $50,000 to enable us to acquire a farm large enough to furnish work to many youth, and also to yield a good part of their food, would place us at once in a strong position.

Our first farmer, Mr. Vasil Doneff, felt restless after the death of his wife and resigned last autumn. His successor, Mr. Athanas Izeff of Coleshino, near Stroumitza, is a faithful and diligent man, although not so able as we should like, in some respects.

Miss Effa Busheva has continued her very efficient services in teaching the common branches, and carried much of the responsibility of the Institute until

Dr. House took charge in Nov. Mr. Peter Usheff, son of our late beloved Bible-woman, is proving very useful in many ways, as teacher of woodwork, baker, and general assistant.

Aside from the oversight and discipline of the School Dr. House leads prayers and has two lessons weekly each in scientific agriculture, and in theology with Mr. A. Kremenlioff. Mrs. House, besides looking after the boys' clothing and mothering them generally, teaches sixteen classes a week in Bible and English. Miss Ruth House teaches 8 classes a week in English, and discharges the duties of housekeeper for her father's family.

Samples of soil have been sent to Cornell University, New York State, and a report on them, with a letter of advice as to crops to which they are adapted received from Professor Fippin. The Agricultural Department at Washington has kindly assisted us in various ways, and Pres. L.T. Chamberlain of the Board of Directors has been indefatigable in his efforts for the School.

But we have reached a point where an income of $2,800 a year is necessary to keep things in statu quo, and where an advance must depend upon a considerable increase. We are waiting upon God to touch the heart of some large giver with our needs. ---- After penning these words, the evening before we started for this meeting, occurred another of those kind Providences which have so unmistakably set the seal of God's blessing upon our enterprise in every time of need. At the end of March we had a deficit of $502.35, which had increased since, and we were much troubled. But one of our Directors, who has done us the honor to come to this annual meeting as a corporate member of the American Board (Mr. Irving W. Metcalf of Oberlin), after visiting the School and making careful inspection of everything, wrote us a check for $500. The same evening a letter from Dr. Chamberlain announced that he had sent on a draft for $500 more given by a friend in America. This is not the first nor the fifth deliverance of this kind which we record with deep wonder and gratitude.

THE WORK AT LARGE.

Our 25 outstations are served by four ordained and five unordained preachers, a loss of one from the previous year. After five years at Drama, including some excellent service, it seemed best that Mr. Kraitcheff be transferred to another point. We should have been glad to keep him in our field, but he preferred to work in his native country, Bulgaria.

The ordained men are located as follows.

Rev. Ivan S. Popoff is at Uskub (152 miles N.W. of Salonica), whence he visits regularly Mitrovitza and Prishtina, and occasionally Tetovo and Velles, or Kuprulu. The work in Uscub has been set back by the departure of some followers to America. Yet a new member recently was received and new hearers keep up the congregation to an average of 20. Considering the exceeding difficulty of his situation, chiefly due to unworthy predecessors, we feel that brother Popoff is doing a good work.

Rev. K.I. Gratchenoff, living at Mourtino, 5 miles from Stroumitza (which city is some 80 miles N. of Salonica), preaches also at Monospitovo each Sund., and at Coleshino occasionally. The Monospitovo Church has suffered terribly in

its spirituality from the implication of its members in revolutionary work. Three of them are sentenced to four and five years in "Yedi Kouly". Others have paid more to lawyers in a month than to the Lord's work in five years. According to its size this has always been our most unsatisfactory church in its giving. There is a faithful remnant and after these stormy years are past we trust that the Lord will revive his work.

At Coleshino things are moving forward strongly despite the frantic efforts of the Greek party who even make it somewhat dangerous to Mr. Gratchenoff's life to visit the village. Mr. G. performs such pastoral duties as administering the sacraments wherever called in the Stroumitza and Radovish districts.

Rev. B.Beleff of Mehomia performs similar services in the Razlog district (90 miles N. of Serres, which is 90 miles E. of Salonica). His church of 4o odd members is doing fairly well, with nothing especial to report.

Rev. K. Kimoff, ordained before the close of last annual meeting, removed from Doiran (44 miles N. of Salonica) to Drama (100 miles E. of Doiran) in Nov., but is visiting Doiran once a month for the present. Its community is growing in grace and numbers. We are able at this meeting to report another organized church, Drama having joined this number in January with 45 members. The organization was a joyful occasion. Since it occurred the settlement of a Greek lay preacher there with the evident purpose of dividing from fellowship with Bulgarians the four or five Greek-speaking brethren is a calamity which we deplore and which we are glad to say that Dr. Kalopothakes of Athens also deplores. But --- "the days are very evil."

The unordained preachers remain at the same points as last year.

Mr. Z.A. Daskaloff is at Djumai Baala, where there is some encouragement in that several young men have become regular attendants at preaching. A larger and better room for services, and a day school -- as mentioned later -- are greatly needed. Mr. Ivan Stephanoff is at Bansko (Razlog District) which has been weakened very much numerically and financially by removals to Bulgaria due to disturbed conditions. Some of the refugees, however, had lost spirituality through too much politics. Mr. Stephanoff is thankful that some who remain are coming forward to take responsibility, and feels that on the whole the spiritual condition of the church is more hopeful than last year.

At Yakorouda (also Razlog District) Mr. Pano Temkoff has good and growing congregations, and feels that there is much to encourage.

Mr. Elia Kutukjieff at Stroumitza (80 miles N. of Salonica) is happy over a good degree of unanimity in his church, and over the completion of a new house in which he is interested. Silk worms are to be fed in it this spring, but so soon as the cocoons are out the kind of "worms" described in some of Dr. Watts' hymns will enter on Sundays to be fed with Gospel food. Some will remember that the Stroumitza community lost its first building lot by Greek intrigues. In 1895 it bought tae house since used ; enlarged it once, but still found it cramped and inconvenient. Meanwhile another good building lot was bought, but before a building could be erected an embargo was laid on all building in that part of the city, because it was within 800 meters of the small Gov't powder

magazine. Finally the embargo was lifted and a commodious and sightly house awaits the worshippers so soon as the silk worms shall have been fed -- the peculiar constitution of the official mind making it wise to give prominence to silk worms rather than to worshippers !

Mr. Demeter Karadeleff continues at the Kukush villages of Mezhdurek and Todorak (about 45 miles slightly E. of N. from Salonica) with good success. He has the sympathy of us all in the sickness of his only surviving child, a son of twenty years, who seems to have consumption. Many are praying for his recovery, and it seems probable that the prayers will receive an affirmative answer.

PLACES NEEDING PREACHERS.

(a) A Servian worker, to live at Prishtina or Mitrovitza (60 and 78 miles respectively N.W. of Uscub) is needed in the N.W. corner of our field. But none is in sight at present. Meanwhile we are glad to report that in both the above-named places the faithful Christian living of some of our friends, and the efforts of the local lay preachers are awakening some souls who seem likely to become decided followers of Christ. Prishtina is struggling to complete its building, begun last year.

(b). A strong man is needed in the city of Salonica with its 10,000 Bulgarian inhabitants. We missionaries are too much loaded with other work to do the pastoral duties and preaching needed. Rev. D. Fournadjieff who spent some weeks in the city last summer would very much have liked to come, and the Bulg. brethren were so pleased with him that they pledged 15£T. ($66) toward his support, which is a large sum for their numbers. We regret the impossibility of his leaving Bulgaria. It is a man of about his calibre who can do efficient work in our metropolis and until he is found very slow progress will be made.

(c) Eleshnitza in Razlog with its 33 communicants and 80 adherents, isolated as it is, ought to have a preacher and to be organized as a church.

(d) Doiran and Kukush need a shepherd's fostering care. He should live in the one and visit the other. As a makeshift Mr. Anghel Kremenlioff, while studying at Salonica, may visit them occasionally. He is a man who has read a good deal, and has considerable experience as a lay preacher.

(e). His native village of Gurmen is our only outstation on the 90 miles of road between Serres and Razlog. The congregations which greeted the writer there in January seem to show that a live preacher would do an excellent work, which would extend to other villages, in which there are enquirers.

(f) Radovish (100 miles N.W. of Salonica) greatly needs a preacher and even wishes one. But it is doubtful whether the party spirit , which has died down some in the past two years spent without either preacher or teacher, would not flame up again in this unfortunate church if there were something to quarrel about. We incline to let bad enough alone.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The strength given to education by the Bulgarian Exarchate, especially in cities, seems to demand of us either to do more or to abandon our primary schools. In cities where eight or ten men, and four to six women are teaching

in the Orthodox school it is shamming to pretend that in our school a single teacher can carry on the same number of classes and give her pupils an equally thorough drill. In villages our schools do not suffer in comparison even where we have but one teacher to their two.

This year we have tried putting a strong head teacher, with an assistant, each in Stroumitza and Drama -- Miss Elisavetta Usheva being head in the former and Miss Raina Fournadjieva in the latter. We ought not to retreat next fall, but how can we possibly supply our schools ?

This year our largest school, at Bansko (Razlog) has two quite young teachers. Mehomia (Razlog) has accepted a not very successful teacher under protest, rather than have none. Eleshnitza (Razlog) would have been left without had not a former Bible-worker, married in the village, undertaken to keep school half of each day. Monospitovo (near Stroumitza) also would have been vacant but for a girl living near who is not a graduate.

The children of adherents in both Mitrovitza and Djumai Baala have been expelled from the public schools until such time as their parents shall recant the Protestant heresy. Each place needs one of our schools, both for the better moral influence exerted over the children, and for the sake of removing the pressure exerted upon the parents through their offspring.

We hear that one of our present teachers has become engaged to marry, and one or two others are in great danger of a like fate. Meanwhile Monastir Girls' Boarding School will furnish but three graduates this year. What shall we do next fall ? We must not close up our educational work, with its blessed influence over the young in their formative years. Can we find any way to get more graduates from Salonica and Monastir ?

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Our field with its seven organized churches and 19 brotherhoods, or communities, has 13 schools with 276 pupils under instruction. In 1906 we had only 30 additions on confession, as against 47 in 1905, and we are compelled to record a net loss of 12 communicants, leaving a total of 608. There was also a net loss of 11 adherents, leaving a total of 1655.

The native contributions for religious work were 24,449 Piasters gold($1,076), a gain of 2,543 Piasters ($111.89) over 1905. For education the contributions were 8,478 Piasters ($373), or a loss of 500 Piast. ($22). The grand total of gifts for all purposes was 30,927 Piasters gold ($1360.79), or a net gain of 2,043 Piasters ($89.89).

The above figures are far from exact, because the data are furnished us by people whose most prominent characteristic is not absolute exactness. But they are almost invariably understated rather than exaggerated. If our report seems rather somber throughout, let it be remembered that we are trying to face the situation as it is, and not as we should like to have it. In all human affairs there are periods of stress and trial as well as of success and joy. The ultimate triumph comes to him who holds on through thick and thin, in God's name. Amen.

On behalf of Salonica Station,

Edward B. Haskell

N.B. Discretion should be used as to publishing parts of this report referring to political situation and to work for Moslems.

in the Orthodox school it is shamming to pretend that in our school a single teacher can carry on the same number of classes and give her pupils an equally thorough drill. In villages our schools do not suffer in comparison even where we have but one teacher to their two.

This year we have tried putting a strong head teacher, with an assistant, each in Stroumitza and Drama -- Miss Elisavetta Usheva being head in the former and Miss Raina Gourmadjieva in the latter. We ought not to retreat next fall, but how can we possibly supply our schools ?

This year our largest school, at Banako (Razlog) has two quite young teachers. Menomia (Razlog) has accepted a not very successful teacher under protest, rather than have none. Elisabitza (Razlog) would have been left without had not a former Bible-worker, married in the village, undertaken to keep school half of each day. Monospitovo (near Stroumitza) also would have been vacant but for a girl living near who is not a graduate.

The children of adherents in both Mikrovitza and Djumai Bala have been expelled from the public schools until such time as their parents shall recant the Protestant heresy. Each place needs one of our schools, both for the better moral influence exerted over the children, and for the sake of removing the pressure exerted upon the parents through their offspring.

We hear that one of our present teachers has become engaged to marry, and one of two others are in great danger of a like fate. Meanwhile Monastir Girls' Boarding School will furnish but three graduates this year. What shall we do next fall ? We must not close up our educational work, with its blessed influence over the young in their formative years. Can we find any way to get more graduates from Samokov and Monastir ?

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Our field with its seven organized churches and 19 brotherhoods, or communities, has 18 schools with 279 pupils under instruction. In 1908 we had only 30 additions on confession, as against 47 in 1905, and we are compelled to record a net loss of 12 communicants, leaving a total of 808. There was also a net loss of 11 adherents, leaving a total of 1855.

The native contributions for religious work were 24,419 Piasters gold($1,076.) a gain of 2,548 Piasters ($111.89) over 1905. For education the contributions were 8,478 Piasters ($372), or a loss of 500 Piast. ($22). The grand total of gifts for all purposes was 30,927 Piasters gold ($1360.70), or a net gain of 2,048 Piasters ($89.89).

The above figures are far from exact, because the data are furnished us by people whose most prominent characteristic is not absolute exactness. But they are almost invariably understated rather than exaggerated. If our report seems rather sombre throughout, let it be remembered that we are trying to face the situation as it is, and not as we should like to have it. In all human affairs there are periods of stress and trial as well as of success and joy. The ultimate triumph comes to him who holds on through thick and thin. In God's name. Amen.

On behalf of Salonica Station.

Edwin E. Marsh

N.B. Observations should be sent on to Constantinople for this report for their criticism and to serve for a volume.

Evangelical Church
190 6-

Rec'd OCT 25 1906

85

Quarterly Report of the Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Thessalonica Agricultural & Industrial Institute Sept. 30, 1906.

The following amounts have been received: —

(1) For the Orphans' Fund: —

July 16.	From Mr. Condos, Serres	100 ps.	= $	4.40	
" "	" Rev. B. G. Beloff, Raglog	20 "	=	.88	
Sept. 6	" C. E. Soc. Vodena	57 "	=	2.51	
" "	" Miss. Grace B. House	454 "	=	20.00	
" "	" " Rosa Cooley	114 "	=	5.00	
" "	" Mr. D. Karadeloff	25 "	=	1.10	
" 29	" box in Salonica chapel	149 "	=	6.56	
" "	" Miss. Ruth E. House	23 "	=	1.00	
" "	" Students, S.S. of Hampton Inst.	1064 "	=	46.81	
" "	" Mr. Noel Buxton Eng.	87 "	=	3.83	2093 ps. = $ 92.09

(2) For the General Fund: —

July 23	From Rev. K. T. Gratchanoff	30 "	=	1.32	
Aug. 31	" the Treasurer, N. Y.	11364 "	=	500.00	
Sept. 23	" " " , " "	2508 "	=	110.37	14257 ps = 627.31

(3) For the New Building: —

July 3	From the Treasurer, N. Y.	28409 "	=	1250.00	
Aug. 30	" " " " "	20000 "	=	880.00	48409 ps. = 2130.00

(4) Receipts in Carpentry Department: —

Sept. 16	1 Datan-Blatt beehive	77 "	=	3.39	
" 29	1 " " "	77 "	=	3.39	
" "	Repairs on Well cover	10 "	=	.44	
" "	1 table	29 "	=	1.27	
" "	Work on basement ceiling	135 "	=	5.94	328 ps. 14.43

(5) Receipts from Farm: —

Sept. 6	Sale of 29 okes brown flour	45 "	=	1.98	45 ps. 1.98
	Totals				65131 2865.81

(6) Receipts which do not enter into the accounts: —

5 bushels (more or less) potatoes from friends in Mezhdurek valued at $ 1.76

Products of the Farm: —

1070 eggs (mostly used at the Farm)	valued at	207 ps.	=	9.11
700 okes of Vetch (an oke = 2¾ lbs)	" "	673 "	=	29.31
1400 " " barley	" "	1425 "	=	62.70
200 " " rye	" "	150 "	=	6.60
2000 " " wheat —	" "	1900 "	=	83.60
Totals		4355		191.32

Balance Sheet

Receipts			Expenditures		
June 30 Cash in hand 440; in Bank 45:34 = 496 ps.		$ 21.82	General Fund	3339 "	= 146.92
Less amts due workers	4842 "	= 213.05	Carpentry Shop, materials	736 "	= 32.38
Actual amt on hand June 30	122 "	= 5.37	New Building	42022 "	= 1848.97
Receipts for Orphan Fund	2093 "	= 92.09	Farm	1809 "	= 79.60
" " General "	14257 "	= 627.31	School 162; Artesian Well 59	221 "	= 9.72
" " Building "	48409 "	= 2130.00	Orphans' Fund	4520 "	= 198.88
" in Carpentry Dept	328 "	= 14.43	Total	52647 "	= 2316.77
" of Farm	45 "	= 1.98	Less amts due Workers	3987 "	= 175.43
Overdrawn on Station Treas'r	2776 "	= 122.14		48660 "	= 2141.04
			Cash in hand 211; in Bank 19159 =	19370 "	= 852.27
	68030 "	= 2993.31		68030 "	= 2993.31

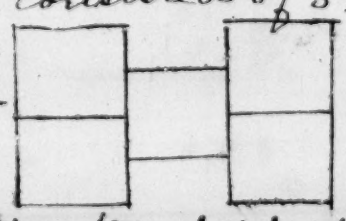
Southern Branch Office
Mr. Wilbur Crafts
Washington

By glancing over the first page you will see that of the gifts, sent directly to the treasurer of the Executive Committee, $16.77 were from Macedonia; $72.81 from the United States, and $3.83 from England. From the Treasurer in New York $2130.00 were received for the New Building, and $610.37 for Mr House's salary, current Expenses, etc.

Debits: — Balance Sheet of Institute's Books — Credits:

Banque de Salonique	19159 ps.	= $842.99	General Fund	6619 ps.	= $291.23
Cash	211 "	= 9.28	Alanas Izeff	375 "	= 16.50
Artesian Well	349 "	= 15.36	Hassan "Kavass"	750 "	= 33.00
			P. Ooscheff	1175 "	= 51.70
			Building Fund	6337 "	= 278.83
			Salonica Station Trans.	2776 "	= 122.14
			Mrs. Stoika Yolseva	187 "	= 8.23
			Vasil Doneff	1500 "	= 66.00
	19719 "	= 867.63		19719 "	= 867.63

The main work of the last three months has been the watching over and urging on the work of the new building. The contract for putting up the walls, roofing and finishing all the plastering and wood work of the main story was given to Mr. Kostadin Krementisky for 830 Turkish liras, or $3652. In order that the contract might be thus let Dr. Chamberlain, the President of the Directors, guaranteed to the Executive Committee here the amount of $4000 for the erection of the building. The contract did not include the finishing of the basement on the inside, nor the color washing and painting, nor the finishing of the fine large attic, nor the putting on the eaves' troughs. The building as first planned for our "Work Shops" consisted of 5 rooms of the same size connected together after this fashion



each of the rooms getter covering 80 sq. meters or 96 sq. yards, or altogether covering 400 sq. meters or 483 sq. yards, with a basement under the whole. The walls of the basement are 2½ meters high (a meter is about 40 inches), and 55 to 60 centimeters thick, built of stone with brick trimmings. There are 36 windows in the main story and 16 doors; also the same number of windows in the basement, (in the basement the windows are 1 meter by 75 centimeters, while in the main floor they are 1 m. X 2 m.). The walls of the main story are brick, 25 centimeters thick with the outside stucco work and inside plaster. The whole building is encircled over the windows with iron girders spliced together to protect it in case of earthquakes.

The difference between the contract and the $4000 guaranteed will hardly be enough for the painting and finishing of the basement (the windows of the basement are in the contract) but we are hoping that our boys will do much in the future toward this work. They are now putting on the ceiling in one of the large basement rooms.

When it was found that the building would for the present house not only our present school but also the family of Mr. House, Dr. Chamberlain again came to the rescue, and guaranteed the amount needed for putting in the partitions necessary in one part of the building making it suitable for a residence, and this work is now rapidly going on, and it is hoped the rooms will be ready for his removal there by the 14th of November.

The number of our students has increased to 22, several recently

having been taken upon the payment of 4 Turkish liras ($17.60) with the expectation that they will remain during the summer vacation to work out the balance of their board. Some 4 more boys have been given this opportunity and may come later. Quite a number of parents are begging for their boys, but probably we cannot take more than now promised this year from want of instructing force.

We have had a most severe drought during the summer and the year would be called a poor one for farmers, I suppose. The results of our farming I have tabulated on a previous page. I did not say there that we have considerable fodder for the winter in our large straw stack, in corn stalks and cowpea vines. The drought injured our cowpeas, as did also some insect, but the fodder is so good that we shall try them again.

Our faithful farmer has left us — Mr. Vasil Doneff — and we have a younger man Mr. Atanas Izeff, who is yet to be proved.

Our new building, now gradually coming to completion, makes a fine appearance and is a prominent object in the landscape. The windmill has been almost invaluable in furnishing water for our building purposes.

The transformation of the desert looking fields, which we purchased less than four years ago, seems almost incredible even to ourselves. God has wonderfully led us thus far, and we praise Him for His goodness.

Respectfully submitted

J. Henry House
Treasurer of the
Executive Committee.

To Mr. Wm B. Isham, Jr. Treas'r,
27, William Street,
New York.

Salonica, Oct. 9, 1906.

Quarterly report - Treasurer of
Ex. Com. Thessalonica A. & I. Institute

Sept. 30 - 1906.

J. H. House,

Rec'd JAN 25 1907. Ans'd June 15-1907.

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute Dec. 31, 1906. 86

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr., Treasurer.

Dear Mr. Isham:-

During these three months the following amounts have been received:-

1. For the Orphans Fund:-

Oct. 26.	From Mr. C. E. Wodena	ps. 57 =	$ 2.51	
" "	" Miss Dora Fröhlich, Switz.	87 =	3.83	
Nov. 2	" readers of Christian Herald N.Y.	375 =	16.52	
" "	" " " "	159 =	7.00	
Dec. 12	" Mr. Roger Leavitt, Waterloo, Io.	1100 =	48.40	
" "	" Mrs. Miller Cedar Falls, Io.	100 =	4.40	
" 22	" Miss Spencer's Class Prov. R.I.	45 =	2.00	$ 84.66

2. For the General Fund:-

Part tuition of 5 boys	1350 =	59.40	
Exchange	1 =	.04	
Nov. 30, From Miss Ruth E. House, Salonica	114 =	5.00	
" " " Mr. J. H. House, Jr., Hastings N.Y.	114 =	5.00	
" " " Mr. Ed. Latham, Orient	113 =	5.00	
" " " Mr. Ilia Horizanoff, Drama	25 =	1.10	
" " Through Miss Stone, Union Service, Jamestown	1587	67.79	
" " " " " Miss M. Tremont, Neb.		1.00	
" " " " " Mr. H. P. Stone, N.Y.		1.00	
" " " " " a friend		.05	145.38
3. From the Farm: 756 eggs[207]; 1 chicken[8]	215	9.46	
Work of Farm horses, carting	750	33.00	42.46

4. For the Building Fund:-

Oct. 18-29. Fr. Treasr. N.Y., 11364; 11364; 6818; 9091 ($500 $500 $300 $400)	38637 =	1700.00	
Nov 30. Temporary loan	15000 =	660.00	2360.00
5. Salary J.H.H. Jr. Treasr	2074 =	91.25	91.25
6. Photo's fr. Dr. Chamberlain	341 =	15.00	15.00
7. Returned from Sal. of Mr. Doneff	100 =	4.40	4.40
Total Cash receipts	ps. 62374		$ 2743.15

Receipts of articles which do not enter into our accounts:—

100 ± okes potatoes fr. Meghdurek & Zodorak net value	44ps =	$ 1.94
2 pairs of shoes from Mr. Gligor, Doiran.	67 " =	2.95
2 " " socks " women of Bansko	10 " =	.44
5 towels " " " "	10 " =	.44
3 yards homespun linen " " "	7 " =	.31
1 apron " " "	12 " =	.53 $ 6.61

Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.			Expenditures.		
Oct. 1. Cash in hand	211 ps =	$ 9.28	1. Orphans Fund	ps. 7839 =	$ 344.92
" " " " bank	19159 "	842.99	2. Genil " "	1043 =	45.89
Total.	19370 "	852.27	3. Farm	2346 =	103.23
Less amts due workers	6763 "	297.57	4. Building "	56252 =	2475.09
Net amt in hand	12607 "	554.70	5. Salary, J.H.H.	2074 =	91.25
1. Receipts, Orphans Fund	1923 "	84.66	6. Photos, Dr. C.	248 =	10.91
2. " Genil "	3304 "	145.38	7. Carpentry Dept.	66 =	2.91
3. " Farm	965 "	42.46	8. Farm School	1306 =	57.47
4. " Building "	53637 "	2360.00	9. Artesian Well	1401 =	61.64
5. " Sal. J.H.H.	2074 "	91.25	Cash in hand; in bank (554; 5609)	6163 =	271.17
6. " Photos, Dr. C.	341 "	15.00		78738 =	3464.48
7 " returned, Mr. Doneff	100 "	4.40	Less amts due workers	3787 =	166.63
	74951 " =	$ 3297.85		74951 =	$ 3297.85

Balance Sheet of Institutes Books.

Debits			Credits.		
Banque de Salonique	5609 ps =	$ 246.80	Mr. Alexis Izeff	ps 575 =	25.30
Building Fund	11278 " =	496.23	Dr. Chamberlain	93 =	4.09
Artesian Well	1750 " =	77.00	Hassan "Kavasi"	500 =	22.00
Cash	554 " =	24.38	Mr. P. Coskeff	1775 =	78.10
			Miss E. K. Bucheva	850 =	37.40
			Mrs. Storka Goleeva	87 =	3.83
			General Fund	311 =	13.69
			Rev. L. A. Mircheff	15000 =	660.00
	19191 =	$ 844.41		19191 =	$ 844.41

During this quarter the work on the new building was so far pushed on to completion that Mr. House and family began living there on Nov. 25, and some days later the students' dormitory was occupied, and soon after this the school room. In a few days it is expected that the Boys' kitchen and dining room will also be occupied, although the partitions between dining room and kitchen have not yet been put in. It is hoped that this work we may accomplish ourselves when we obtain means to purchase the lumber.

The building is so substantially built and makes so good an appearance that we are quite proud of it. Everyone who sees it seems pleased with it.

The debt of $496.23 is explained as follows. The writer was so occupied with work that it was impossible to get very accurate estimates of our needs ready and send them to the President of the Directors in time for him to provide the means for the additional work approved by him, and so he was obliged to make a temporary loan from a Bulgarian friend, whose name stands opposite the credit of $660 in the Balance Sheet. This was necessary in order to make the payments for work and material as they became due. The Executive Committee did the work on the Boys' kitchen and dining room upon their own responsibility, as it seemed almost a necessity to remove the school entirely from the Farm buildings to lighten the work of our now overburdened matron. The cost of the building is:-

For preparatory & sundry work	$ 21.25	Amt. up from below	$ 4163.67
Contractor's bill for main building	3652.00	Mr. House's apartments	547.32
Eaves troughs & cistern tiles	54.82	Sick room, guest room, addl teachers room	220.00
Painting & Color washing	268.40	Basement Halls.	70.40
Sewer (in part not yet pd for)	22.00	Boys' kitchen & dining room	110.00
The two terraces	145.20	Boys' lavatory (not finished) in part	26.40
Carried up	$ 4163.67	Two large cisterns	149.60

Total cost of building so far. $5287.39

As the plumber is still unpaid as well as several other small bills the final account of the building cannot be rendered in this quarter.

The debt of the Artesian Well is caused by the building of the Arbor where passers-by may drink and rest, and by putting up a larger iron tank in the place of our wooden one. The new iron tank will hold about 1118 gallons or 35½ barrels of water. The two new cisterns are situated one at each end of the building. The northern one holds 4266 gallons or 135 barrels water, and the southern one 3643 gallons or 117 barrels. Each extends the whole width of the building and the smooth cement tops about 6 feet broad furnish a fine walk at each end of the building.

The plumber has been prevented by unpleasant weather from finishing his work and our new tank is still unconnected with the building, although the inside plumbing is finished and we are still at some inconvenience as to water supply but we are hoping that this will very soon be at an end, and the building be supplied with running water.

A glance at our Balance Sheet opposite The Genl Fund of the Institute shows a balance in hand on Jany 1 of only $13.69. This also shows how much a work of faith our daily life here is. We must literally use our Lord's prayer: "Give us this day our daily bread."

The debt on the Artesian Well, it is expected, or a large part of it, will be cancelled by the Bible Lands' Missions' Aid Society, of London, whose Secy Mr. Gentle-Cackett intimated, when here, that he should hope to send us 15 £ Sterling in payment for the water tower and the Arbor.

The boys and the farm horses have done an immense amount of work for the building in carting materials from the city and in digging and grading, for which if we had paid in money it would have amounted to a very large sum. The boys also dug our 70 meter drain, the cesspool and one of the cisterns. Respectfully submitted,

J. Henry House,
Treas'r of Executive Committee

P.S. Jany 11. Our tank is this day connected with our new building.

Quarterly Report Thessalonica Ag. & Ind. Institute. Dec 31-1908.

Rec'd JUN 10 1907

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute; March 31, 1907.

87

To Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr., Treas'r, 27, William St. N.Y.

I herewith submit the accounts of the Institute for the quarter ending March 31, 1907:—

J. H. House in account with the Institute.

Debits.		Credits.	
Deficit - Jany 31 1906	$559.54	Receipts in Salonica	$343.60
Total of Expenditures 3 mo.	891.83	" from N.Y. Treas'r	605.42
		Deficit - March 31	502.35
	$1451.37		$1451.37

Total receipts in Salonica, as reported above $343.60 were from the following sources:—

Interest on Bank balance	$ 11.70	Amt up from below	$ 117.04
Amt rec'd from part-pay pupils	40.39	Transfer to Genl Fund Photo. money	4.09
Gifts from friends Salonica	6.11	Fr. Mr. H. P. Harvey, British Finance Cmr	8.80
" " " Todorak	2.20	Total fr. Turkey + Bulgaria	$ 129.93
" " " Mehomia	5.10	Fr. friends, U.S.A. per Miss Stone	150.84
" " " Bansko	2.20	" readers Christian Herald	23.00
" " " Drama	3.78	" Mr. + Mrs. J. A. Norris, Dorchester	25.00
" " "a friend" Serres	1.54	" Mrs. Harry Glanville, Baltimore	11.00
" " Mr. A. S. Tsanoff, Philippopolis	5.14	" Preacher Funk, Hauptweil, Switz.	3.83
Rec'd from work of horses	4.35	Total	$ 343.60
" " sale 1400 eggs	16.28		
" " " 341 lbs sesame	10.91		
" " " sundries	7.34		

Gifts not entering accts:-

	Value
Parts of Swiss Hand Loom, Albert Haber	23.10
7% on same Mr. Joachim Fröhlich	14.83
Goods boxes fr. Rev. Wm. Tait; 1:10 Homespun cloth 4:44	1.54
Total	46.51

Expenditures.

Director's Salary 1/3 for 3 mos	$ 105.42	Amt brot up	$ 820.38
Salaries: Teachers + overseers	120.12	Expense on Artesian well	2.90
Pd. int on Building Fund	199.28	" " Farm, horses, cattle etc	63.45
Sundry School expenses	19.89	Bank stamps + sundries	1.01
Board + Clothing of Orphans	375.67	Photo. Fund transferred to Genl	4.09
Amt carried up	$ 820.38	Total Expenditures . . .	$ 891.83

RECD JUN 10 1907

It is with great regret that we have been compelled to close another quarter with a deficit. The only comfort we have the matter is that the deficit this time is a little smaller than in January. Nearly $200 of the deficit comes from paying last bills upon the building which could not be settled before the last report was made. Among these bills was that for plumbing for $119.50. We were again disappointed this quarter in not receiving promised aid from the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society for the Arbor and Waterworks.

We need immediately at least $25 to finish the room for Hassan, our Kavass, as it seems best for him to be near us in the new building. The $25 would we think furnish the materials and the work we should try to do ourselves.

The winter has been unusually long and severe for these latitudes, and a much larger amount of fuel than usual has been needed. The longer winter with the resulting hardship in the feeding of stock has nearly doubled the price of meat; and the price of living in general has advanced everywhere.

We are now called upon to face the need of raising about $700 a quarter from all sources to carry on the Institute upon its present basis. We shall hope, with God's blessing, to increase each year the productiveness of the Farm and Industries, but a little capital is needed to do this. We need a few good farm implements, such as: a plow, a disc harrow, a grain drill, a fanning mill, and a subsurface packer. Of course it would be easy to enlarge the list of these needs, but we are not anxious to move so rapidly as not to be able to fully utilize all our present resources.

During the last three months we have sent out samples of our soils to Prof. Tippin of Cornell University for examination. We have ourselves also introduced the

parafin-pot method of testing the fertilizing requirements of our soils; trying with these pots the comparative value of the present surface soil and the same mixed with nitrate of soda, chlorate of potash, phosphoric acid, lime and barnyard manure, respectively. Our students seem interested in these experiments and we hope thereby to increase our knowledge of the soils' requirements.

We have also obtained from the Agricultural Department, Washington, U. S. A. cultures of bacteria for cowpeas and alfalfa for inoculating the seed this year. Our last year's experience with cowpeas revealed the lack of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in our soils. Our experiments here will be interesting both to ourselves, and we hope also, to the Department at Washington.

Our teaching force is now much stronger than it was, as Mrs. House, and our daughter, a recent graduate of Lake Erie College, Ohio, are assisting in the school. I have also been able to begin lessons in Agriculture with the pupils. The beginning here of a Station Theological Class has given us the help of a practical master mason and builder for a portion of his time.

The sudden departure of Mr. Joachim Fröhlich our Station Secretary (who by education was a weaver), for India, has prevented us from starting, as we had hoped, hand-loom weaving.

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Agricultural Department, Washington, for valuable gifts and help in our work.

We have set out since our last report several hundred fruit-and shade trees.

Respectfully submitted,

Salonica, April 3, 1907.

J. Henry House,
Treasr of Executive Com.

Quarterly Report Thessalonica A & D. Inst.

Mch. 31 - 1907

MAY 23 1908

Report of Salonica Station of the European Turkey Mission

88

for the year from May 2, 1907 to April 21, 1908.

The hard conditions under which we have been obliged to carry on our work for the last three or four years remain much the same again this year. The revolutionary bands, Bulgarian, Greek, Servian and Turkish have kept up the internecine strife between the peoples of various nationalities. Murders have been many and frequent, travelling very unsafe, trade restricted largely to the necessities of life, and general conditions so very bad that people have almost come to despair of ever seeing safety, peace and prosperity again. While these untoward conditions have borne hard upon our work, yet during the latter part of this period we have thought that we have observed an inclination on the part of some, at least, to doubt the efficacy of human efforts to relieve these conditions, and a willingness to turn once more to God and His precious Word, for help and comfort. If our surmise in this respect is well founded, we may well devote ourselves to more earnest prayer and effort for the spiritual uplifting of these peoples.

The <u>personnel</u> of our station has remained the same as last year, and the division of labor the same: - The treasury and gov't work and a large part of the touring belong to Mr. Haskell, and the Secretaryship, Book Dep't, oversight of Station Theol. Class, Principalship of Industrial School and such touring as is possible, belong to the writer. Mrs. Haskell, notwithstanding the calls of a family of small children and a multitude of guests, has earnestly devoted herself to the Vardar Ward S. Sch. and the work among the women there, while Mrs. House besides her work as Bible teacher to the Station Class and Industrial School, has endeavored to keep in touch with the teachers and Bible-workers in the Province, by the free use of the hectograph and of personal correspondence. The closing by the Porte of the Kortcha School laid upon Monastir & Salonica Stations unusually heavy burdens. Mr.

Haskell was absent from our station 82 days, in the effort to keep that school open. This could hardly have resulted in less than a partial crippling of the work at this station, however great the efforts of the remainder of our staff to keep up the work.

Mr. & Mrs Kennedy, the new missionaries to Albania, arrived in Salonica in the early morning hours of Nov. 15, 1907 with the earnest desire to push on as fast as possible to their missionary field. Much to their sorrow they were detained in Salonica by the authorities until March 23, 1908, a term of 4 mos and 8 days, and might still have been here had not our Embassy at Constantinople informed the Porte that if they did not grant them a teskeré, the Kennedys would be instructed to go on with their passports only. This brought the Porte's opposition to an end, they immediately started for Kortcha.

Hardly, however, was this gov't restriction overcome when we run upon another. Mr. Haskell last week started for Philippopolis by way of Serres and the Razlog. Upon reaching Serres he was told that he could not go to the Razlog, as a recent Imperial Iradé prohibited the going about of the missionaries in this vilayet. We are confident, however, that such a prohibition, which is contrary to Treaty rights, cannot be maintained.

We wish here to thankfully acknowledge the kindly efforts of Mr. & Mrs Kennedy, while remaining here, to render such help as was possible under the circumstances. Mr. Kennedy preached several times through an interpreter, and assisted with the station book-keeping, besides making diligent efforts under rather untoward circumstances, to study the Albanian language. We hope also their stay with us was not without some profit to them, in making them familiar with some of the routine work of missy life.

<u>Touring</u>; For reasons above mentioned missy touring in our field has been greatly curtailed. Mr. Haskell, aside from the 82

days spent in Kortcha, did 37 days of touring in our own field; the writer 27 days, and Miss House accompanied her father on one of his tours of three days, and did some good work among the women of Doiran. This gives a total of 67 days. The native tours as far as known were Mr. Gratchanoff 15 (?) days, Mr. Kutukdjieff 13 (?) days, Mr. Karadeloff 28 (?) days, Mr. Kimoff 47, Mr. Popoff 45, Mr. Kremenlieff 21, Mr. Beloff 12 (?) and Mr. K. Zeff 3; total 184 days. The total of missy and native tours was 251 days.

Colportage. The work of our colporteurs has been, in some respects, more than usually encouraging. The book sales have been larger in some other years, but perhaps never have our colporteurs been so much encouraged by the friendly reception of the people of the villages; and the sale of Testaments and Scriptures generally, has been especially large. The report here given is for the Calendar year 1907. Our three colporteurs travelled more than 1400 miles, visited some 58 places. The total sales of books of all kinds were 9363 1/8 ps. silver. Of the total number of volumes sold 1304 were Scriptures valued at 4496 1/4 ps. silver, and 2525 were other books valued at 4575 7/8 ps. The Scriptures were in 21 languages:- Bulgarian, Slavic, Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, Servian, Roumanian, Albanian, Ancient and Modern Armenian, Hungarian, Turkish, Arabic, Graeco-Turkish, Kurdish, Hebrew, Hebrew-Spanish, Spanish, French, English, German and Italian. The Scriptures sold were 344 Bibles, 482 N. Tests, 488 portions. Circumstances have led to the retiring from the work of one of our Colporteurs, so that for the year 1908 we have only two travelling booksellers and 5 depositories. The one unfortunate thing about our work is the lack of a sufficient supply of Bulg. N. Tests, and the total lack of small Bibles. We shall probably be entirely without N. Tests long before a new edition can be gotten out.

The Industrial School. This institution continues to be a center of interest, and is slowly but surely (we hope) making progress. The special point where the school serves the station, is the possibility which it affords the

Station to carry on a Station Theol. Class. The dearth of preachers in our field, and the difficulty of getting helpers from Bulgaria, seemed to lay it upon us to try in some way to meet the need. The class was started with one member, Mr. Kremenlieff, of Grumen. Since the opening of the new year two other men have been added, Mr. D. Bateff of Todorak, and Mr. Alexander L. Miatovitch of Prishtina, a Servian. These men help support themselves by giving a half day each to work in their trades, and in instruction of our boys therein: Mr. Kremenlieff in Carpentry, Mr. Bateff in Shoemaking, and Mr. Miatovitch in Tailoring. Each has made himself very useful to our industrial work, and one of them is already doing acceptable Evangelistic work in two of our outstations.

As to the progress of the school itself we refer the Mission to the printed Report of the School for 1907. Twenty Four boys have received instruction in the regular work of the school, and six adults have also been under the instruction of the school's teachers, making a total of 30 in all. We are fitting up the Attic (doing the work ourselves) for more dormitory and closet room, so as to be able to increase the number of pupils.

The school suffers a great loss in the recent death of the most distinguished member on its Board of Directors, Charles Cuthbert Hall, whom simply to name is to praise. He could not give us large contributions of money, but he gave us ~~the as~~ the use of his great name, and, personally, had a deep interest in the success of the school. He died as he lived confessing his whole-hearted devotion to Jesus Christ; through whose precious blood he had remission of sins.

Although our school is approved by Imperial Irade, we have another indication of the desire of the Authorities to harass us, in the recent refusal of the local Maarif to give us the long promised "Rusat-Name" unless we would sign a promise not to take Moslem students, and to allow the free entrance for inspection of the school of the Turkish School Inspector!

The Survey of the Field. In the city of Salonica, the center of our work, the calls upon the time of the two missionaries for the genl work of an extend-ed field are so large that it becomes more and more urgent that a suitable native pastor be found to develope the work in the city. Our repeated calls for another missy, that we may the more efficiently carry on the work of our large field, are still unanswered.

We now carry on two services here, one in the city chapel and another at the "Farm" besides Mrs. Haskell's ~~holds~~ a service for women in the Vardar Ward, where she also has a Sunday School for children. If the slow progress in the city has disappointed our hopes, we are still rejoiced to know that we reach many strangers during the year in our services, a floating population of students, merchants and seekers for health. The average in our two congregations has been 61, and of the three S. Sch'ls 76. In this "survey" we divide our field into 5 sections.

The Southern Section lies next to our city and comprises: Kukush (42 kilom. N. of Sal.); Doiran (72 kilom. N. of Sal.); Todorak (some 65 kilom. N.E. of Sal.), and Mezhdurek (about 60 kilom. N.E. of Sal.). In this field we employ 3 Bulg. workers: Mr. D. Karadeloff, who until Jany 1, 1908 had charge of both Todorak and Mezhdurek, and since that date of Mezhdurek alone (being both teacher + preacher) making tours to Selovo and Planitza; Mr. Kremenlieff of our Station Class who visits Doiran and Kukush, each once a month, and Miss Anneta Krimova teacher of the little school in Todorak. The statistics of this region give us the following figures: Communicants this year 43 against 44 last yr.; adherents, 100 this year against 99 last; aver. attendance 135 this against 127 last; gifts of money for the work 3,287 piasters this against 2,948 last. These figures would indicate that we are doing but little more than holding our own. The visits of our colporteurs, however, seem to show quite a remarkable opening for work in adjoining villages. Colporteur Trencheff reports a cordial reception in Mutilovo, Morartsi, Bogdantsi, Furka and others, and a desire to purchase and

read the scriptures. In Lelevo, Mozartsi, Planitza, & Raianovo there are either inquirers or followers of the truth. Thus the village work in this region is becoming interesting and more hopeful, and calls for earnest prayer and work.

The Northern Section comprises: Bansko (3 days by rail & horse N.E. of Sal.) Mehomia (1 hr. from Bansko), Dobreeneshla (1 hr. fr. Bansko); Banya (1 hr. fr. Bansko) Yoxaronda (6 hrs fr Bansko), Eleshnitza (3 hrs. fr. Bansko); Gurmen (2 days by rail and horse N.E. of Sal) and Djuma-Bala (3 days by rail & horse N. of Sal.), 8 places. The workers in this region are 1 ordained pastor, 3 preachers, 7 teachers (including a preacher who also teaches) or 10 workers in all. The Statistical Report shows: Communicants 259 against 237 last yr.; adherents 754 against 744 last yr.; S.S. attendance 317 against 292 last yr.; gifts for the work 12,728 ps against 11,007 last yr. These figures show a small gain, which probably represents the case as it actually is. There, our first and largest communities, seem to be spiritually languishing much to our grief, but we cannot expect much better things as long as the revolutionary movement continues. We are not without hope of better things, if only we could better supply this field with workers. Djuma-Bala is probably the only place in this or any part of our field where the place of worship has become too small for the congregation. Here this year we opened a school, and placed a teacher, but as we had no gov't permission, we were unable to keep it open; and the teacher, Miss Angelova, having imprudently brot over the Turkish boundary an objectionable book was arrested, tried, and condemned to pay a fine, and thus forfeited her right to back in Turkey forever. We are surprised that there is so much want of caution on the part of those who come to the work in Turkey from Bulgaria!

The Central Section comprises: Strumitza (102 kilom by rail, + 5 hrs by horse N.N.W. of Sal.), Velusa (1½ hrs from Strumitza), Murtino (1½ hrs fr. Strumitza) Monospilovo (2 hrs from Strumitza), Koleshino (4 hrs from Strumitza), Radovich

(6 hrs fr. Strumitza), & Raklish (½ hr. from Radovich). Here our statistics make the following showing; Communicants 199 against 210 last yr.; adherents 563 against 528 last yr.; aver. attendance 391 against 387 last yr.; S.S. attendance 308 against 323 last yr.; gifts; 17,918 pi. gold against 9,037 pi. last yr. The increase in contributions is probably largely due to the building of the Strumitza chapel. The falling off in some other directions may possibly be due to the correction of lists; for we feel that, notwithstanding these figures, ~~we feel~~ the work in this region is really more hopeful this year than last. Mr. Haskell upon his recent visit reported a better condition of things spiritually, and the prospect seemed to him more hopeful.

In the city of Strumitza the large and attractive new chapel which the people have erected, really puts a new face upon the work there. At a Magic Lantern Service which Mr. Haskell held, there were crowds in attendance.

In Koleshino the our leading Protestant friend lives from day to day in fear of being killed by a Greek band which terrorizes the whole village, and the friends are afraid to gather in their newly purchased chapel, and are compelled to meet in one of their houses. In spite of all this, there seems to be a large number of young men in the village ~~to~~ who are eager to listen to the truth, and Col Parlein ~~Tetoff~~ the in a very recent visit was greatly delighted with the interest which he found here.

Radovich, which has been the despair of our hearts for years, (~~wonderful to tell!~~) we are able to mention to-day with a ray of hope. It is a remarkable story. A Turkish Governor, evidently somewhat familiar with the New Testament, sometime since got the two parties together, and preached them a sermon from the Blessed Book on forgiveness, charity, and love, giving them the proof texts from the Gospel and then enforcing his sermon by a threat

based upon his authority he got them to ask each other's forgiveness, and work together again. And now they are unitedly asking that a former preacher, Mr. Stefanoff (of Bansko) be sent them, promising him 8 £.T. towards his salary (they have all become poor together in their long quarrel). While it is difficult for us to believe in the reality of this reconciliation, far be it from us to discourage the least sign of good, and we are willing to do what we can to help build up a spiritual work in this darkened place. "The smoking flax He will not quench". Whether Mr. Stefanoff will accept their call, we do not yet know.

The Eastern Section comprises Serres (161 Kilom. N. E. of Sal.), Drama (239 kilom. N. E. of Sal.). Here the statistics show: Communicants 66 against 69 last yr.; adherents 137 against 147 last yr.; average attendance 124 against 143 last yr.; S. S. attend. 86 against 115 last yr.; Contributions 5,938 ps. against 3,620 last yr. The only gain shown here is in the giving. The retrograde movement seems largely due to the advent of a Greek preacher in Drama, who has naturally drawn to his service the Greek speaking friends. We are sorry to report that the action taken by the majority of the Church (not approved by the missionaries) in excluding from their church building the Greek services, has created friction not only between the Church and the Greek friends, but also in the church itself. This church needs the earnest prayers of God's people that it may be kept from serious divisions.

In Serres the Greek brethren now have a preacher, Mr. Pakis, in whom they are united, and our few Bulg. friends attend their service.

Ahn Chellabee.

We have opened up a new work in this district in Gorna Raikova (2 days journey N. of Sketchy, which is 332 kilom. N. E. of Sal.). Mr. Haskell visited

Aku-Chelibi last summer, and found a strong desire in Gorna Raitkova for a teacher. And as we had one friend in this town we finally decided to make the venture by sending Miss Kata Ilieva there. She was cordially received not only by our Protestant friend but by several other friendly people. Later strict orders were given by the Head of the Bulg. Orthodox community in the larger town of Dolny Raitkova, that none of the women should have anything to do with the Prot. teacher. This for a time destroyed the teaching and Bible work which Miss Ilieva was doing, and threw her into a very trying position of isolation. Later the local authorities were aroused (probably through the instrumentality of the same person), and strict orders were issued from the Konak forbidding her teaching or preaching a "new" religion; and for a time there seemed to be danger that she would be sent away from the district. This would have been an unfortunate set back in the work at its very beginning, and we went to the British Consul-General here, and asked him to ask Capt. Samson, the British Consul at Adrianople, to see the Vali about the case. This was done, and the Vali said that he knew nothing of the case, but would investigate, and if it was as represented by us there was no reason why the teacher shd not remain. Capt. Samson also saw the representative of the Exarch in A., and recommended more toleration which was promised. This seems to have had the desired effect, and Miss Ilieva has now freedom of intercourse, and seems to be carrying on her work much as at first. It is our earnest prayer that this effort may lead to the opening up to the preaching of the gospel in this interesting region.

<u>The Northwestern Section</u> includes Uskub (244 Kilom. N.W. of Sal.), Prishtina (339 Kilom. N.W. of Sal.), Mitrovitza (363(?) Kilom. N.W. of Sal.)

Tetovo (6 hrs W. of Uskub), and Kafadartsi (146 Kilom. N.W. of Sal.). Let us note first of all that from the falling into drunkenness of our leading Protestant in the latter place, and from the removal of other friends, the work seems now extinct in this oldest of the former outstations of Monastir, and we shall now drop Kafadartsi from our list of outstations. The Statistics of this section give us the following figures: Communicants 38 against 33 last year; adherents 100 against 93 last yr.; aver. attendance 73 against 69 last yr.; S.S. attendance 81 against 74 last year; contributions 3140 against 3221 last yr. These figures with the exception of the last show slow but steady progress, and the diminution in gifts is probably from the extra efforts of the Prishtina brethren for their building last year (which by the way from the opposition of a Turkish neighbor, remains in Statu quo with walls up to 2nd story). We believe that real progress has been made in this district. There are new members of the earnest kind, in Prishtina and Mitrovitza, one in each place, so that the Servian work in these two cities is more than ever interesting and encouraging. There are also quite a number of interested inquirers, among whom are included a young Shepherd ~~of the village~~ of Pridvoritza, a village of Novi Pazar, and a young farmer of ~~the~~ Radovo, a village of Liplian. There are also earnest readers of the Scriptures in Boyanovtsi, one of whom when in Salonica, attends with considerable regularity our services. He has purchased a Servian Bible, and expresses a desire to purchase a Servian Pilgrim's Progress. This Servian work needs a Servian pastor, and we are hoping that Mr. Alexander L. Miatovitch of our Station Class may prove to be fitted to take up this work.

In the city of Uskub we have taken an advanced step in the purchase of property for some $960. The income of

our property in Salonica will, we hope, enable us to completely pay for this substantial house in two or three years. The house is comparatively new, well built of brick with solid foundations, and probably cost considerably more than we paid for it, with any reference to the lot. It is sufficiently large to furnish us with a chapel and parsonage which with some alterations will probably supply our needs for some time to come. The departure for America of new followers, and the hardness of the moral soil in this place, makes our progress very slow and somewhat discouraging to our pastor, Rev. Ivan S. Popoff, who is stationed here, but he seems to be laying good foundations, and he has also the pastoral oversight in the adjacent Bulgarian and Servian cities.

Summary and Conclusion.

Gathering up the statistics of our whole field we get the following summary: Outstations 26 scattered over a field estimated to contain 2,000,000 of people of various nationalities, under the care of 2 missionary families, assisted by 4 ordained pastors, 6 preachers, 3 colporteurs, and 21 teachers a total of 32 native colaborers. We have 27 places of worship: 7 organized churches, 621 communicants (17 having been added this yr.); 1698 adherents with a weekly average attendance of 1200; 24 S. Sch's with 970 scholars; 14 schools with 330 pupils with a total contribution by the people themselves to the work of 44,466 ps gold which is 13,539 ps more than last year.

This has been a year of unremitting labor under great difficulties, and we desire to call the serious attention of the Mission and the Board to the unfortunate consequences which

may result to this work, if our Government does not take speedy action to ~~stop~~ insure the withdrawal of the Imperial Irade which prevents the missionaries from travelling to oversee the work in this large field. We feel that our right to travel here is as inalienable as the right of a Turkish subject to travel in our native land, and we desire to record our protest to these restrictions, which seem to us entirely opposed to existing Treaties between the United States and Turkey.

What with the dangers we must incur from the prevalence of bands of Komitadjees, the opposition of the Government, and the fewness of the workers compared with the great volume of work, it will not seem strange perhaps if the workers sometimes become weary almost to the point of fainting, but notwithstanding all, this Review of the Year ~~[illegible]~~ gives us courage to go forward humbly but firmly to other battle-fields, fully believing that behind the rifts in the clouds which we have joyfully discovered in various parts of our sky, there is ever shining upon us that calm and blessed face of Him who is ~~our~~ our Inspiration and the Exposure of our Hope.

In behalf of the Station,

Salonica April 16. 1908. John Henry House.

Rec'd JUL 13 1907

Quarterly Report of the Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, for June 30th 1907. —

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr., Treasurer, 27 William St. N.Y.

I herewith submit the Report for June 30: —

Debits: The Institute in account with J. H. House. Credits.

Debits		Credits	
Deficit March 31,	$502.35	Amount rec'd fr. Mr. Isham	$1115.42
Deduct error in Photo. Fund	4.09	Amounts rec'd by the Treasr in Salonica	776.88
Real deficit then . . .	498.26		
Expenditures 3 mos.	701.00		
Cash in hand	693.04		
Total	$1892.30	Total	$1892.30

Expenditures in detail: —		Receipts in detail: —	
For salary of President:	$105.42	From Rev. F. W. Metcalf	$500.00
To Mrs. House for flowers	10.00	.. tuition from pupils	7.60
Salaries of 3 workers	116.60	.. Mrs. Crosbie, London	2.20
Finishing Hassan's room	16.52	.. Village friend	.18
Board, clothing, &c., of pupils	306.58	.. friends in Doiran	4.40
Repairs &c. Aermotor	15.44	.. " .. Salonica	4.00
Farm exp. seeds, trees, feed.	100.53	.. .. Bulgaria thro "Zornitza"	22.79
Repairs, carriage, Bks for Cursor	9.06	.. Readers of "Christian Herald"	7.00
Renewing Ins. on old build.	13.64	.. Gleger Janeff, Strumitza	4.40
Lumber for Carpentry shop	5.68	.. Students Hampton Inst. Va.	135.48
Paper, pens &c. for school	1.23	.. friends in Mitrovitza	1.94
		.. sale of 2249 eggs	21.74
		.. Work of Carpenter shop	5.68
		.. Sale of donkey	9.86
		.. .. .. Wheat	39.60
Total as above	$701.00	Total as above	$776.88

It gives us the greatest pleasure to be able to report this time a surplus instead of a deficit. It puts courage into our efforts, while the signal answers to our prayers during our straits strengthen our faith in Him to whom we commit our ways.

Gifts of considerable value which do not enter into our accounts have been received from various part of the world. 2 pairs of shoes from Mr. Kiseff, Doiran; 25 grammes Silk worm seed from Vissar, Morartsiles, same city; by post; 3 sweet potatoes from St. Helena S. Carolina; 200 sweet potato plants from a friend Alexandria, Egypt; 1 grape cutting "Ben Davis" from Rural New Yorker, N.Y.; grape cuttings of several fine varieties from Chico, Cal. from U.S. Dept of Agriculture; from the same source some 10 seed samples of grains; several bottles of culture of nitrogen bearing bacteria, for cowpeas, alfalfa etc.

We have had the great pleasure of a visit from one of our Directors, Rev. J.W. Metcalf of Oberlin, who was accompanied by his wife, a son and daughter. He arrived Salonica on April 27th and came to the Farm on the 29th spending a day and a night with us. His interest was to everything: the accounts, the new building, the crops and the pupils. We were greatly encouraged by his words of appreciation of what has been thus far accomplished. The generous gift of $500 which he left with us spoke louder than words and lifted a great burden from our hearts.

We have been able to finish a room for Hassan our Kavass under the N.E. terrace. The room seems very comfortable and was completed at the small expense of $16.82.

To our farm tools we have added an adjustable three toothed harrow which has already accomplished some good work.

This period will also be a marked one from the official recognition of our institution by an iradé of the Sultan.

The investment in 3 acres of land on the seashore would seem to be justified as a financial success by the fact that although it cost 176 dollars an acre we are offered 264 dollars an acre for it now. Our barley and rye are now reaped. Our silk worms have done well so far and are now spinning their cocoons.

Salonica June 24, 1907. J. Henry House, Treasr. Tous.

Quarterly Report of Treasurer Theological Agricultural and Industrial Institute Salonica June 30-1907.

Rec'd OCT 21 1907

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Sept. 30, 1907.

90

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr., Treas'r, 27, William Street, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Isham:-

I herewith submit the Quarterly Financial Report:-

J. H. House in account with the Institute.

Debits.		Credits.	
Expend'd for all objects	$1119.39	Cash on hand June 30.	$693.04
Balance in hand	397.54	Rec'd from you during this time	210.84
		" " various sources here	613.05
	$1516.93		$1516.93

Expenditures in detail:-

For Salary of the president	$105.42
" " " various workers	83.60
" board + clothing of pupils &c.	474.14
" farm tools, hay, grain &c.	193.25
" books + paper &c for School	11.09
" rebuilding chimnies, floor in attic, addition to oven, &c.	223.43
" Carpentry Dept - materials, &c.	4.66
" furniture for Hampton Room	10.78
" Shoemaking Dept; tools + material	13.02
	$1119.39

Receipts in detail:-

From the treasury, N.Y.	$210.84
" Miss Rosa Cooley, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	5.00
" Mr. J. Fröhlich, Madras, India	61.82
" Various persons by Miss Stone	132.30
" Hampton Institute pupils	29.81
" Miss H. L. Cole, Monastir.	3.83
" Switzerland; Basle, Emmenda + Brugg	28.77
" Mrs. R. P. Tinsley, N.Y.	20.00
" Bible Lands Missions Aid Soc. Lond.	192.72
" part pay by 3 pupils	26.40
" Interest on deposits in Bank	9.90
" Sale of silk cocoons	18.12
" " " 1164 eggs	10.15
" " " 80 bush. wheat	70.40
" " " work in Shoe Dept.	3.83
	$823.89

By a gift of Dr. Chamberlain of $18.13 we have been able to buy two sets of thermometers and a rain gauge for meteorological observation and record.

Valuable gifts; of shrubs from friends in Emmenda, Switzerland, and of flowers from friends in Salonica, have been received.

The products of the farm this summer are:- 78 bush. barley valued at about $60; 121 bush. wheat, $107; 13 bush. Vetch, $10; 8 bush. Corn, $6; 5½ bu. rye $3; 10 bu. Onions, $6. Total $194.

One good point in a year which has been very hard upon us because of the prolonged drought is that our wheat and barley are fairly good. It is encouraging that we were able to raise this year on half the ground sown more wheat and of better quality than we raised on the larger space last year.

We are now engaged in putting up an addition to our oven building which will give us a wash room and add another small room and open veranda to the upper storey of that building. During the Summer we put down something like 800 sq. ft. of flooring in the attic (about 1/5 of the whole). We are hoping to be able to continue this work during the Winter as we have means to buy the floor boards. We cannot increase the number of pupils over 26 until the attic is finished.

The school year is commencing in much better order and with much better equipment than ever before. Our staff of workers is increased. Miss R. E. House is instructor in English and drawing, Mrs. House in Bible Study; Miss Bushova and Mr. K. Izeff are teachers in the Bulgarian Dep't; Mr. K. Izeff and Mr. A. Kremenlisky in carpentry and cabinet-work; Mr. A. Izeff in native farming, and Mr. D. Batey in the shoemaking Dep't, which we are just opening; the writer besides general oversight gives instruction in Agriculture.

Our large rain-water cisterns at the new building have proved of such great value that we feel that we ought to construct a large one for the older buildings where much water could be gathered for our use.

Among our greatest needs for the moment are:- a new barn to house our animals and their fodder (the old barn can then be used for storage); the complete finishing off of our attic apartments that we may increase the number of our pupils; a few good agricultural implements, such as a disc harrow, an Acme harrow, a Planet Jr. garden hoe, a grain drill and a subsoil packer; I should like also a good sulky plow for our meteorological Dep't; a good barometer, and for our agriculture class room a good microscope.

Respectfully submitted,

Salonica Oct. 5, 1907.

J. Henry House, Treas. Ex. Com.

Quarterly Report - Thessalonica Institute Sept. 30-1907.

Rec'd JAN 17 1908

23 91

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Dec. 31, 1907.

Mr. Wm. B. Isham Jr., Treas'r, 27, William Street, New York.

Dear Mr. Isham:—

I herewith submit the December Financial Report:—

Debits. The Institute in account with J. H. House. Credits.

Expended for all objects	$ 1238.34	Cash on hand Oct. 30.	$ 397.54
Put aside belonging to Hampton Room	95.26	Rec'd from N. Y. Treasury	605.42
		" by Treas'r Ex. Com. here	320.78
		Deficit	9.86
	1333.60		1333.60

Expenditures in detail:—

For salary of the President	$ 105.42
" salaries of other workers	193.56
Expended in Woodwork Dep't:	3.34
" for the school	3.30
" " board & clothing, pupils	324.55
" " Farm, manure & sundries	53.20
" on Hampton Room	51.35
" in Shoe Dep't.	38.19
" Dairy Dep't; 2 cows & feed	72.55
" on Improvements, machines, repairs	392.88
Total	$ 1238.34

Receipts in detail:—

From the Treasury, N.Y.	$ 605.42
" The Christian Herald	7.00
" Mr. Vlayu K. Mehoff	.97
" Mrs. E. J. Baldwin	5.00
" Mrs. Peter Crosbie	2.20
" Mr. Gregor Tipoff.	2.00
" Mr. Mehal of Stipp	1.92
" Rev. J. W. Metcalf, for Bys Xmas	25.00
" Friends in Switzerland	5.45
" Bible Lands Missions Aid Soc.	72.60
" Mr. Nikola Sardjoff	4.40
" Students; on board	14.03
" Work; Woodwork Dep't:	86.54
" sales from the Farm	22.22
" Work: Shoe Dep't	39.11
" Milk: Dairy Dep't.	22.34
" Orient; Long Island	10.00
Total	$ 926.20

In spite of the increased cost of food we have managed to supply wholesome and substantial food for 30 persons at a very reasonable figure. More attention is being given to the boarding department than ever before.

The largest item, as you observe, is put under the head of "Improvements, Machines and repairs". The improvements consist in: (1) a new laundry, which was very much needed; (2) the enlarging of the breadmixing room, which has been very much improved; (3) the color washing and repairing of the Farm House and outbuildings; (4) the purchase of some materials for continuing work on the attic; (5) the building of a row of hotbeds, seven in all, each 2 meters long by 1½ broad, laid up in good brick. These are still in process of building. These five items take up perhaps $200 of the above mentioned sum.

There are also in this item several machines whose exact price here is somewhat difficult to state because of the division of the freight; but approximately they are: a washing-machine and mangle, 45 dollars; a garden engine $22; a knapsack sprayer $10; Again there are in this item 12 strong iron bedsteads with wire mattresses for $70. Four of these are intended for the Sick-room. The gift mentioned as from the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society was made to pay in whole or in part for some of these machines

We are pleased to be able to report the adding to our staff of instructors a professional gardener, Mr. H. Kaven, a young German from the region of Hanover. He will have charge of the Vegetable and flower gardens, the small fruits, and fruit-trees. He has already accomplished a good deal in preparation for the early Spring work.

The meteorological instruments reported in our last Quarterly are doing good work, and if we could add a good barometer we might almost call our School a Meteorological Station. Such a barometer would cost $20 to $25.

The great drought was broken the last of October which enabled us to sow our grain though quite late. Most of it is already up and the weather favorable for it. The exact fall of rain to last evening from that time was 4.17½ inches. We find our large cisterns too small to husband all our rain and need means to construct three more large ones, which would greatly brighten the prospects of our gardening. Our two cows though of common native breed add interest to our many-sided work, and we hope to improve their milking qualities by wholesome feeding. Our stock needs to be better housed. Our need of farm implements mentioned in our last still remains unsupplied, and our small deficit speaks for our other needs. Respectfully submitted

Salonica, Jan'y 3, 1908.

J. Henry House, Treas.
Ex. Com.

Quarterly Report Thessalonica
Agricultural & Industrial Institute
Dec. 1907.

APR 24 1908

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, March 31, 1908.

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr. Treas'r, 27, William St. New York.

Dear Mr. Isham:—

I herewith submit the March Financial Report

Debits — The Institute in account with J. H. House. — **Credits**

Deficit Dec. 31, 1907	$ 9.86
Total Expenditures 3 mo's	1051.25
Remaining Hampton Room Fund	61.42
	$1122.53

Expenditures in detail:—

For salary of the President	$ 91.65
" salaries of 9 teachers & helpers	208.08
" Current Expenses, board & clothing	366.26
" Farm " feed of animals, seed, &c.	158.05
" Woodwork Dep't materials,	6.38
" Shoe Dep't "	42.11
" Tailoring Dep't "	10.47
" Dairy "	36.96
" School, stationary &c.	6.29
" Hampton Room, desks.	41.75
" Attic floor, lumber & work	45.36
" Repairs	14.74
" Sundry expenses	23.15
Expenditures as above	1051.25

The deficit in the Shoe Dep't is more than covered, I believe, by the stock of materials on hand

In Bank belonging Hampt. Room Dec. 31.	$ 75.26
Received from N.Y. Treas'r	700.00
" by Treas'r here	310.00
Deficit March 31	17.07
	$1122.53

Receipts in detail:—

From Treasury, New York.	$ 700.00
" students	49.10
" Mr. A. Izeff	4.41
" Contrib. box Salonica Chapel	1.78
" friends in Mezhdurek	1.01
" " " Todorak	2.60
" Miss Spenser's S.S. Cl. Providence, R.I.	3.00
" Miss Parkinson, Budapest	2.60
" friends in Germany	2.29
" Mrs. Crosbie, London.	2.20
" Miss Grace B. House U.S.A.	30.00
" Joshua Davis U.S.A.	25.00
" Mrs Miller & daughter " "	8.80
" Interest on running a/c Bank	10.25
" 1416 eggs	15.15
" 410 qts milk	32.22
" Shoe Dep't	29.33
" Tailoring Dep't	19.31
" Woodwork "	47.43
" Hampton Fund for Hampton Room	23.54
Receipts total as above	1010.2

It will be observed from the auditing

upon the attic that considerable progress has been made in fitting up the attic for dormitory and closet-room.

These have been busy months filled with interesting work. It will be observed that we have added a Tailoring Dept in which we are now able to make the boys clothes.

The winter has been mild and favorable to our work. The rainfall during this period was 3.48½ inches. The maximum temp. in Jany was 61° on Jany 31; the min. 21° on the 13th; in Feby Max. 64° on the 1st; min. 23° on the 7th. In March: max. 69° on the 3d; min 35° on the 16th. The average temp of the day in Jany was 41.35°; night, 38°; Feb., day 46.33°, night 42.92°; March, day 50.88°, night 46.62°. Dr. Chamberlain has presented the institution with a vacuum barometer which will greatly add to the interest of our observations of the weather.

Through the kindness of Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett of the Bible Lands Relief Soc. we have been supplied with 10 fine varieties of strawberry. The prospect of our succeeding in strawberry culture is hopeful.

We are trying the interesting experiment of grafting into phylloxera resistant cuttings from American wild stock our fine Turkish varieties and hope to be successful, a matter which may be of vital importance not only to our own vineyards, but also to those of our neighbors as the dreaded phylloxera is not far away from us.

We are also engaged in the interesting experiment of inoculating with nitrogen-fixing bacteria:- pease, vetch, broad and runner beans, alfalfa, red clover, Japan clover, crimson clover and cowpeas. We have obtained cultures from Mr. Robinson of the Dept of Agriculture, Washington and also from the venders of Prof. Bottomley's preparations, London.

We are experimenting with the dry-farming method of harrow growing wheat. We have grafted a good many trees, wild stock, with good fruit including quinces, apples, pears, apricots and cherries. Our thanks are due to Mr. Wm. A. Taylor of the Bureau of Plant Industry for scions of 16 fine varieties of fruit; pears, peaches and apples. We have prepared stakes for our "Valandova" trellis-grape vineyard. We have finished our fine hotbed and they are now in operation much to the benefit of our gardening operations. Our onions, early cabbage, pease, garden and field, broad beans and other crops are now looking well. We are testing 5 varieties of wheat seed from the Agricultural Dept. U.S.A.:- "Turkey", "Record Turkey", "Pellisier", "Kubanka" & "Kharkov". These paragraphs will give you a hint of what we are trying to do.

J. Merrill Coulter

Quarterly Report. Year 31-1908.
Theodatheca & Agricultural & Ind. Inst.

JUN 2 1909

REPORT OF SALONICA STATION; APRIL 20, 1908 TO APRIL 8, 1909.

Trying to conform to Dr. Barton's recent suggestions about annual reports, we begin ours with a statistical statement.

Our missionary force has consisted of J. Henry House, D.D., Edward B. Haskell, ordained; Mrs. Addie B. House, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell.

Associated, but not under appointment, Miss Ruth E. House.

One station; 24 outstations; 7 organized churches; 2 ordained missionaries; 2 wives; total missionary force 4; 4 ordained native preachers; 6 unordained preachers; 21 teachers; 2 Bible women; 3 other native laborers; total native laborers 35. There are 1741 adherents connected with our outstations, including the 632 communicants; 32 were added on confession in 1908, and the average attendance was 1129. In the 25 Sunday Schools there was a membership of 935. There is one Agricultural and Industrial Institute with 39 pupils and 4 men studying for the ministry who earn their way chiefly by teaching trades in the Institute. The 14 day schools have 160 boys and 105 girls in training making a total under instruction of 315.

Native contributions amounted to 34561 Piasters gold ($1520.68) for religious work and 9698 Ps. ($426.71) for education, or a total of 44259 Ps. ($1947.40) This was a loss of 267 Ps. ($11.75) from 1907 due to the fact that Strumitza gave an unusual amount for church building that year.

The mission force of the station is unchanged, the wished-for reenforcement not having appeared yet. Up to the end of 1908 Dr. House was regarded as giving ⅔ of his time to the station and ⅓ to the Industrial School. Since Jan. 1st he gives one half his time to each. Mrs. House and Miss Ruth have continued their teaching in the Indust. School, their general "mothering" of the boys, etc. Mrs. House also has corresponded with the female workers in the outstations and sent them literature from time to time. In May Miss Gladys House returned from the school in Wilhelmsdorf, Germany, and left for the United States in August.

Mrs. House and daughters spent part of the summer in Samokove, as did Mrs. Haskell and children. Mr. Haskell joined his family there at the end of July and was able to attend the Mission's jubilee at Sophia in August. He was absent from his field not quite five weeks.

Mrs. Haskell kept up her slum Sunday School and women's meetings till July and has resumed work among the women since the new year. The arrival of her son, Oliver Henry, October 9th, caused the prolonged interruption.

The presence of Miss Anna Marsh with us from early Sept. to the middle of Novem. was a great comfort.

THE THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

As the printed report of the President of this Institution has been widely circulated it is not necessary to say much about it here. The increase in

the number of pupils from 24 to 39 is encouraging. Part of it is due to our taking over six orphan boys from the Essery Memorial Orphanage in Monastir, which institution pays for them the usual fee of four Liras each charged to pupils who work half the day. The Theological class has made good progress, two of its members having gained practice by supplying Kukush and Doiran with preaching once a month.

Of course the thing which we report with greatest satisfaction is the reception ~~as communicants~~ of 5 pupils as communicants near the end of the last school year, and the decision of 13 of the older boys to give their hearts to Christ this winter. Among them were some who had shown skeptical or wayward tendencies which made us very anxious about their development.

In the outward appearance of the Farm the substitution of horses for oxen and the introduction of American machinery has made a great difference. The general impression made by the Institute is one of steady, solid progress. Its expenses inevitably increase with its growth. But so far good Dr. Chamberlain, President of its Directors, has been a tower of strength by taking practically the personal responsibility for raising its current expenses. May the Lord grant him many years more of life and usefulness.

COLPORTAGE.

In 1908 two colporters were employed instead of three. The removal of the government censorship brought into the country a flood of Bulgarian and other newspapers and periodicals. The novelty of reading freely political news took away the taste of many for anything else. The immediate result was a slump in sales of Scriptures and religious literature. It might be added that the financial stagnation due to bad crops, boycott of Austrian goods, fear of war with Bulgaria, etc., has increased the general poverty and diminished book sales. The total number of books sold in 1908 was 3463 copies, worth 8543 Piasters silver ($348.04). This was 820 Ps. silver ($33.40) less than the book sales of 1907 amounted to. The Scriptures sold in 1908 were 325 Bibles; 343 New. Test.; 267 other portions in the following 15 languages : Turkish, Bulgarian, Slavic, Hebrew, Hebrew-Spanish, Greek (ancient and modern), Graeco-Turkish, Armenian, Latin, Roumanian, French, Italian, German, Croatian. Free tracts were distributed to the number of 6353. The towns and villages visited were 67 and the miles travelled by the two colporters 1473.

TOURING.

This is our station's record-breaking year -- for the small amount of touring done. From our last report till July 24 the Gov't did not allow us to visit points off the railways. In the autumn the birth of the Haskell baby kept his father at home for some weeks, and later the various postponements of the date of evangelist Campbell's arrival disarranged our plans. Since last annual meeting Dr. House has toured 36 days and Mr. Haskell 48 days,

including 27 in Albania, making a total of 84 days of missionary touring. Native preachers have toured something over 90 days. Hence the total of missionary and native touring was over 174 days.

OUTSTATIONS IN DETAIL.

SALONICA CITY shows no great change. The number of native workers credited to it on the tabular view is increased from 9 to 10, but only 2 of them actually have worked in the city proper. Six are teachers at the Industrial School; one is Bible worker at Raicovo village in Ahu Chellabi district, in the West edge of Adrianople Vilayet, which has not yet developed into an outstation so as to appear in the tabular view; 2 are colporters one of whom lives in Salonica. The remaining worker was Mr. K.I. Martinoff who came to us in November hoping to help in evangelistic lines in the City, as assistant in the office, and as teacher of Turkish in the Industrial School. His physique seemed fragile and he sickened near the end of January. He was up and down till March 1 when he went to bed. On March 16 his wife and mother took him to his native town of Prilep where consumption terminated his earthly career on March 25. Thus our station only had about two months of a native worker's full time in Salonica.

The communicants increased from 16 to 22; the adherents from 44 to 53; average attendance from 61 to 78; contributions from 1455 to 1636 Ps. gold ($64.02 to $71.98). The increase was due chiefly to the growth of the Industrial School. The decrease in Sunday School membership from 76 to 47 was due to Mrs. Haskell's inability to keep up the slum School after July. While the school was going on the total membership in Salonica must have been greater than in 1907

BANSKO and the other Razlog points have been unvisited by a missionary since February of 1907. Hence we have no very accurate data on which to base a report. But we fear that Bansko church is in a very cold state. Practically no Scriptures, hymn books nor other religious literature have been purchased in the village the past year. This shows that the young people are growing up with no foundation for Christian character. We hope that the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, to be held there Apr. 15--19 (for the first time in many years) will produce much good. Mr. Ivan Stephanoff, who has remained there as preacher, probably will be ordained during the Evangel. Society meeting.

From BANYA and ELESHNITZA we know of nothing new to report except that Miss Vela Kondeva teaches school in the latter place this year. A preacher is much needed for these two places.

In MEHOMIA there has been a change of pastors, Mr. K.I. Gratchenoff having returned to the church after an absence of nine years at Murtino near

Stroumitza. He complains that the church is very dilatory in meeting its financial pledges to him. The terrible business stagnation is accountable for this to a large degree.

Preacher Temkoff at YAKOROUDA suffered a staggering blow in the death of his efficient wife (née Kerafinka Mavrodieva) from pneumonia after a two days sickness in December. She left him with 3 children, the eldest of which is about 5 years of age. The mother and brothers of ex-pastor Sedloeff made a good deal of trouble in the Yakrouda community last autumn, seeming willing to divide it if they could not rule. Mrs. Temkova's tragic death has had a reconciling influence. We pray that it may be permanent. We are glad that 4 were received on confession in 1908 and the gifts came up from 1144 Ps. to 1468 Ps., a gain of 324 ($50.34 to $64.59, gain of $14.25).

For the benefit of Boston we may say that Razlog district is against the boundary directly south of Samokov, Bulgaria and about 100 miles N.E. of Sal.

DJUMAI BAALA (80 miles W. and N. of Razlog) is also among the places unvisited from our Station for two years. We are grateful that Mr. Holway was able in the Xmas. holidays to make the place a flying visit which accomplished much good. Last year's Bible worker was married in the summer and no one has succeeded her. A more commodious place of worship is greatly needed and the friends are working in that direction.

GURMEN is 6 miles from Nevrocope, a city 50 miles N.N.E. of Serres. It is well known to most of the mission that a large majority of the former adherents in this village have removed to Drama. None of the 14 remaining is of sufficient mental calibre to keep up a regular preaching service. We hope that the day will come, however, when a preacher can be found for the place, and we anticipate good growth afterwards. As our only hold in the Nevrocope Caza, with its 100 villages, the point should not be abandoned.

DRAMA (140 miles by rail E.N.E. of Salonica). Some differences among the members of this church which existed at the beginning of the year happily have been done away. Pastor Kimoff has remained, having declined a call to Murtino when Pastor Gratchenoff left last fall. The health of Mr. Kimoff's family has been poor much of the time and the death of his favorite daughter, Nadezhda (Hope) in Novem. was a sad blow to him. He has been urgent to leave Drama for health reasons and the Station consented to his return to his former parish at Doiran. But latterly he seems to have concluded to stay on at Drama. Up to the present ours was the only Bulgarian work in the city. But under the constitution the Orthodox Bulgarians have organized a community and opened a church near ours. Hence our people were anxious not to be left pastorless. The only important difference between Drama's statistics for 1907 and 1908 is an increase in gifts from 5938 to 7150 Ps.([illegible].27 to $314.60, a gain of $53.33). Of the total for 1908, £T. 24½ ($99) was a payment on a new church lot.

SERRES (100 miles E.N.E. of Salonica). The Bulgarian Protestants of this community have continued working with the Greeks. Since about Xmas. one man has begun holding a Bulg. service in his house, but we have not encouraged the division, suspecting it to be based on some pique. The Greek brethren are in desperate straits for funds to support their preacher, Mr. Pakis, and are most eager to have our Board take up their work. Dr. Kalopothakes had given no aid to Serres for some years before that community declared its separation from his synod, and it had been without a regular preacher till it employed one independently. But sickness, lack of employment and the financial panic have impoverished several of the families so that the preacher's salary cannot possibly be kept up without outside aid.

DOIRAN (45 miles N. of Salonica) despite the absence of a regular preacher has made good progress. For the most part Mr. Anghel Kremenlioff of the Station theological class has visited the place monthly, as he has KUKUSH. Four were added on confession and 2 or 3 new families have become adherents bringing up the number from 15 to 26. This place also needs a house of worship and its more earnest members are agitating the question of securing one.

At KUKUSH (25 miles N. of Salonica) there seems nothing of especial note to report. It is a discouraging place to work, but we try to strengthen the things which remain.

TODORAK (15 miles N.N.E. of Kukush). The very inaccurate statistics sent in from this village indicate that the average attendance decreased from 66 in 1907 to 50 in 1908. The truth probably is that the average in 1907 was about 35 and in 1908 about 30. The chief difficulty in Todorak is the dog-in-the-manger policy of Mr. N., one of the ablest men of the community. He seems jealous of preacher D. Karadeleff, a native of the village, who supplied both Todorak and Mezhdurek in 1907. He influenced Todorak friends to decline to contribute to Mr. Karadeleff's salary in 1908, as he (Mr. N.) could do the preaching without pay. Hence the slump in Todorak's gifts for Christian work from 485 to 94 Ps. ($21.34 to $4.14), causing a net decrease in total gifts of 336 Ps. ($14.78). Mr. N., a cobbler by trade, has kept up the Sunday services after a fashion but has done no pastoral work and there has been no growth . We are glad to add, however, that a visit by Mr. Bateff of the stat. theol. class at Xmas. time seemed to arouse much interest and the teacher has written us since of largely increased attendance on Sunday and at women's meetings.

MEZHDUREK (6 miles from Todorak). The accurate statistics sent from this place by Mr. Karadeleff reflect the slow but solid progress making under his ministrations. The communicants are 14, an increase of 3; adherents 35, an increase of 6; av'g. attendance at preaching and Sund. School 35, an increase of 5 each. Considering the deep poverty of most of the members their gifts

of 833 Ps. ($36.65), an increase of 203 Ps. ($8.93), show much consecration One great desire of the community has been gratified in its being supplied with a lady teacher. Although her pupils are few (only 8) her influence among the women is valued as much as her educational work -- as is generally the case with our lady teachers.

STROUMITZA(80 miles N. of Salonica). The workers in this church are the same as last year, Mr. Kutukjieff preacher and Misses Usheva and Stamenova teachers. In general it has held steadily on its way. Despite some objections raised by Moslem neighbors it was permitted to hang and use its new bell, and has erected a sightly iron gateway to the church yard. The great decrease in gifts, from 13390 to 5719 Ps., or 7671 net ($589.16 to $251.64, or $337.52 net) is explained by the fact that the church building was erected in 1907 and some accumulated funds were spent as well as extra gifts made. It is this single item which makes the total gifts in our field 267 Ps. ($11.75) less than last year.

VELYUSA (6 miles W. of Strumitza) has been without a resident worker since Mrs. Slavka Blagoeva left to be married last summer. The Stroumitza preacher visits it occasionally. There is nothing especial to report.

MONOSPITOVO (7 miles from Stroumitza) suffers and probably will suffer for a long time to come from the activity of its members in revolutionary work before the constitution was proclaimed. It felt the loss of Pastor Gratchenof, in common with Murtino, on his removal to Razlog last fall. The 3500 Ps. ($154) expended to complete a new building to serve as parsonage, teacher's lodging, etc., brought up the churche's gifts to 4995 Ps. ($219.78), a gain of 3396 Ps. ($149.42) over last year. Miss Evanghelina Kokotaneva, born in Radovish, but lately of Kustendil, Bulgaria, is teacher this year.

MURTINO (1½ mile from Monospitovo) is sharing in the general revival of religious interest which is apparent in our field, but came too late to be reflected in the statistics of 1908, as will be remarked later. As Pastor Gratchenoff resided here this church severely felt his departure. Rev. B.G. Beleff has supplied it through the winter at intervals but we do not yet know what permanent arrangement can be made to meet its needs and Monospit's.

COLESHINO (12 miles from Stroumitza and 4 beyond Monospitovo) has had an exciting year. The village acknowledges the Greek Patriarch although Bulg. is the home language of every family in it. Last spring a Greek band came to reenforce the "patriots" inside the village, circulating in and about it. The fact that the Protestants used Bulgarian, the only language understood by most of the men and all the women, in religious services was a sore offense to the so-called Greeks. Many threats were made by the latter. The little Prot. community owned an old house, presented by one of its members but needing repairs and unused for church purposes till then. In order to

avoid being attacked by the Greeks in the home of any member our friends began holding services in the common house. They are certain that if the proclamation of the constitution had been delayed a fortnight longer one or more of them would have been killed by the "Greeks", as the situation was terribly acute. After freedom was proclaimed repairs were begun on the community's house to put it in shape for Pastor Beleff's residence and for worship. Mr. Beleff removed from Mehomia because his wife's health was poor and it was hoped that her native climate of the Stroumitza district would benefit her. His work began most hopefully and joyfully. The work upon the building was pushed that it might be ready for use before winter. Meantime the Greek Bishop in Stroumitza protested to the Government, and threats were heard in the village. On Tuesday night, Nov. 24, marauders with axes destroyed the partitions and repairs made in the building, and ~~soon after midnight~~ Sunday morning Nov. 29, soon after midnight, it was burned to the ground. Two young men who had been set to watch identified the 11 incendiaries, all armed with rifles, by the light of the flames. They were arrested and finally taken to Salonica for trial. On March 22 they all were sentenced to life imprisonment -- a sentence which the 4 or 5 leaders richly deserve as they had committed many murders under the old régime. The result probably will end Greek terrorism in that district. Meanwhile 9 or more villagers, including 4 leading men, two of whom were singers of responses in the Orthodox Church, have come out as followers of the truth and the interest has spread to neighboring villages. Funds must be collected at once for a new building because it may take a year or two to get the indemnity granted by the lower court even if the Court of Appeals confirms the sentence. The Coleshino statistics show gifts of 1375 Ps. ($60.50) in 1908 as against 0 in 1907.

After the reconciliation effected by the Turkish governor in RADOVISH last year the church called various men to its pastorate all of whom declined. Its school had been closed for 3 years when we sent Miss Busheva there last fall as teacher. The party which has made most of the trouble did not receive her enthusiastically and she feels that the reconciliation is only skin deep. The accuracy of some of those who furnish us statistics is shown by the fact that Radovish reported 31 communicants in 1907 and 42 in 1908, although none have been received on confession nor by letter. Similarly the adherents have gone up from 66 to 80 although there are no new followers. As there were no pupils in 1907 the gain of 15 in 1908 is legitimate. We hope it is true that the gifts went up from 249 to 1335 Ps. ($10. ($10.96 to $5674) a gain of 1086 Ps. ($47.78)

KAFFADARTSI (95 miles N.W. of Salonica) the first outstation opened by Monastir Station in 1876, this year is dropped from our list. One man who ~~was once a leading worker~~

~~who~~ was once a leading worker (the father of preacher Temkoff at Yakorouda) has lapsed into drunkenness. The only remaining Protestant family moved to Sophia last year, and services are no longer kept up in the place.

At USCUB Pastor Ivan S. Popoff has remained in charge, visiting occasionallyally Mitrovitza, Prishtina, Tetovo and Velles. One of Mr. Popoff's trials is that many of his congregation go to America, and the visible growth is thus retarded in Uscub. There is an earnest new communicant at Tetovo.

PRISHTINA suffered the loss of its teacher, Miss Sultana Yanitchevitch, by consumption last spring. As no Servian-speaking successor could be found the school has remained closed this year. Under the constitution the difficulties about raising the second story of the new building were removed and the roof is now on. Much remains to be done, however, to make the building usable. Most of the community's giving has been for this object and the total gifts for 1908 were 4070 Ps. ($179.08) instead of 1580 Ps. ($69.52) in 1907, a gain of 2490 Ps. ($109.56).

MITROVITZA shows no great gain on the tabular view but there is steady progress. A shepherd lad from a village was influenced by friends in M. so as to become an earnest Christian and endure beating from his ignorant and fanatical fellow villagers. He is now a student in the Thessalonica Institute In the near city of Vouchitrun there is also an earnest new follower. On a recent visit Dr. House felt much encouraged by the attendance and spirit shown in his services at Mitrovitza.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is unnecessary to repeat what has been written and printed in so many forms and places about the changes wrought by the proclamation of the constitution last July. The lifting of the censorship and of the restrictions on our touring and colportage are cause for profoundest gratitude. It is too early yet to speak with confidence about the constitutional government. There are signs of reaction and it seems clear that the Moslems do not really intend to grant full equality with themselves to the non-Moslems. We can only express our good wishes for the new régime and our sincere desire for its success -- and await developments.

The first furor and excitement of the people over their newly-granted liberty was detrimental to spiritual work among them. The constitutional clubs everywhere organized hold their meetings on Sundays. For a time, in some places, they gave courses of popular lectures on political and economic subjects on Sunday forenoons at about the time for preaching services. They organized women's auxiliaries to the clubs, which held meetings Sunday afternoons. They also established Sunday Schools in which illiterates were taught reading, writing and other rudimentary branches. Not only did these various attractions practically terminate the attendance of outsiders at our

services, but they were also a sore temptation to our own people to neglect divine worship. For the past 2 or 3 months, however, the Sunday lectures have been discontinued; the clubs are having difficulty to get together a quorum for their regular meetings; the secular Sunday Schools are neglected and dying. Meanwhile the "old, old Story" is as sweet as ever and is reasserting its attractive power. In short, the tide is turning, congregations are increasing, and there is greater apparent interest in spiritual things than we have seen for years in Macedonia. This reaction came too late to be reflected in the statistics for 1908 dealt with in this report. In fact those statistics cover perhaps the most discouraging year in our ~~Stat~~ Station's history -- the extreme ebb of the tide. But we rejoice in the evidences of reviving spirituality about us and we believe that we are at the beginning of a new period of growth.

In order to push the work and make the most of the new, hopeful conditions there must be more missionary touring in our field than is now possible. The situation is a serious one. This year Dr. House gives one half his time to the Industrial Institute and one half to the station work. Pres. Chamberlain of the Institute's directors writes that he has arranged with the Board that all Dr. House's time shall be given to the Institute after this year.

A letter of Dr. House about the pressure of work upon him led Dr. Chamberlain to write Secretary Barton a friendly protest against the Board requiring so much of Dr. H. Secretary Barton replied that formerly Dr. House did much touring and the Board had hoped that by dropping this he would not be overworked. But the full bearing of this solution of the difficulty needs to be stated in order to be realized.

With the Station treasury, the custom house work for Kortcha, Monastir, Salonica and (above all) Tirana, the various matters which come in from the outstations involving correspondence and government work, the management of colportage and Book Department, the Sunday services, etc. there is a great deal to do in Salonica city. When Dr. House gets away on a tour it is a rest to him rather than an additional exertion. But if he stays at home while his colleague goes on a tour, and tries to do all the station work, in addition to his school work, Dr. House has a heavy task. In other words, the burden is heavier on Dr. H. when his colleague goes touring than when he goes himself. When Dr. House is away a heavy additional weight of responsibility falls on his wife and daughter at the Farm, as Mr. Haskell cannot go out ~~ther~~ there to do the President's work. If Dr. House abandons touring in order to give that time to the school, and if Mr. Haskell abandons touring in order not to overload Dr. House with station work, who will do the touring? And

in any case, after Dr. House gives his whole time to the School and there is no one but Mrs. Haskell to look after the numerous Station duties (besides her five children) in his absence how is Mr. Haskell to do any touring at all ? And if he goes on furlough in 1911 what will happen ? And with no visitation and oversight how are the outstations to grow or new ones to be developed ?

The junior male member of Salonica Station is becoming increasingly dissatisfied and restless under the many restrictions placed upon his doing his chosen work of preaching the Gospel. He seriously questions whether it is his duty much longer to remain in a position which instead of increasing his opportunities to do evangelistic work almost deprives him of such opportunities. The Mission is invited to turn its attention to the question of relieving this situation.

Respectfully submitted.

Edward B. Haskell.

Edward B. Haskell
Salonica
Oct. 1910

Report of
Salonica Station,
April, 1909

Rec'd JUL 23 1908

Acted July 28

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, June 30, 1908.

94

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr. Treas'r, 27. William Street, New York.

Dear Mr. Isham:-

I herewith submit the June Financial Rep

Debits: The Institute in account with J. H. House — Credits

Deficit March 31.	$ 17.07	Hampton Room Bal. on hand Mar 31	$ 61.[illegible]
Total Expenditures for 3 mos	1078.44	Amts rec'd from N.Y. $700+212.50	912.50
Hampton Room Bal. on hand	26.48	" " here from all sources	219.3[illegible]
Organ Fund " " "	8.97		
Gen'l Fund " " "	62.34		
	1193.30		1193.30

Expenditures in Detail: -		Receipts in Detail: -	
Salary of President	$ 91.65	From the N.Y. Treasury	912.50
Salaries of other workers	166.98	" a Greek friend	2.68
Board + clothes, pupils, board teachers	378.71	" Miss Muriel White	14.34
Feed of horses, oxen, donkey, calves	130.81	" Mr. + Mrs. Norris, Dorchester Mass.	25.00
" " poultry	12.89	" Capt. Reid, England	3.82
Tools for Garden + Farm	21.65	" One tuition	8.00
Seeds	3.87	" 1874 eggs	19.71
Stakes &c for vineyard	7.74	" garden stuff	2.07
Sundries, Woodwork Dept	4.84	" 375 qts. milk	27.58
" Tailoring "	2.60	" work in Shoe Dept	19.14
" " School	12.80	" " " Woodwork Dept	64.32
" " Shoe Dept	13.38	" " " Tailoring "	23.75
Benches for Hampton Room	34.94	" Mr. K. Igeff for Organ Fund	8.97
Hay + feed for Dairy Dept	26.40		
Flour + other work attic	108.72		
Insurance Farmer's houses	13.64		
Taxes	24.82		
Aermotor repairs	14.96		
Sundries - repairs	5.90		
Canes for boys	1.14		
	1078.44	1131.88	1131.88

You will notice that our expenses have been larger this quarter than

and had you not sent us $212.50 as part of remittance for the next quarter we should have had a serious deficit: This poor showing is due (1) to purchase now of hay for the winter. The hay supplements our supply of straw which we feed in cold weather; (2) to the expenditure on the attic of $108.72, and (3) to quite a falling off in receipts here by the Treasurer of Ex. Committee. I should have added under (1) that the hay cost $98.34.

These three months, comprising the Spring months of the year, have been months of continuous drought: Only 2.79 inches of rain have fallen, and of this 1.92 inches fell on the 2d + 3d of April leaving only .87 of an inch for all the remaining time. The mean temperature in April was:- day, 57.7°; night, 33.6; genil average 33.2°, Fahr. In May: day, 74.6°; night, 67.3°; genil average, 70.9; In June: day, 79.3°; night, 71.9°; genil average, 75.6°. The barometer has ranged from 29.075 on April 2 to 29.92 inches on May 19th which readings if corrected to sea level would be respectively 29.33 and 30.16. These figures show how settled the weather has been during the 3 months.

Notwithstanding the continuous dry weather to the wonder of us all our Indian corn, tho' short, remains green. This gives us visible proof of the value of the dry farming methods.

One of our wheat fields gave us visible proof of the value of cowpeas and soil cultivation in the manifestly finer stand of grain in the part of the field where cowpeas had grown.

Our experiments in inoculating with nitrogen-fixing bateria: peas, vetch, broad beans, alfalfa, crimson clover, red clover and cowpeas seem to have been partly spoiled by the drought: as the clovers will hardly survive it: The peas so inoculated showed wonderful luxuriance of bloom, but the drought cut short the yield. The broad beans showed increased vigor of growth after inoculation, and the cowpeas in spite of lack of moisture are in a much more flourishing condition than last year and their yield must be reported later. We have found by experiment that the vetch of this country can be sown to advantage in the Fall. That sowed in the Fall was much more fruitful than that sown in the Spring.

The Closing Exercises of the School occurred on June 20, with a goodly number of interested friends present - of some 10 different nationalities - a good many of whom lunched with us that day.

Mr. Kenen the gardener left us on June 21.

Respectfully submitted,

Salonica, July 7, 1908.

J. Henry House,
Pres & Ex. Com.

Quarterly Report - June 30 - 1908.
Thessalonica Ag. & Ind. Institute

Rec'd OCT 22 1908

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Sept. 30, 1908.

95

Mr. Wm B. Isham, Jr. Treas'r, 27, William Street, New York

Dear Mr. Isham:—

I herewith submit the September Financial Report:

Debits: The Institute in account with J. H. House. Credits:

Total Expenditures for 3 mos.	$ 991.93	Balance on hand June 30	$ 62.34
		Receipts from all sources	919.16
		Deficit September 30	10.43
	991.93		991.93

Expenditures in Detail:—		Receipts in Detail:—	
Salary of President	91.65	From Bible Lands Missions Aid Soc.	104.90
Salaries of teachers + masters	100.58	" New York Treasurer	487.50
Expenses of Boarding Dep't	375.72	" Dr. Chamberlain for horses	100.00
1 Span of horses	123.20	" interest on bank account	3.96
Feed for horses, oxen + donkey	18.88	" tuition of 9 boys	57.90
Feed for poultry	6.82	" sale of old horse	11.00
Expended for harness	14.48	" " " ox and calf	22.00
Sundry Farm expenses	4.27	" 558 lbs of grapes	6.73
Materials &c. Woodwork Dep't	3.56	" 1061 eggs	11.22
" " Tailoring "	1.63	" Sundry vegetables	9.06
" " Shoe "	11.35	" Straw	8.80
Stationery " for School	3.43	" 228 qts milk	15.40
Feed + straw Dairy "	23.23	" Work in Shoe Dep't	13.51
Lumber + work on Attic	47.56	" Woodwork "	46.90
New Shed for Farm implements	98.08	" Tailoring "	20.28
Repairs on Aermotor	7.61		
" " Wagons	28.57		
Lime for foundations of new barn	5.41		
Insurance	14.08		
Furnishing, doctor & sundries	11.88		
Total as above	991.93		919.16

Of the Hampton Fund there still remain[illegible] unused 602

The Organ Fund remains the same as at the last Report 204

During these three Summer months the drought of Spring has continued. In July there were only 0.29½ of an inch of rainfall; in August 0.38½; in September 0.85; and of this 0.45 were on the 29th just at the close of the period, and this was the largest shower since April 3d. The entire fall of rain from Oct. 29, 1907 to Sept. 30, 1908 measured only 11.54¾ inches.

This terrible drought of 6 mos. has caused the failure of our garden crops and the partial or complete failure of the farm crops sown in the Spring, viz. peas, broad beans, vetch, cowpeas, potatoes, corn and cotton; also the complete failure of the sowings of alfalfa, red clover, crimson clover & Japan clover, and of the experiments of inoculating the seed.

The value of soil culture was to a degree demonstrated by the fact that we had a partial crop of corn (maize) in spite of the drought, and we looked with wonder at the tenacity with which it held out against unfoward circumstances. A similar but still more convincing demonstration was seen in our neighbors' vineyards, which are cultivated with scrupulous care, and have produced fair crops of grapes although the berries are somewhat undersized.

The following is our harvest record:—

Wheat,	excellent quality,	96 bushels	of 60 lbs each,	9.6 bush.	per acre.	
Barley,	good "	117 "	" 56 "	" 26	"	"
Broad beans	good "	3½ "	" 60 "	" This beside what were eaten green		
Peas	fair "	2 "	" 62 "	" very poor yield.		
Vetch	" "	15⅔ "	" 60 "	" "	"	"
Onions	" "	7 "	" 57 "	" "	"	"

The Corn (maize) has not yet been shelled.

The chief event of the quarter was the arrival of a consignment of farm machinery, on Aug. 29, which friends of Dr. Chamberlain have presented to the Institute. They were: one Empire Disc Drill; one Reversible Sulky Plow; one Combination Plow; one Disc Harrow, one Spring-toothed Cultivator; one Planet Jr. combination Garden hoe and seed drill; one grain winnowing mill; one American scythe and an American flail. There were also $100 given for a stronger pair of horses. The horses have been purchased as the accounts show on the 1st page. They are doing good work. The difficulty of obtaining heavy farm horses here is very great: We lear

from Dr. Chamberlain that on Sept. 23 another invoice of goods for the Institute were shipped from New York, which included a Sub-Surface Packer (indispensable in dry-farming), an assortment of 10 doz. and two sets of strong harnesses. The seeds include Winter Vetch, White-blooming Crimson Clover, Alfalfa, Japan Clover, Burt and Apsler Oats, and Kloudyke wheat. While we express our hearty thanks to the friends who have given to the Institute these much needed appliances, we wish also to express our appreciation of the deep interest, untiring efforts and sacrifice of time and means by Dr. Chamberlain in behalf of the institution. To him we are also indebted for Cumulative 190 of Manual of Scientific Soil Culture, and for a year's subscription to The Scientific Farmer.

As will be understood from the accounts on the 1st page we have built a fine shed 33½ ft by 80 ft for the shelter of our farm machinery.

The new school year began on Sept. 15. All our last years pupils remain and 10 new ones have been added to the list making 34 in all; of these all but 9 are homeless or orphan boys. It has been an act of faith in our present financial condition to thus increase our family. We cannot, however, doubt that the friends of the School will approve of our course.

Our dormitory is very much overcrowded, and the cold winds of winter will make the Attic in its present condition unsuitable for use as a sleeping apartment; so we have put our Carpentry force at work to partition off a portion of the attic and cover the rafters with Cabot's Quilting so that some of the boys can sleep there.

We feel that we must have a new barn to house better our horses and live stock and to give storage room for hay & fodder. So without knowing where the means are to come from we have set our boys to digging foundation trenches, and to drawing stone and sand, and by buying a few dollars worth of lime for mortar we have been able to put in about half of the foundation of a 53 by 35 foot barn.

The recent remarkable revolution in Macedonia and the resulting hope for a freer government make this the time for the friends of freedom to help such an institution as this.

October 8, 1908.

John Henry House
Treas. Executive Com.

Quarterly Report of Hessaboniea
Agricultural & Industrial Institute

Sept. 30-1908.

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Dec. 31, 1908. 96

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Mr. Wm. B. Isham Jr., Treasurer.

Dear Mr. Isham:—

Herewith submit the December Financial Report:

The Institute in account with J. H. House.

Debits.		Credits.	
Deficit-September 30	$ 10.43	Receipts from N.Y. Treasury	$ 850.00
Total Expenditures	1077.61	" at the Salonica "	306.37
Balance on hand	68.33		
	$ 1156.37		$ 1156.37

Expenditures in detail.		Receipts in detail.	
Salary of the President	$ 91.65	From N.Y. Treasury, Oct. 30	$ 700.00
Salaries of other workers	177.67	" " " " Dec. 28	150.00
Board of pupils + native teachers	475.60	" tuitions of part-pay boys	113.30
Clothing and shoes	48.18	" Samokov (Bulgaria) Evan. ch.	5.06
Farm - Feed of horses &c.	57.69	" Salonica Evan. ch.-box for Sch.	5.19
" " for poultry	4.14	" Mrs. Peter Crothie, London	2.20
" Shoeing horses + sundries	12.19	" Mr. Izeff-for chemical apparat.	4.40
Woodwork Dept.- boards + materials	39.07	" Rev. J. W. Metcalf for Xmas	25.00
Tailoring " - cloth + materials	15.09	" Sundries sold	3.91
Shoe " - leather + materials	22.22	" Dairy Dept-68½ qts milk for Dec. 2.	5.81
Dairy " feed for cows	20.24	" Poultry-386 eggs	6.40
School - books, chalk + sundries	33.31	" " -turkeys + chickens sold	8.58
Work on Attic to provide dormitory	57.55	" Ox sold	26.40
General repairs	10.03	" Woodwork Dept-	32.78
Aermotor repairs	2.11	" Tailoring "	33.40
Insurance	3.52	" Shoe "	31.94
Furnishings	4.93		
Medecines	2.42		
As entered above	$ 1077.61	As entered above	$ 1156.37

In addition to the above we have received from the Protestant women of 8 towns and villages of Macedonia 55 pairs of home-knitted woollen socks, value $12.50.

The balance on hand is only apparent. The increase of pupils to 39 necessitated the ordering of 10 iron bedsteads, and bed blankets and other furnishing and goods for which there are now due £25 sterling or about $125. Thus we

have in reality about $56 deficit.

We have on hand still of Hampton Room Fund $25.34 + of the Organ Fund $8.98

We are pleased that we were able successfully to set up the new farm machinery whose arrival we reported last quarter, although not one of us had any practical knowledge of such machines. The work of these various implements has given us the greatest satisfaction. The work of the disc harrow was a surprise to us and we have been over a large part of the farm with it. The drought, which really did not break until November, had made it impossible to plow many of our fallow fields, but the disc harrow mellowed them for the reception of the rain when it did come. The working of the sulky plow was a delight to us, but probably the greatest curiosity and interest centered around the first work of the Empire Seed Drill. We began sowing with it on the 26th of October in the dry ground and the fields of barley and wheat sown by it in the dry soil are now the finest looking fields in the whole region around.

I conceived the idea that the disc harrow might be used by setting it straight and running it over the newly plowed ground as a sub-surface packer before sowing and several of our fields have been thus prepared greatly as we believe to their advantage.

Our ever-thoughtful friend, Dr. Chamberlain, who has been our mainstay in all this work, not only interested friends who sent us the above mentioned machinery, but himself purchased for us a Sub-surface Packer, four sets of farm harnesses and a variety of valuable seeds. These he duly forwarded to us, but in Trieste having been transferred to an Austrian Steamship they were caught in the Turkish boycott of all things Austrian so that we have been kept out of them now for weeks. We now have some hopes of getting them soon but at considerable extra expense.

Our Autumn Sowing though begun late extended right up to the end of December and sums up as follows: Wheat 17 acres; barley 4 acres; oats 3½ acres; rye ½ acre; Pease 1½ acres; Broad beans 1¼ and vetch 1 acre.

Respectfully submitted, J. Henry House,
Treas. of Executive Commi

Salonica, Jany 8, 1909.

Quarterly report of Supt. Treas. - Ag. & Ind. Dec. 31-1908

Quarterly Report — Agricultural and Industrial Institute, March 31, 1909.

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr. Treasurer.

Dear Mr. Isham:-

I herewith submit the March financial report.

The Institute in account with J. H. House.

Debits

Total expenditures for 3 mos	$ 1365.45
Balance on hand March 31	51.87
Total	$ 1417.32

Expenditures in detail:-

Salaries of all workers	$ 311.30
Board of pupils & native teachers	528.44
Clothes and footwear	50.86
Feed of horses and other stock	81.93
" " poultry	22.79
Sundry farm expenses	12.76
Woodwork Dept materials &c.	13.77
Tailoring " " "	30.36
Shoe " " "	31.20
Dairy Dept feed of cow & calf	13.20
School, sundry expenses	24.20
General repairs	39.38
Furnishings, bedsteads mattrsts.	123.42
Printing, 2000 annual Reports	22.57
Garden fence - in part	21.03
Musical instruments &c.	14.30
School's visit U.S. men-of-war	3.39
Tgl & Custom House Exp. Sub-surface Betera	26.55
Total (as above)	$ 1365.45

Credits

On hand December 31.	$ 68.33
Total receipts during 3 mos	1348.99
Total	$ 1417.32

Receipts in detail:-

From New York Treasury	$ 1000.00
" tuitions	37.40
" Mrs. Peter Crosbie, London	2.20
" Salonica Prot. Community	11.18
" Fräulein Hahn, Germany	8.06
" friends in Todorak	2.11
" " Kansas City, boys Xmas	2.20
" Mr. J. Fröhlich, Madras India	48.27
" friends in Meghdurek	1.37
" benevolent Russian, Stopia.	4.40
" interest on current Bank a/c	5.59
" Woodwork Dept	28.69
" Shoe "	22.93
" Tailoring "	43.78
" Dairy " 402 qts milk	30.89
" Hampton Fund for benches	12.67
" 1860 eggs and poultry	32.25
" Sales from Farm	55.60
Total (as above)	$ 1348.99

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of about 165 lbs rice from Kolechrino value $ 5.72

Also 25 pairs of home knitted woolen socks from women in Strumitza villages 6.34

Our Spring farm work is well in hand and never before did the place look better. Fine fruit scions from Mr. Taylor, Agri. Dept. Washington have rejoiced us. The partial failure of our well from 3 yrs of drought or other reasons will compel us to put down another.

Salonica, April 6, 1909.

J. Henry House, Treas. Ex. Com.

Report of Thessalonica Ag. & Ind. Inst.
ending June 30-1909

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Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute for the Quarter ending June 30, 1909.

Mr. Wm. B. Isham, Jr. Treasurer.

Dear Mr. Isham. —

I herewith submit the June Financial Report:—

The Institute in account with J. H. House.

Debits.		Credits.	
Expenditures in detail:—		Receipts in detail:—	
Salaries of all workers	$ 322.26	From the New York Treasury	1000.00
Board of pupils + native teachers	483.87	" Mr. + Mrs. Holway	4.40
Clothing and shoes	39.77	" Brattleboro, Vt. per Miss Stone	15.00
Feed and hay for stock except cow	180.57	" Miss G. B. House $25; Miss Cooley $5	30.00
Food for poultry	13.68	" Mrs. Crosbie, London	2.20
Sundry expenses - farm	13.37	" Mr. George F. Peabody	50.00
Trees, Soja bean, + seeds	18.61	" a friend per Miss G. B. House	5.00
Silk Culture, overseer, tax + exp.	62.39	" Mr. G. Kuseff. Doiran	2.20
Woodwork Dept - sundry Exp.	27.32	" Tuitions.	97.90
Tailoring " " "	11.35	" Woodwork Dept.	22.26
Shoe " " "	27.39	" Tailoring "	32.30
Dairy " " "	13.20	" Shoe "	36.56
School " "	1.50	" Dairy " (498 qts milk)	27.30
Furnishing, implements, etc.	40.04	" Silk culture " (363 lbs cocoons)	103.53
New Barn: brick $175.78, lime 7.52 =	183.30	" Farm - vegetables, etc.	16.50
(Brick work of 2nd story nearly finished)			
Insurance	13.64	" 466 eggs sold.	5.68
General repairs	9.64	(Value of 2841 " used was $30.05)	
Hampton Room - benches -	5.06	From Hampton Fund for desks.	5.06
Total Expenditures	$ 1466.96	Total Receipts - - -	$ 1457.90

Balance Sheet:—

Total Expenditures as above	1466.96	Amount on hand March 31.	51.87
Amount on hand	42.81	Total receipts as above.	$ 1457.90
	$ 1509.77		$ 1509.77

Our grain harvesting is about finished but results will be reported later. Silk Culture this year was a wonderful success, making a record which it will be difficult to surpass. The poultry have also been a success: We have now 70 large fowls, 200 chickens; large turkeys, 27 small ones; 14 Guinea fowls. Rainfall during the period 4.43 inches against 2.79 last yr. On the whole the year one of greater hope and blessing.

July 1. 1909.

J. Henry House Treas. Ex. Committee.

Rec'd OCT 29 1909

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Sept. 30 1909. 98

Mr. Wm. B. Isham Jr. Treas'r 27. William, Street New York.

Dear Mr. Isham:-

I herewith submit the September Financial Report:-

The Institute in account with J. H. House.

Debits		Credits	
Total Expenditures	$1140.70	On hand June 30	$ 42.81
On hand Sept. 30	715.62	Total receipts during the 3 mo's	1813.51
	1856.32		1856.32
Expenditures in detail:-		Receipts in detail	
Salaries of all workers	320.14	From New York Treas'y	$ 1000.00
Current Expenses - board + clothing	468.07	" Mrs. Gill per Mr. Isham	500.00
Farm Expenses	18.04	" Students fees	145.20
Sundry Repairs	18.35	" Alfred. Me. per Miss Stone	8.18
Various Expenses	7.13	" Rev. S. W. Woolworth, Brooklyn	1.89
Expenses Woodwork Dept.	6.20	" friend for outbuilding	4.40
Tailoring Dept.	17.46	" Mr. N. Sardjoff. Salonica	4.40
Shoe Department	14.26	" Bible Lands Missions Aid Society	48.31
Dairy "	14.65	" Mr. Salow, Uskub	1.94
School - Expenses, books, stationery.	30.58	" Messrs. Morartsilieff. Doiran	1.94
Insurance	16.72	" Interest - Current Bank account	7.26
Furnishing	23.36	" Woodwork Dept. sales	4.40
Poultry Expenses	.62	" Tailoring " work	17.20
New barn	185.12	" Shoe " "	17.69
		" School books	2.20
		" Dairy Dept. milk	20.33
		" Exchange of horses	4.40
		" Hay to Dairy Dept.	6.60
		" Poultry - eggs	17.16
Total as above	$ 1140.70	Total as above	$ 1813.51

Our harvest shows a large increase over that of last year with the following results:—

Barley	151.8 bushels,	48 lbs to the bushel.	
Wheat	141.6 "	60 " " "	"
Oats	79.5 "	32 " " "	"
Rye	3.4 "	56 " " "	"
Vetch	17.34 "	60 " " "	"
Corn (maize)	14.42 "	56 " " "	"
Onions	7.24 "	57 " " "	"
Potatoes	8.25 "	50 " " "	"
Sesame Seed	459 lbs.		

Straw we estimate at 18 tons.

The value of these products we estimate at $504.24 which goes to the credit of the Farm for the year. Quite a large fraction of the barley was shelled upon the ground just before harvesting by a terrific gale, otherwise the yield would have been much larger, as it was our model field, where the loss was greatest - yielded 16 bushels to one of seed. Our products this year were 404 bushels to 242 last year.

The rainfall has been again very small this Summer, being only 2.12 inches for the three months.

The walls of our new brick barn are now up, and the roof on, all wrought by our own hands, at a cost in money so far of about $366.31, and we estimate that it will take about $500 more to finish it as we wish to do. We are hoping that it will also serve us as a place for feeding silkworms as the hay loft will not be in use at that time for hay.

The $50 given by Mrs Gill have been designated to go towards the payment for the land purchased by the seashore.

The large amount of work done by the Woodwork Department during the three months in the erection of the barn has not been yet credited to that department as the barn is not yet finished. Had this been credited to this department it would have made a fine showing.

We have had the great pleasure of a visit from the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Rev. Leander T. Chamberlain D.D. of New York. He arrived here on Saturday, the 25th of September. The teachers and pupils of the School gave him a hearty reception. They came out in the evening in a body half way down to the city with Chinese lanterns and song to meet him and wished to remove the horse from the carriage and draw it up to the Farm themselves but Dr. Chamberlain did not suffer them to do so. Dr. Chamberlain remained with us until the 7th of October and gave our work a thorough examination. His efforts to understand the situation and his kindly suggestions were greatly appreciated. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that he should have taken the long journey simply to visit the Institution and to understand its needs and the character of our work. We believe that his visit will be of greatest importance in the future of our institution.

The number of our students has increased so that with our Theological Class the number under instruction reaches 50. We have refused a large number of applicants as we have as many pupils as our present means and accommodations warrant us in taking. Respectfully submitted,

J. Henry House
Pres'r of the Executive Com.

Salonica Oct 13, 1909.

Quarterly Report - Sept. 30-1909
Thos. Reg. & Future Treat.

Rec'd JAN 20 1910

Quarterly Report of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Dec. 31. 1909.

Mr. Wm. R. Isham Jr., Treas'r 27, William Street, New York.

Dear Mr. Isham:—

I herewith submit the December Report:—

The Institute in account with J. H. House.

Debits.		Credits.	
Total Expenditures	$2412.45	On hand Sept. 30	$ 715.62
		Total receipts	1509.64
		Deficit December 31	187.19
	2412.45		2412.45

Expenditures in detail:		Receipts in detail:—	
Salaries	378.60	From the N. Y. Treasury	1000.00
Board and current Expenses	658.49	" Tuitions	142.34
Carpentry Department	20.46	" Carpentry Dept.	190.60
Tailoring "	31.77	" Tailoring "	58.52
Shoemaking "	48.66	" Shoemaking "	32.00
Dairy "	15.05	" Dairy "	16.50
Poultry "	14.74	" Poultry "	25.56
Bookbindery "	2.16	" Bookbindery "	3.16
Farming "	25.52	" Hampton Fund	2.94
Academic "	14.65	" Mrs Fröhlich, Switzerland	4.40
Furnishing,	63.93	" Mr Gregoroff, Macedonia	.40
Hampton Room	2.94	" Mrs Crosbie, London	2.20
For the land by the sea	500.15	" Mr. D. Karadeloff, Macedonia	2.20
" " new barn	445.74	" Rev. J. W. Metcalf for Kwas	25.00
" Outbuilding	48.18	" Mr. Stoikoff, Bulgaria	3.82
" Attic-finishing	46.64		
" Repairs, Insurance, Sundries	57.77		
	2412.45		1509.64

I have also special gifts for new field purchased: from Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Dorchester $33; from Mrs. Tinsley, New York $20.

I regret to report the deficit of $187.19. This has come about from a too optimistic estimate on my part of the elasticity of our budget. The whole deficit, however, is accounted for by the amount expended on the new barn. The solid cement floor of the barn is now finished, but for the complete finishing of the barn we shall need probably $400 more. We are hoping that our extremity at this point will be the opportunity of some of our friends.

The $500 paid for the land by the sea was the permanent investment of the $500 given by Mrs. Gill of Kentucky. The figures for the various departments speak for themselves.

Salonica, Jany 6, 1910.

J. Henry House, Treas. Exec. Com.

Agricultural & Industrial Inst.

Dec. 31-1909

MAY 25 1900

Annual Report of the
Samokov Station for 1899-1900.
(Approved Apr. 5th, 1900)

Dear Brethren of the Eu. T. Mission.

By custom this Report serves not only to give an account of the evangelistic work of the Station, but also to introduce the several other Reports of the work carried on at this point. Hence it may not be out of place in the beginning of it to mention a serious trial to our feelings and perplexity to our judgment which we sometimes meet in different departments of our mission-work. We find here and there "incumbents" not qualified to do successful work, and yet so encumbered with the support of families that they would seem to be hopelessly in destitution, were we to discharge them. While this is not a situation peculiar to mission fields, it is doubtless seriously aggravated by the opposition to our work and workers felt by the masses of the people of the nation. Any suggestions which would help us in this perplexity would be gratefully received. While speaking

of the general work at our station, we will say that the reduction of our appropriations by the excess of our taxes and repairs recently required above our rents, is a serious curtailing of our resources. This excess varies: in 1897 it was only $125, while in 98, it was $246. Since the end of 94 the property of our schools which brings us no rent, has been taxed at the same rate as the dwelling houses. Moreover the whole property of the Board here, since it is owned by one party, pays a higher percentage of tax than if it were in the hands of a number of small holders. Our income taxes too must now be paid from our salaries, which fact may call for a readjustment of these in our estimates. These estimates, aside from the taxes, have been made with a careful reference to our needs. Besides this the country itself is going thro the greatest stress of "hard times" for many years. Hence the hope of enlargement which the success of our work demands, both in working force as in Sophia, Ichiumantsi, and in church-accommodations, as in Sophia and Kenstendil, seems likely to be imperatively postponed.

Workers and allotments of work since the last Report (of July 1899).

Of the two families in America on furlough last year, one, that of the writer, returned early in September, but Dr. Kingsbury and wife have been kept there by his poor health. They are now expected back early in the summer.

Miss E. C. Clark received a formal appointment as a member of the Mission last Jany. Rev. J. W. Baird went to Salonica Station in July, — his daughter, Miss Agnes, remaining here in the continued absence of Miss Haskell. Rev. W. Thomson has continued his work as Principal of the C. & T. Institute, and Superintendent of the Publication work. Dr. J. F. Clarke has been largely engaged in teaching, while continuing to oversee the outstation work and the necessary repairs, and has also of late had charge of the erection of the new building for a gymnasium, &c &c for the Girls' B. School.

Rev. W. P. Clarke has continued in charge of colportage, the Station Treasury and the wood-work division of the Industrial

Department, while giving his main attention to teaching. The present writer has been chiefly engaged in teaching. The preaching has been done as usual by the missionaries and two or three of the Bulgarian teachers, in turn. Miss E. C. Clarke has carried on her Kindergarten and her S. S. work for non-Protestant children, as in the previous year. Rev. G. J. Terzieff has continued to have pastoral charge of the Church, with about three fourths work as a teacher in the Institute. ~~The a~~

The average attendance on Divine services ~~this 1879~~ in the city was 235, and the S. S. membership, 186. The Wednesday prayer meeting, that of the women on Friday, and their monthly benevolent society have been well sustained.

Suburban work. The Pastor and others have done quite a little of this, going on Sunday several times to Daspé, Ovno Selo &c. In the latter place the visits were received cordially, and repeatedly 20 to 30 listened to the word. We trust that as the weather favors, this work will be continued and increased.

Tours.

Dr. Clarke and his daughter made a tour of two weeks last summer to Schiroman, Pereloje, Zlatitza, Vakarel, &c.. Mr. Thomson made a similar one to Kenstendil in the winter-vacation, which gave him a very favorable impression of the work and the workers there. Aside from these visits the touring in the 3/4 of a year under review, has been confined to the supply of three places by students in the winter-vacation, and trips by the overseer of the work and others to the nearer outstations for Sunday services. The total number of days of touring by missionaries was 76; by natives, 40.

Outstations

Kenstendil 40 miles west of Samokov. The beginning of the faithful work of Mr. and Mrs. Koomajieff here, was spoken of in the last Report. The opposition which they met from the ecclesiastics, teachers in the Pedagogical and other schools, &c, was a great trial to their faith. This however has largely yielded to the earnest and untiring labors of the workers. A priest, a teacher in the Pedagogical school who was

(over)

"a chief enemy of the preaching at first", has lately invited Mr. F. "to translate from the English material enough for a book on the being of God, and the existence and immortality of the soul." The workers feel spurred on "by the utterly low and abject condition of the Eastern Church." The Sabbath morning and evening services have averaged 58; Sunday School, 32, - Wed. prayer meetings, 18. They feel greatly the need of an adequate place for meetings; the only room they can get being low, dark and small. One encouraging incident recently was this. A priest having died the committee that waited upon the bishop for the appointment of a successor, asked him to send them a preacher, otherwise they would go and hear the Protestants. Fifteen to twenty children are under the instruction of the pastor's wife, and the women's meetings seem to be very useful.

Kerdope and Zlatitza.

These villages lie some 50 miles east of the Station. The work there has been carried on by Mr. Litza, as in former years. He has sent some promising girls to our school. He reports average audiences of 27 & 24, and

Sun. Schools of 23 and 28; no additions; 3 communicants in one village, and one in the other. Contributions given for church-expenses 420 pias. gold; rec'd. from the Board 48 liras.

Sclitimar.

Three new members were received here in 99, and these with the four received in 98, have changed the complexion and added much to the hopefulness of this little Christian community. The dissension between the oldest church-member, who seems for months to have been greatly in fault, and the bible-woman, was an unfortunate feature of the church-life here for much of 99. The ~~sister~~ bible-woman who for seven years has been doing effective service here, left Sclitimar in Jan. and is to be away for some weeks at least. We trust this will end the disagreement. The pulpit was supplied most of the year by Mr. Gradinaroff, or by brethren from Sofia or by missionaries from Samokov.

Banya, Kostefets, Doubnitza & Slatope, also visited occasionally by missionaries, and having some monthly labor from other workers,

remain as in former years. The government in Doubritza required the missionary on one visit to give up the Evangelical books he had for sale, and they have not yet been restored to him. The work in those places seems to be making but little progress. In the last months of 99 there was an increase in attendance at the meetings in Baniya, which has been kept up since when a preacher has been there. In Kastenets the work has been pretty much paralyzed by Baptist sectarians who since persuading some of the leading members there to be immersed, seem, whether from choice or necessity, to have left the field, - alienated from us, and unprovided for.

Sophia, the capital, 33 miles north of Samokov.

From the Annual Report of the Pastor, Rev. M. N. Popoff, for 1899, we glean the following items. The average attendance at Sunday morning services was 267, Sun. evening 288, and at Wed. evening prayer meeting 174. ~~The Pastor preached~~

~~73 times during the year, and conducted prayer-meetings 50 times.~~ Attendance at Sunday-School was 113. Four new members were received to the church, and eight children were baptized. There are 69 resident members in the Church and 11 non-resident. The Y. M. C. A. seems hardly to have fulfilled the expectations with which it was organized. One member of the Church who died last fall, left by will 1000 ~~francs~~ francs to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society and 200 to the Church. Another ~~Brother~~ Brother still living (an Armenian) has given 3000 ~~francs~~ francs to this Society, with the condition that he receive interest on the same while he lives. The contributions of the Church for current expenses were 114 32/100 Liras, for building and repairs, 12 93, for home and foreign missions, 26 84; total 154 09. Received from the Board 20 Liras. Among the urgent needs of this Church are mentioned an outside entry and a gallery for the present building, - as the main door opens into the audience-room, and the seating capacity of the Church is often insufficient. Another need is of a chapel for prayer-meetings and part of the Sunday-school. Another still is of a place for worship in another ward of the city; - and last, but not least is the

pressing need for an assistant pastor. It is utterly too much to expect that Pastor Popoff can long continue to carry all the burdens which at present load him down.

The needs here for additional accommodations for hearers in the church-building, for a preaching place in some other quarter of the city, and for additional working force, receive a double emphasis from the fact that it was owing to our vigorous protests that our Methodist brethren were prevented from establishing a preaching station here half a dozen years ago.

After thus positively claiming the responsibility of supplying Sofia with evangelical preaching, shall we refuse to do it?

In behalf of Samokov Station,
H. C. Haskell,
Committee.

Samokov Station
Report
Feb. 1900
Copy for Rooms

MAY 25 1900

Trustee Report
of the Collegiate & Theol. Institute and of the Girls' Boarding School for the school year 1899-1900

Dear brethern and sisters of the European Turkey Mission -

Heretofore we have had only a trustee report of the C. & T. I., while the G. B. S. has had a teacher's report as well. This year, however, we present a teacher's report of the C. & T. I. and combine the two trustee reports into one, this being the one.

Of the 54 students who have been connected with the C. & T. I. during this year, 49 have been boarders and the rest day-scholars; of the latter, one has paid in full, & of the boarders six are full-pay students. Aid has been given by receiving at less than full pay, equivalent in amount to the full pay for 14 students. Eleven boys have worked in the carpenter-shop, getting a little help thereby, while some of the boys

working in the Printing-office have
been able to cover quite a considerable
part of their school expenses
Mr Miskaikoff left us in the fall, after the
first two months, but we were providen
tially able to secure the services of
Mr Gulumanoff to take his place.
Mr Kazandjieff, a graduate of last
year in the Theological Dep't, did ex
cellent work during the first term as
teacher; then he had to leave to serve his
time in the army, & Mr Miecheff has
been secured in his place for the rest
of the year. Mr J. J. Packejieff, who grad
uated in 1896 from Allegheny College, has
taken much of the work formerly done
by Mr Dobrovsky. French & Drawing
are taught by outsiders, i.e. non Protes
tants.
The expense incurred by the alterations
incident to providing dormitories for the b
instead of seperate rooms left the school
about 20 liras Turkish in debt last Decem
ber, but we hope that this will be square
off by next December.

Partly in consequence of this dormitory system the cost of fuel & lights is larger than formerly.

Of the 83 pupils in the G. Ps. S. 16 pay in full. More aid is given to the girls than to the boys, which is perhaps partly due to the fact that they do not have as much opportunity to earn money; such aid amounts to the full pay of 22 pupils.

We are glad to be able to report that at last work has been begun on the much needed building to contain a gymnasium, wash room, drying room (in the gymnasium) & bath facilities. ~~The plans & contracts have been made & the carpenters are at work; ground will be broken immediatly after the close of the school-year, and we hope that all will be ready by the opening of the coming school year~~ The school is growing, it needs larger accommodations; some classes now have to ~~be held~~ recite regularly in the private rooms of teachers. The Kindergarten too will need rooms next year; thus far rooms, not otherwise needful have been

available in private houses, but they will be needed for other uses the coming year. There is a prospect that the property adjoining the school on the south will be for sal in the not distant future, & if that could be secured it would be a wise investment of money. Probably $3500 could purchase it, & we desire to express our ea hope that some friend or friends desirin to profitably invest some money in the Kingdom, will see here their opportunity.

In behalf of the trustees,

W. P. Blake.

The Girls' Boarding School Auxiliary for 1898-1899

Copy for Boston

Annual Report of Samokove Station. July 1901.

This report covers the period from April 1900 to July 1901; the statistics, however, being for the calendar year 1900. The missionaries and assistant missionaries stationed here in Samokove, during all or a part of this time, have been Dr. Blake, Dr. & Mrs. Haskell, Mr. & Mrs. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Blake, Miss Matthie, Miss Haskell and Miss Baird. Miss Blake, though belonging to Samokove Station, has been living in Sophia since last September, when she removed there and opened a kindergarten, leaving the kindergarten here in charge of her former assistant; of her work there, which has been partly at her expense, she will present her own report. On September 14th, Dr. Blake left for America on a furlough, and is expected back this fall; several months of this time he has spent in the Battle

Creek Sanitarium under treatment for rheumatism. Miss Haskell arrived from America on August 23rd, after a furlough; her time, as also that of Miss Matthie, the Principal, and of Miss Baird, has been spent mostly in connection with the Girls Boarding School. Dr. Haskell has had full work as teacher in the Collegiate & Theological Institute and has taken his turn in supplying the Samokov pulpit, as have also the other missionaries. Mr. Thomson has had charge of the Publication Work and has been Director of the C. & T. D., also teaching five hours a week. W. P. Clarke has taught thirteen hours a week, has been Station Treasurer & Secretary, as also of the C. & T. D., and has had charge of Tours, etc.. On April 24th, 1900, he was married to Miss Martha Gisler, in Basel, Switzerland; they have been granted a furlough, and are to leave in August. The pastor of the Samokov church, Mr. B. J. Terziff, has been having about three-fourths

full work as teacher in the B. & T. S., the remainder of his time being given to pastoral ~~work~~ duties; the church has paid 20 Liras Turkish of his salary. Mr. Tsanoff & Mr. Bagranoff, both teachers in the B. & T. S., as also the missionaries, have shared with him in the work of preaching. The average attendance at the morning preaching service has been 205; the Sunday School, of which Mr. Tsanoff is Superintendant, has averaged 185, quite a number of non-Protestant boys & girls attending, some quite regularly. Eleven persons have been received into church membership, all from the schools. The second service on Sunday has been held, most of the time, in the evening for the sake of outsiders, who come more freely then than in the day-time; the temperance meetings which have been held some of these evenings have always been well attended. Our Bible-woman, Mrs. Popova, has spent what time she could spare from her home duties in

work in non-Protestant homes, and has found a welcome; she is an efficient worker and has been able to do much good.

In Banya (12 miles S.E. of Samokov) the work has not been encouraging; two of the more earnest Christians have died within the year, and the services have not been kept up regularly; they meet when there is someone from here or elsewhere to lead the services; there is one who would be willing to lead their meetings, at least some of the time, but they have not the desire to meet together; of late they have paid the hotel expenses of those supplying from outside. The average congregation has been 20; there has been no regular Sunday School, but Mrs. Evdokia has gathered the children when she has been there.

In Kostenets (16 miles S.E. of Samokov) no work has been done by us except by our colporteur. Narrow Baptist ideas and influence, and of late Sabbatarianism, has almost put an end to all spiritual life there; the blanks we sent for statis-

ties have not been returned.

In Ichtiman (20 miles N.E. of Samokov) the services have been kept up regularly, including the mid-week prayer-meeting; with the exception of about one Sabbath a month, the pulpit has been supplied, either from here or from Sophia, the hotel expenses being paid by the people. The absence of the Bible-woman who used to be there is very much felt; she was blessed in her work and her influence can still be seen, and we would gladly have her back there again. The wife of one of the followers, who was very bitter against him when he united with the church, is now apparently in hearty sympathy with him. Just the right preacher & wife are very much needed there. Average church attendance has been 20; Sunday School attendance, 10.

In Dubnitza (24 miles W. of Samokov) the friends have kept up their services, including the Wednesday prayer-meeting, with a visit about once a month from the preacher in Kustendil; with an average

attendance of 20 at the morning service and 18 at the Sunday School. The writer visited Dubnitsa recently, with his wife, and was more encouraged than at any previous visit; there seemed to be more heartiness among the friends than usually.

Kustendil (24 miles W. of Dubnitsa) has continued to enjoy the efficient labors of Rev. D. N. Furnajieff & wife; the average attendance at the preaching service has been 55, and at the Sunday School, 33. Two persons have been received into church membership. They greatly need a better place for worship; when they have collected a certain amount from Bulgarians, a sum from America will be available which will enable them to make a beginning. Mr. Furnajieff has supplied in Dubnitsa & Stoke about once a month.

In Pirdope (60 miles N.E. of Samokove) and Zlatitsa, an hour distant, the same preacher, Mr. Litsa, has been employed. He has been active & earnest in his work.

A new follower has taken a decided stand for Christ in Zlatitsa in spite of great persecution; his wife has been divorced from him on married to another. The average congregation in Pirdope has been 28, and in Zlatitsa 25; while the Sunday schools have averaged 12 and 27 respectively. From lack of wisdom & good judgment in connection with a church building in Zlatitsa, Mr. Litsa got deeply into debt; as the good name of the cause, and not only his own good name, was involved, the Bulgarian Evangelical Society has taken steps to clear off the debts; but it has been thought best, and so decided, that he cease to be a worker there. The Bible-woman in Pirdope & Zlatitsa has been employed only six or seven months, but seems to be doing good; she is encouraged in her work, especially in the latter place, which is at present more promising.

In Sophia (33 miles N of Samokove) there is great need of an assistant pastor to conduct services in another

part of the city and to share in the general evangelistic work. Rev. M. N. Popoff is greatly overworked with his pastoral duties in connection with his church and the many demands upon his time & strength in the city; moreover there is a beginning of work in the villages, Boyana & Novi Khan, nearby. Mr. Popoff's has not been good of late, and his church has voted him a longer vacation in the hope of restoring his health; but, unless he shall have a lightening of his labors, we fear that he will not be able to continue to endure the strain. One of his parishoners writes begging for an assistant pastor, saying that the need is so great that it can hardly be described & urging that their need be not forgotten. And yet the times are so exceedingly hard that with great difficulty have they kept up the support of the work in hand; the aid from the Board has been gradually reduced to 15 L. T. per year, and they had hoped ere this to be self-supporting; but,

on the contrary, they really need and ought to have more aid from outside. The average attendance at the preaching services has been 290, and at the Sunday School, 116; six have united with the church during the year.

Colportage has been kept up as in the past. As there was danger of the work being given up, for lack of funds, the American Bible Society increased its aid from 10 L.T. per annum to 20 L.T.; and with a little aid from the Board & the balance from elsewhere, the work has gone on. The colporteur has visited 120 towns & villages two or three times each. Owing to the hard times his sales have been small, but we believe much good has been done.

Two students have been sent out for this summer vacation, one to Ichtiman & Banya, and the other to Dubnitsa & Stope. Last summer a student was in the latter place for a month.

No long tours have been made dur-

ing the time covered by this report; but 56 days have been spent by Americans in short tours and 120 days by natives, in supplying outstations for the Sabbath. It would be well if one of the missionaries located here could have more time free from school duties and so be able to do more outside work. We need settled preachers in several places, but even if we had just the right ones we have not the means to support them; self-support in these hard times is almost impossible, even where the people have the desire to give liberally. May the Lord of the harvest give wisdom & consecration to his laborers that they may be true & helpful leaders of the people.

In behalf of Samokove Station,
W. P. Clarke.

Samokove, Bulgaria.
July 11. 1901.

July, 1901

Recd Aug. 13

Rec'd

American Collegiate & Theological Institute, Samokov.
1900-1901.

Teachers' Report.

The school year 1900-1901 opened with 54 students on the roll, of whom 44 were in the Collegiate Course, 4 in the Theological, & 6 in the Elective. During the year 3 were added to the Collegiate Course & 3 to the Elective, bringing the total up to 60; but in the same period 9 names had to be erased from the roll, — 6 in the Collegiate Course & 3 in the Elective. And so the year closed with 41 students in the Collegiate Course, 4 in the Theological, & 6 in the Elective, giving a total of 51. Of the total of 60 students, 50 were boarders & 10 day-scholars; & of the 9 that dropped out 8 were boarders and 1 a day-scholar.

On the 17th May one of the boarders died in the school building, — the second event of the kind in the history of the Institute. He was a National Church boy of the 1st Class, in his 13th year. The doctor treated the case as one of blood-poisoning — of a very serious nature, but from an unknown cause; but the relatives appear to have said in conversation that deaths of a similar nature were hereditary in the family.

Of the remaining 8 whose names were erased from the roll, 5 left for various reasons, 1 was suspended for bad conduct, & 2 were expelled. Of the 2 who were expelled, one was sent away, along with the machinist in the printing room (who was not a student), because it was shown that they had been guilty of housebreaking in the school premises in connection with a planned robbery. The other was expelled for attacking a teacher to the effusion of blood. These are the most serious matters that have occurred in the school for some time.

Although ordinary firmness sufficed to maintain the general discipline of the school during the year, yet several things occurred, in addition to the above-mentioned matters, which indicated that the students have more liberty in some respects than they know how to use rightly. And, adding the experience of this year to that of other recent years, and especially having in view the opinion of those teachers who have been most constantly in contact with the students, there seems good reason for saying that the Club, as it exists at present, is a harm to the Institute. It not only allows opportunities, but it is actually the occasion, of factions, quarrelling, & feuds. It engenders & fosters among the students some very

unworthy traits of character. In the independence of the Club things are said & done that are subversive of discipline & tend to cause trouble afterwards. And the somewhat anomolous position of the teachers who have to be present in the Club is rendered difficult & unpleasant. This is not the place to discuss in detail what should be done to remedy matters; but if an effective cure cannot be found for the Club, the boarding department & entire control of the students ought to be taken over by the Institute.

The class-work of the year was about of average merit. The strict rule that allows no promotions to higher classes unless all the subjects of the lower classes (except, in certain cases, English) have been satisfactorily passed continues to work well. Not very many ~~have~~ failed to reach this standard this year; & they may yet recover themselves at the second examination allowed them next September. The small number of students in the Elective Course indicates that it is not being used as a refuge from the regular course. — Four students graduated from the Theological Department, & four from the Collegiate. — It would be well that the classes, especially the lower ones, should be much more frequently visited by the Director

than was possible this year.

During the year additional supplies of chemicals & apparatus were purchased; but the school is in great need of a set of good maps and a suitable means of keeping & using them carefully. — The teachers' body recommended to the trustees certain further improvements in the accommodations in & arrangement of the premises, & was glad to learn that these had been approved of & provisionally decided upon. They were: — The fitting up of a lavatory & sanitary conveniences within the main building: the preparing of a room with some little extra comforts as a sick-room: the preparing of a dressing-room in connection with the bath: and the repairing of the outer stairways. — The Reading Room has proved a great success; and the removal of the Library to the more commodious presses & more convenient neighbourhood of that room is felt to be on the whole an improvement.

Nothing special can be said about the spiritual condition of the school. That has lain heavily upon our hearts, & has been the subject of much prayer & effort; but, whatever God's Spirit may be doing quietly in hearts, or however the way may be being prepared for His work at some

future time, there was little to indicate special interest. At the same time, there was nothing specially discouraging. Some of the members of the 7th & 6th Classes did useful work holding services in various places. The voluntary attendance at the Wednesday afternoon prayer-meeting was quite large. The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. were well attended, though perhaps fewer took part in them. Considerable interest was manifested all through the year in the general prayers. The large number of this year's new boys — almost all belonging to the National Church — yielded very readily to the new influences under which they found themselves. And it can at least be said that we seemed to carry with us the sympathy of the great body of the students in the endeavours made during the year to work for national recognition of the need of religion, for practical Christianity, for temperance, & for other good objects. At any rate, we shall not dishonour God by being unbelieving, but, having done the work in His name & to the best of our abilities, & having followed it with prayer, shall trust that He will give the fruitage in His own time & way.

Robt. Thomson.

1900 – 1901.

Teachers' Report.

Copy for Rooms, Boston.

Rec'd Aug. 13, 1901

July 1901.

Report of the Trustees of the Coll. and Theol. Institute, and Girls' Boarding School in Samokov, for 1900–1901.

The work and responsibility of this body seems naturally to fall into two divisions: I Providing these Institutions with competent teachers; and, II Obtaining for them the necessary funds for carrying on their work.

I Teachers.

(A) In the C. & T. Inst.

Not long after the last Mission meeting we found, (contrary to the expectation of the Mission at that Meeting), that four students graduating from the six years' course, wished to continue thro the Theological year; — and also that Dr. Clarke had been granted a furlough, (which he intended to take), for a part or the whole of the next school-year. Hence it seemed necessary for the writer of this to remain in Samokov "for the present", instead of removing to Philippopolis, as the Mission had just voted: and this was secured by a Circular vote.

Our teacher of Natl. Sciences chose to take other work for the past year. Thro the versatility of Mr. Isanoff we were enabled to provide for this teaching in the 6 & 7. S.; while in the Girls' School some changes in the order of studies were made and several of those Sciences were postponed to the next school year. In the Institute we have had no 5th class the past year. [Then follows, in our copy, an account of all the work of the various teachers]. As written examinations have now in the main displaced the oral ones, and the Principals of the two Schools have not time throw the year to visit the classes and inspect the work of the teachers as much as is desirable, the Trustees have requested their Prest. to visit some classes of all the teachers in both Schools twice a year at least, if he shall be able. We thus hope to form a more intelligent estimate of the work done in the class-rooms, — with a view to giving us increased guidance in the employment of teachers.

II

The oversight of the finances. This includes, – in addition to securing of funds from America, – determining the wages of teachers not sent out by the Board, and the prices at which students may be received, as well as the outlays for ordinary expenses, repairs, improvements &c.

– The receipts of the G.T.I. for the past school-year were as follows:

From students	(L.T.)	418.47
" a gift from Scotland		11 —
" the appropriation		415.24
Total		894.71

The expenditures were these:

For Bulgarian teachers	354.83
" board of students	411.48
" fuel, lights, work &c &c.	128.40
Total	894.71

The G.B.S. receipts were the following:

From students	(L.T.)	400.88
" the W.S.B.M.S.	"	544.80
Total		945.68

Expenses.

For Bulgarian teachers	"	349.80
" expenses on bath & wash rooms		57.13
" board, service, fuel, lights &c		538.75
Total		945.68

The gymnasium for this School, with room and facilities for washing and drying clothes, and for baths, — which had only been begun at the time of our last Report, has after much delay just been finished in a very satisfactory manner.

When the grant for this was asked, nothing more than a gymnasium and drying room for clothes was contemplated. But, as the wash-room and bath-room of the School were exceedingly poor and unsatisfactory, — chiefly thro the indefatigable enterprise of Dr. J. F. Clarke who had the oversight of the work, — the addition for the gymnasium was made to include a new wash-room and bath-room, with facilities for the supply of cold and hot water immeasurably superior to those previously in use.

The whole improvement is extremely gratifying to all connected with the School.

In behalf of the Trustees,
H. C. Haskell, Comm.

Boston Daily Rec'd Aug. 12

MAY 25 1900

Annual Report of the Teachers of the Collegiate and Theological Institute of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Brethren

Grateful to God for the measure of success given us the past year we bring to you our report of this Institute for 1899-1900.

In accordance with the arrangements of our last annual meeting, Rev Robert Thomson has continued to act efficiently and successfully as Director of the Institute, but taught no classes as was proposed since it seemed best that he continue in charge of the Printing and Publishing Department which Dr Haskell thought it not desirable that he should undertake.

The endeavor, very hard to bring all the students, so far as possible, into regular classes, allowing none to enter a higher class unless all back studies had been made up, ~~with the only possible exception~~ of one study except English, and that in the next lower class, has fairly succeeded and irregular students are now received only so far as they can recite in the regular classes.

Changes in the program of the studies to make it more in accordance with that of the National schools have been made, ~~as suggested by last years annual meeting~~, by extending studies with less weekly recitations to two or more years which were formerly completed as soon as possible by 5, 4 or three weekly recitations.

The number of students on the roll the past year has been ~~56~~ 49 (were 6 only), a larger number than in any year since 1894-5, ~~but 6 of them have, for various reasons, been obliged to leave their studies.~~ We have been encouraged also by the fact that the character and average age of the students has been higher than those of recent years.

The marking in a book, sent around by the director and at once returned to him, of all students not in their places in recitation rooms at the appointed time, has conduced to greater promptness on the part of both teachers and students.

A larger number of the members of the Institute than in previous years have been professing Christians and they have exerted a beneficial influence on the whole body of the students. Several of these have engaged in evangelical work and made some fifteen visits to the near surrounding villages, with

special encouragement in Novo-Selo where, repeatedly 20-40 have cordially listened to Bible truths.

~~The~~ Two Bulgarian teachers have boarded in the club with the students. In addition to them, by the suggestion of Miss E. E. Clarke, she, her father and brother have also boarded in the same place at breakfast and dinner and had a considerable degree of oversight of the conduct of the students, though they have no responsibility as to providing the food. This plan has been an aid in the speaking of English, has improved the manners of the students, secured a closer contact between students and teachers, as well as done much to prevent difficulties which have caused trouble in previous years.

The changes in the two buildings to secure general dormitories have cost and have brought the students under the more direct supervision of the two Bulgarian teachers who room near them.

Two of the sleeping rooms in the south-east corner of ~~the~~ second story of the older school building have, united together, made a very pleasant and useful reading room which has been warmed and lighted most of the free hours of the afternoons and evenings.

Frequent complaints have often, in the past, been made by the students that they could not study in the general room because distracted by the recitations held there. In the interest of quiet study and order no recitations are now had in this general room and the change has been beneficial.

In behalf of the teachers of the Coll. & Theol. Institute.

James F. Clarke

Teachers Room
of C. & T. Institute
Apr. 1885

Hist. Soc.
for Norma.

Report of the Girls' Boarding School, Samokov Bulgaria, July 15th.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission

Dear Friends,

After a two years absence in the Fatherland, spent in visiting, in doing missionary work, in attendance for six mo. at the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, and for six weeks at the State Normal School at Cedar Falls Ia., the writer returned to Samokov last Aug. to find many changes for the better. Long needed walls had appeared on the Mission Compound, and our long dreamed of laundry and gymnasium was just completed, and owing to Dr. Clarke's planning and supervision it surpasses our hopes or expectations.

Owing to the hard times in Bulgaria our number of boarding pupils has fallen off

Teaching Report
1 Lord & Institute

from fifty six, the year I left for America, to forty two the past year. Our number all told has been 99. of whom 63 have been in the High School course, 18 in the Primary and 18 in the Kindergarten schools.

Last winter during Miss Malthies necessitated absence in Constantinople, Miss Haskell was quarentined with a scarlet fever patient, the cook and the man-servant were under the weather (such weather by the way as burst water pipes, froze 110 loaves of bread) the influenza entered the school, and altogether the strain was too great on Miss Baird who has been supervisor of all the domestic work the past year. In Feb. she was obliged to leave us for a rest of several weeks at her fathers home in Salonica.

As a school we owe this

teacher a debt of gratitude for her training of the girls in neatness and order; and in a community where higher education and manual labor are supposed to be incompatible, the teachers clean kitchen apron, hammer and broom have spoken louder than the theories taught in Moral Philosophy.

The school was happy last year in having had its three American and seven out of its eight regular Bul. teachers those who had had several years experience here. Miss K. Sidanova, after her two years training under Miss Clarke, has made a success of the school's first kindergarten.

Last June a class of nine finished the "High School Course."

Since her freedom, young Bulgaria has been taking rapid strides in trying to overtake the learning and civilization of old Eu-

Our dear girls who very probably never had a grandmother who could read, are expected after a few years study, to make the appearance of cultured young women. Speech is the medium thro. which this must be done. There is yet no Bul. dictionary, and any Ministry at the capital may change the orthography to suit its fancy, and yet our senior teacher, Mrs. Raloo Georgieva never abates her zeal in training her pupils in the Bul. language, literature & composition.

A new school catalogue is now in preparation which will not add to the school course but will better it. We have been free to copy improvements from our neighbors of the Collegiate & Theological Institute, among which is a plan for what is called "the elective course"

for irregular pupils. This will prove a great convenience to a girl coming to spend a few years here and not intending to graduate.

The department of piano music on the patrons of which the school so largely depends for its financial support, has wonderfully improved of late. Mrs. Dinichevsky and her pupils have given pleasant recitals from Mozart, Handel, Schumann & Schubert.

Mrs. Wm. Clarke and her helpers have made the vocal music an attraction at the largely attended temperance and other evening entertainments in which our students have participated.

Our literary society "Progress" cleared $20.36 by entrance fees and refreshments sold at its public meeting. Of this, sad to relate, $6.66 were stolen; the remainder, $3.70 went for school periodicals and $10. towards a new school organ.

Members of the C. E. society, with their teacher, Miss Tattaran, made cakes to sell at a lecture on "American Summer Resorts" given by Mr. Katralsky, our new trustee; the sum cleared by the sale, together with the amt on hand made $7, sent to the Century Fund of the W. B. M. I. Last fall the C. E's sent $3.66 (one lap.) to the first Bul. orphanage at Eski Zara.

The monotony of the year has been relieved by several pleasant visitors among whom were the American Consul General, Mr. C. E. Dickenson, with his wife and daughter.

Of the many holidays in Bulgaria, one belongs exclusively to us. It is birthday anniversary of the woman whose character & steadfastness enabled Providence to say of her, thirty one years ago, "Upon this rock will I

build up a school." This year the day pupils & outside teachers were invited to tea, and there were toasts given, and we drank in sherbet to the health of our dear Principal, of her adopted country, of her numerous children, daughters and sons-in-law, and her more than 1000 grandchildren.

The greatest national celebration of the year was the 25th anniversary of the Panagurishty uprising against Turkey, that so helped this country's freedom. Women & little children helped their peasant husbands & fathers with cherry wood canon, to keep at bay for five days the Turkish army of 11000 men.

Our girls are fierce patriots, but we would that they were all as loyal and brave soldiers of the church militant. Of the 63 students in the course proper 16 have been professing, and we hope others soon will be. One of the most faithful & consistent lives was lived by a girl

who has come out from the old church. Alas for the unwillingness on the part of some to surrender to our God at all, or to make complete that surrender! Could we not but for this as a school have had a blessing far exceeding anything the past year realized?

In Sandev where

Men must drink and women must weep and children must beg, things are in a distressing condition. Once a week from 50 to 200 street children have been taught by our teachers in Sunday School, but something more is needed. Should not those expecting to go out from here as Christian workers be willing to give as much as an hour a week now to training for this work? And could not their efforts be so guided & systematized as to make them of real value to the work? Could we not

save our children from becoming professional beggars by finding & inventing work for which they can be paid? A warm room in winter with books & games would be an untold blessing to these little waifs. May God open the way, and help teachers & pupils to be soul winners.

We should love to have our school a help to the country, not only in morals, but in methods of teaching. We believe Miss Clarke and her assistant Kindergartners to be the introducers here of child study and of the harmony and relation of all parts of Nature. The method of our gentle Kindergartner, Miss Bichanova, is diametrically opposite that of the public school primary teachers, who forgetting that their children possess auricular orifices speak as though the sound to reach the brain must first penetrate the skull.

In science what ought not to be done here! Would that studying from a text book concerning the cacti and lions & tigers of India, could be replaced by lessons in personal observation of the flowers & animals near about us.

Oh for a microscope to reveal the wonders of nature!

The study of names & statistics & maps labled "Geography" might be replaced by a finding out of the why & wherefore & whither of our earth's surface & storms & climates & products and the relation of all to the girl herself and to the history of her fellowmen.

Could not Mr. Marsh or some like enterprising man introduce into Bul. the Perry pictures and new stereoptican slides & ~~physical~~ labratory apparatus?

Should not a diploma from this school mean a more practical knowledge of sewing &

wholesome cooking than at present?

All these improvements need room which at present can not possibly be given. The book-cases are overflowing and no place for a new one. Science charts and specimens are hidden away in out of the way places & our skeleton stands in the commonly used wood closet of a recitation room.

Pray that God may supply every real need of the school, but most of all that our girls while here may find the One Thing needful, which shall not be taken away from them.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the American teachers,

Mary N. Haskell.

Report of the
Girls' Boarding
School,
Samoker Bulgaria
1900-1901.

Samokov — MAY 19 1902 187

Annual Report for 1901–02.

The period under review in this report is only about 3/4 of a year; or from the middle of July 1901 to ~~the middle~~ about the tenth of Apr. 1902. The statistics given are for the year 1901.

The connection of this Station with the rescue of Miss Stone from the brigands. For over four fifths of a century missionaries by the score had spent their working years in the old, semi-barbarous empire of the Turks. Hardships, privations, and dangers sometimes appalling, they had passed. Coffing, Merriam and Parsons had been murdered by robbers, and the whole misery of the Armenian massacres was a matter of recent history.

Yet, while brigandage, that diabolical consummation of selfishness and malice, developing themselves in a combination of robbery, murder and prolonged terrorizing of those captured and their friends, had victimized many a native son and father and occasionally a bride or mother, as well as not a few travellers from Western Europe, no member of all the Turkish Missions had

ever fallen under its blight and curse. But suddenly, like thunder from a clear sky, on the 6th of Sept. carries us from Salonica the startling word that Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka had been captured by brigands, a few miles north of Banско. (3)

As we received that telegram how little we realized of the ~~[illegible]~~ heart ache from the danger to the lives of those dear sisters and from the permanent menace to the very existence of our Mission, which was to settle its heavy weight upon us for the next six months! About four o'clock of the same day in Sept., this news of the capture was confirmed by the return to the School of several of our students who were with the party at the time, and were themselves detained and robbed by the same band. These gave particulars of the capture, and of the murder of a Turk near them by the outlaws.

A blank silence, as tho an earthquake had swallowed up the captives, followed this news till near midnight of Sept. 24th, when two letters from Miss Stone were put into the hands of Miss M. M. Haskell at her father's house in Samokov. These were given to the writer the next morning — when in accordance

with their request, and with the approval of his Station, he started for Constantinople, where he arrived on the morning of the 26th. These letters were in Bulgarian; the principal one being directed to Treasurer Pect, naming the amount of the ransom demanded, and begging him to take measures for its payment. It also requested him to present a copy of the letter to the Representatives of the U. S. Govt. in Constantinople, and get them to intercede with the Turkish Government to stop the pursuit of the band by soldiers, lest the lives of the captives be sacrificed.
This letter was at once translated, and as soon as practicable a copy was put into the hands of the Secy. of the Legation of the United States. By the request of Consul Dickinson and others, the writer stayed in Constple till near the end of the time fixed for the payment of the ransom; giving such aid as he might to the brethren there in their perplexity, and endeavors to get information, decide upon a plan of action, &c. Oct. 7th he returned to Sophia to consult with Consul Dickinson there.

He was there on the morning of the 8th when the Consul received his first telegram from Prest. Roosevelt, saying that "if a hair of the head of Miss Stone perished he should require it from the Bulgarian Govt., to the full extent of the proof of its responsibility in the affair." The same day the writer returned to Samokov with a student who had carried to the Consul an important letter of information given by a friend near the Turkish border, who had heard directly from members of the band guarding the captives in his vicinity. By the request of the Turkish authorities in Constantinople and Consul D., Mr. Baird went Oct. 9th to Jumaia in Northern Macedonia, and from there made quite a tour thro the vicinity of Bansko, - to get information as to the captors and their victims. The Turkish rulers treated him with much consideration, furnishing him with a horse, guard &c. He failed to learn anything of importance and returned at the end of seventeen days.

He learned nothing further till the evening of Oct. 25th, when a messenger from

the bandits, - who was evidently one of them, brot. the writer another letter from Miss S., with the hope of making definite arrangements for the payment of the ransom. He had learned from the Papers that nearly all this had been collected in America, and was confident the rest soon would be. He was assured that not near all the enormous sum had been gathered, and that the collections for it had practically ceased. - So he was requested to learn the lowest sum the robbers would accept. He agreed to do this and report in about five days.

It proved that just before this time the moneys had been transferred to the care of the State Department of our Government. The above report was never made to us at Samokov, and not long after it was due, we learned that negotiations had been opened between Consul Dickinson and the captors.

After this we seemed to be able to do nothing in furtherence of the rescue, except to get what information we could by spies sent here and there, where it was reported the robbers had been with their victims, - or had buried them. This information

we promptly furnished to our Consul.

Workers and allotments of work since last July.

Soon after the last Mission meeting, Rev. W. P. Clarke and wife went to America on a furlough, from which they are expected to return during the coming summer.

We were very thankful to greet our new associates, Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander and wife, Jan. 13th. He is expected to give special attention to the educational work.

Rev. J. F. Clarke D.D. rejoined the Station, after a year in America, Nov. 13th. He has had charge of the outstation work, has taught several classes, and preached in his turn. In Dec. he, with Miss M. M. Haskell made a tour to Perlope, Zlatitza and Sofia. From the last of these places he went on and visited Kenstendil, Doubnitza and Stofe.

Rev. J. N. Baird was already here, tho hardly in the work, at our last Meeting. Since then he has had his hands full, as Station and School Treasurer, overseer of colportage, book-selling and the wood-work in the Industrial Department, and as teacher and preacher in his turn. Like several others of us, he has

also been a frequent letter-writer as to the brigands the captives &c &c.

Messrs. Thomson and H. G. Haskell have been employed much as in the previous year: the former as superintendant of the Publication Work, Director of the C. & T. Institute, and teacher in it. The latter has taught, mainly Biblical and Theological subjects; - while both have taken their turns in preaching. Mr. Thomson expects to leave soon for a season of well-earned and greatly-needed rest.

We are sorry to be obliged to refer here to our financial situation. There has been in recent years a growing distance between the amounts granted for the needs of the Mission for its general work, and the needs themselves as represented by the "estimates" approved and sent to Boston. ~~in recent years.~~ There has also been some fluctuation in the methods of dividing up the "lump-sum" given for this work from year to year. In consequence of these two things, when the sum given for this work this year was, by circular vote divided up according to the estimates of the stations, our share came out

76 liras (or $334) less than in the previous year. We feel this loss especially in the sum we have available for publication work. In 1901 we received about 90% of our estimate (or 180 liras) for this work. The Mission, supposing the amount we should have for 1902 would be the same, voted at the last annual meeting to give one half of this, or 90 liras to aid in carrying on the revived Liovitza. But our appropriations for the general work this year are but 77% of our estimates, or 154 liras for the publication work. So, deducting the 90 liras for the Paper, we shall have for this work in Samokov but 64 liras instead of the 180 of previous years. As a large part of this appropriation has always gone for the wages of poor students, this reduction is likely to diminish the number of such in the future.

The Evangelistic Work.

Rev. G. J. Terzieff has continued to act as Pastor of the Samokov Church, besides doing 3/4 work as Teacher. The average congregations were 198, with 226 in the Sunday School.

For about three months past separate Sunday morning meetings for the benefit of outside children have been held in the

chapel; chiefly under the lead of Mr. Gulimanoff, one of our teachers. Miss Haskell, with the aid of some of the older students, has also had these at the same place in S.S., as her report will more fully show. The change has evidently been of much benefit to the children, and has given much more quietness to the congregation in the Church. Six were added to the Church by confession during the year. The present resident-membership is 48. The figure on the "Tabular view" (181) shows all the members, present and absent. Some arrangement has been made of late for Sunday P.M. work by a dozen of the older students in the city. Something, tho far too little, has also been done in the way of making evangelistic visits to near villages.

Outstation Work.

The little Evangelical communities in Ichtiman, Barik and Kostenets, six hours or so east of Samakov on the R.R., have been supplied with preaching, in part by Theological students, and in part by brethren from the Sophia Church. Two or three women in Kostenets have taken a stand as

earnest inquirers after the truth, and possibly as true followers.

Doubritza and Slope, towns six to ten hours west of us, have been supplied in part by the Kenstendil preacher, and in part by Theological students. ~~Dr. Clarke and Miss Haskell, who have visited the latter place believe there are marked signs of progress there.~~ these places Perlope and Zilatitza, some 60 miles N. E. of the city.

We are pleased to say that the outlook here is brighter than for several years. The former incumbent has left, and Mr. Bagranoff recently preacher in Yamboul took his place last ~~October~~ August. The number of hearers has risen from ten or fifteen to thirty or thirty-five; and the membership of the S.S., to twenty-five or thirty. Mr. B's last word, Mar. 25th, was: "Our meeting-houses are altogether too small for the services. Only eight or ten francs monthly is needed that we may rent a good-sized hall." The friends there were much encouraged by the visit of Dr. Clarke, Miss Haskell and Rev. L. Meerchoff of Panagurishty, at the same time, last December. Over 100 were present on the Sabbath at both

morning and evening meetings.

Kerstendil, — some 50 miles west of Samokov.

Here the faithful and hopeful work of Mr. and Mrs. Fourniajeff has continued, with some interruption from the poor health of the latter. The average congregations were 57, and the membership of the S. S. 31. Their great want, of a proper and commodious place of worship, seems in a fair way to be supplied in the near future. The generous gift of $400. from America has been supplemented by another of $50., and by their own efforts, as well as by small and large sums from friends this side of the water: — so that we are quite confident that our next Report will give an account of the purchasing and fitting up, in that good-sized city, of a fitting place for Evangelical preaching and worship. Both the preacher and his wife seem quite alert, active and resourceful: — holding neighborhood meetings, receiving timid inquirers in the evening, holding special preaching services before and on Christmas & Easter, — and in other similar efforts

Sophia.

We are happy to report no diminution in the attendence upon religious services in this center of interest and influence in Bulgaria. The health of Pastor Popoff, which had been quite inadequate to the demands made upon it in the previous year, has been much improved during the period under review. The average attendance at church Sunday morning and evening is reported as 285, - with a S. S. attendence of 132. Seven members were received to the church on confession; - two of whom were from Nóvo Séltsi, a village a few miles from Sophia on the N. R. They were a man and his wife who had previously been interested in the truth thro the work of our faithful Bible-woman in Ichtiman. The contributions of the church for all objects were about 140 liras (or $616.), while the help given to it by the Board was but 15 liras, (or $66.) It is plain however that some here, - and especially one widow, - had been giving beyond their ability: while a few have lost perhaps both ability and disposition

to give as largely as in former years. Hence it seems necessary to give them more aid this year than last.

They still have the great and pressing needs we have previously mentioned:- of a chapel, a gallery in the church-building, and another place of meeting with a preacher for it in another ward of the city. With our present graduating class in Theology, the number of workers will be so increased that we think a good preacher may be available.

Will the home churches give the financial aid so urgently needed?

Visit of Dr. F. E. Clark and wife, of the Christian Endeavor Society in America.

We cannot close this Report without a brief reference to this most interesting and profitable visit,—which occurred after most of it was written.

They reached us Sat. evening Apr. 5th, and spent Sunday and Monday here. The meetings held by both of them in the church and in the two schools, morn-

ing, afternoon and evening of both days, were most spiritual, uplifting and inspiring to Christians, and a means of awakening great interest and securing not a few hopeful conversions among the impenitent. The regular evangelistic work of the station had doubtless in some degree prepared the way for them; and we are exceedingly grateful for their presence and work among us.

In behalf of the Station,

H. C. Haskell,
Committee

July 1901 – April 1902.
Boston Corp.
Received May 19 1902

MAY 19 1902

Report of Woman's Work,
Samokov Station, April 19th '02.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission;

Dear Friends,

We learn that the number of cities and villages belonging to Samokov Station is approx. 850. In twelve of these places there are Evangelical Ins. Nova Celtey, one of the 12, has been added to the list during the year. The Christian family there, owe their conversion to Gospodza Gana, the former Bible-woman of Ichteman.

The past year has seen new work opened among the children of Sestremo, Banya and Perdope, and the work in Samokov much enlarged, and best of all, the beginning of the training class for Bible Workers. The class at first consisted of two members, ~~Miss Mata Marinova of Meridkerie, and Cara Stoikova of Nova Zagora.~~ ~~At first~~ but later it was joined by ~~Mrs. Aedka Ivanova, a young widow, the sister of Pastor Bagranoff of Perdope~~ one more.

Jan 1901 - Jan 1902.

Miss Matthie has taught the class Personal Work from Mr. Torrey's text book, "How to Win Men to Christ." "A Study of Child Nature" by Elizabeth Harrison, has been taught by Miss Baird; "Church History" by Joseph Raloo Georgieva and "Bible Study" by Miss Haskell. On Tuesdays the class has practiced teaching the next Sunday School lesson, and on Wed. & Sat. afternoons at the children's gathering, some member of the class or a teacher has taught the lesson or some subject revelent to it. Let us not omit to mention here another of our text books; "Sunday School Success," written by that modern prophet Amos — R. Wells. The chapters on "Preparation of the Lesson", "Holding Attention" &c are of most practical value to any Xn. worker. The style is rather "Americanky" and a good deal of help is required in the translation. Singing, Drawing, Sewing, and Composition work complete the theoritical part of the classes work.

The Practical part has consisted in house to house visitation, where

the way seemed opened to us, we too homes having received us kindly; besides personal work with child visitors there has been work with children at the sewing class, the prayer meeting and Sunday School.

The problem of the poor is a great item with a Am. worker of Samokov. The climate is severe, the soil stony and unproductive, and the men to a great extent are dead or drunkards. Would to God that some use might be made of the great water power here, or that the quarries and mines be developed. Recently the city stood aghast at the robbing of the Metropolitan Church of its holy communion cups, and all the gold and silver crowns and bands which adorn the holy ikons. We hear that the criminals are to be hung, but that when caught they said "Give us bread". Is there a town of its size in Europe that contains more beggars than Samokov? We ~~have~~ personally have made it a rule not to give gratis to children. When there was nothing else to do, children have earned bread, pens ink and books, by learning hymns or Psalms.

We have tried together with the missionary ladies to give house work, spinning, weaving & knitting to those most destitute, but what is it all compared to the need? Nevertheless without this aid individuals and families must have fallen into dire necessity. In vain as yet have we tried to invent a scheme for systematizing charity in this place. Until the present year the only society for relief of the poor was among the women of our church who met* monthly to sew. The present year the young people of the schools have aided the needy thro. societies.

The weekly womans prayer-meeting has ever helped the women of Samokov, and the monthly Mothers' Meeting, led by the missionary mothers is a much needed help to the town where wild untrained children are in great danger of soon becoming hardened sinners. Recently a small boy of eleven came drunk to our meeting. A gang of our children under twelve lately were in jail for theft, and

others have been suspended from the public schools for fighting. Our desire to keep a greater hold on the children than one hour a week on the Sabbath could give, led to the opening of sewing classes and childrens meeting on the afternoons when the public schools have their half holidays. The sewing class was something novel in Sandko & hailed with delight. The children have learned how to make the various stitches with gay cotton and silk thread on checked calico squares, and Mrs. Ivanova has taught to older girls to cut and make miniature garments. The little awkward hands have become much more skillful and come to class cleaner than at first. One child was shocked at the whiteness of the towel offered him to dry his hand on one day at class. "Oh give me something dirtier than that", he exclaimed. When the number of children grew to sixty we withdrew from a private room to the chapel, and this alarmed the Orthodox people. That Mr. Great Heart (called Gdomanoff) and his young assistants from the C. & T. Institute

had begun service for the children on Sabbath mornings before the Sunday School, and these services were attended by 120 children. Early in Lent the public school teachers began a series of systematic persecutions. The children were called on one by one to confess and forsake their sins of frequenting the Protestants. Rival sewing classes were opened and the children promised garments, if they would leave us. In one week sixty of our eighty children left us. Is it not something to have awakened the Bravo Slave to give garments to sixty children? Also the Bravo Slave teacher who gathered subscriptions of the citizens and opened a dining room where 22 destitute waifs are given a dinner six times a week, claims that our work that crowded him to do it. After the first week of persecution our numbers at the classes went to sixty, and since then they have ranged from 25 to 75. Our hearts go out to the children kept away from us. One wee man hung about, not daring to come into the church, but said he

peared if he didn't come he would forget the song "The angels guard me all the night". Another child asked his teacher why this geography says the Americans are copper-colored, when those in Sandov are white. The teacher explained, whereupon small boy asked "Couldn't you let us go to their meetings then? They aren't the copper-colored kind and we wouldn't turn copper-colored". At the Xmas. holiday time the school girls royally helped us, receive 100 calls from children. Many visitors we have, the boys making exchange of stamps an excuse for coming, and neither boys nor girls have hidden their love & admiration of Ellen Stone Sunbeam, sent by the Sunbeams of Chelsea Mass., and her companions. These dainty, blessed dolls might be shocked could they see what little rag-a-muffins hug & kiss them. Perhaps the greatest work of the year has been the growth of interest in & love for the children ~~awakened~~ in the Xn. workers & in the hearts of many young people of the schools. Thanks here to our uncomplaining church janitor, Mr. Eurokop

of Mehomia, and to the tactful, gentle, merry hearted student Mr. Aenoff from the Methodist field.

We have already referred to the children's work opened in other places. The members of the Training Class and the writer have spent six weeks in visiting 9 of the 12 outstations. The only Xn. woman of Perdope is the Bible Woman, a citizen of the place. The average attendance at her woman's meetings has been six. The pastor, Mr. Bagranoff has a most interesting work, and a Sunday School of about 40. On our return from Perdope we ate Xmas. dinner with Miss Clarke in Sopa. Let me say in passing that as a mission we may take pride in the Kindergarten work. Miss Clarke is also reaching classes of people untouched before, and is keeping those former pupils & graduates of our school who reside at the capital, in touch with their Alma Mater and her teachings. Our Training Class owes a debt of gratitude to Miss K. Sichanova the Samoken Kindergartner, trained under Miss Clarke.

The Class has profited by observing Mrs Sichanova's methods with children.

Kakarel was visited after Sofia. Here as in many Bulgarian villages the people fear and hate one another. Persecution seems to have somewhat subsided, and there is great need of a Bible Worker.

Kostenetz is a place where women hunger & thirst after the truth. "Oh that you might read to me a whole day!" exclaimed an old lady to our companion. A few years ago a poor sinful woman taught herself to read to while away the long hours of sickness. She read the Bible & was converted. She taught her sister to read, a woman of like character as herself, and this sister was converted and then another. The husbands of all three are drunkards & cruel oppressors. At the time when these converts were, to use their own words "Chicks without a mother", a Seventh-day Baptist spent some weeks in the village and easily led these young Christians. "Hard for me to keep the 7th day!" exclaimed the first of the recent converts, her beautiful eyes flashing, "Nothing God asks of me

could be hard, it is my pleasure to obey Him". Pray for these sisters so in need of guidance & instruction.

At Sestrems, Mr. Stoeff the invalid brother, a former student of the C. & T. S. has opened a Sunday School in his little hut. He reports 40 children in attendance & asks for picture cards & benches.

In Banya, Mrs. Evdokea Demetrova, after a Sabbath spent in Samokov with Dr. & Mrs. Endeavor Clarke, has taken hold of children's work. Dear Mother Endeavor Clarke gave us most valuable suggestions when here in April and we hope to organize Junior C. E. Societies adapted to the country. Time fails me to speak of Schteman, Dubnitsa & Stope. There are interesting things in these places but nothing especially new. At Kenstandil Mrs. Furnadgieff the pastor's wife is doing a beautiful work. What an uplift it would be to the work in Bulgaria if all the workers could meet at the triennial summer school to be held in

Sandoa this year, and if Rev. F. B. Myer, or Dr. F. E. Clark could meet with us! Dear Freind! shall we let this opportunity pass without prayer and effort to secure great results. Have we not seen from Father Endeavor Clark's visit what is possible to us?

We believe that women who are to become Ar. workers need special preparation as well as men, and therefore the writer earnestly requests permission to continue the Training Class, and to be allowed to retire from the school when a teacher can come from America to take our place. It seems most desirable that a worker here have a house outside the school premises, which are now overrun by small & large street urchins of all shades of character, mostly very shady indeed.

It was the thot of the bread in his father's house that led the Prodigal Son to think of home, and we long now & then to take in a poor little breadless ragging Tamil beggar prodigal, before it is too late to save his soul.

Young girls, too poor to learn anything

at home could come to learn sewing & cooking in a much much more desirable way than they now go to a public chapel. We long for industrial classes to keep the boys off the street during vacation weeks. We long for a great garden where people can learn gardening and for a supervised playground for the children's recreation hours. We long that our city Samokov be set free from her three fold bondage to sin, ignorance & poverty. Is this too much to expect? Our hope is not in man, but in One who is able to do unto Mela Bulgarian "exceeding abundantly, above all that we can ask or even think."

year ending April 1, 1902
Received May 17, 1902

Report of
Thomas Mr.
Samokov Station.
April 1902.

MAY 19 1902

Teachers' Report of the Coll. and Theological Institute, Samokov, 1901-1902.

The school year 1901/1902 began at the usual time. The number of the students reached 66, 53 of whom were in the collegiate course, 3 in the theological and ten in the eclectic. One student left the school in the very begining.

At the end of the first term another was expelled for his bad conduct; and during the second term whose end we are nearing, two other students were expelled for ~~too~~ threatening the life of one of the students in the theological course. This year there was no sixth class, so that our graduates are only the students in the theological course.

Our students seem to be ~~of~~ more of mediocre capabilities than some years, and more of them have studied quite satisfactorily. A few are weak and will not pass, but must remain again in the same class. Such are almost exclusively of those that have come this year. There are probably some who will not pass in certain subjects but who on a second examination may pass. Some of our weakest students are those that come from the national schools or gymnasia of the country. One of the greatest difficulties for the teachers is to make the younger scholars love their lessons more as the circumstances of the times take up much of their attention.

The spiritual condition of the students has been more

satisfactory than last year, since the number of good students has not only been larger, but they have felt in their duty to lead a more positive christian life, and to work among the students themselves as well as outside for Christ. This condition has been due no doubt to the work of the Holy Spirit as well as to the united prayers and efforts of the teachers. Moreover, the measures taken in ~~consideration~~ conection with the club seem to have put an end to the perpetual eaitement, quarrels &c. which have sometimes prevailed there. To the great joy to us all the club-room this year has been a quiet, pleasant dining room. We could have even something more than this if there were not on the roll of the students some favoring socialism and an extreme patriotism as ~~to~~ Macedonian.

But how great is our joy today that the majority in our school now is, after a long strugle, on the side of Christ. This glad movement was felt almost at once after the visit of Dr. Francis E. Clarke, the founder of the C.E.S. and Mrs. Clarke, his wife. They spent with us the 6th and the 7th of April, holding several meetings in the church and and in both schools, which meetings were followed by a generous blessing from Above. At once after they were gone, a great change was noticed in the school, because 7 or 8 among the most influential students of the forth and fifth classes amidst great strugles in their souls came out on the side of Christ. This, on one side, was a blow

for some of the non christian students, and made them think; on the other side, it drew some of the undesided and indiferent to the side of Christ. So that now about 3/4 of the students are united in a christian brotherhood. How far this harvest will reach we do not know, but we have hope in God that the Holy Spirit will yet work in many hearts.

Five of the students have been recieved to ~~the~~ membership in the church during the year. And now eleven have declared that ~~that~~ they desire to unite with the church.

We think this report will not be complete if we do not add that the principal of the school wisly affectionately and heroically governed the school, following the students at every step. He has attended patiently to their complaints and quarrels, and has won a large place of honour and love in their hearts.

Our teachers prayer-meeting have been means of inspiration in our Christian work in the school, and a holy place, where unitedly we have raized our voices and have laid down our cares and burdens for the salvation of the students before the throne of grace. And many of our prayers have been heard. Perfect harmony and brotherly love have united us in one.

At the end of the first term Mr. Tsanoff went

to Philippopolis to be the editor of "The Zornitsa", and his place was taken partly by Dr. Clarke and partly by Mr. Dobroussky.

Some of the needs of the school. – Our school has an urgent need of an organ; the organ which now is used was shaky twenty years ago! and whoever wished played on it. This does not speak well for the instrumental music in the Institution.

Our library should be supplied with books of more recent writers and editions, in English as well as in Bulgarian.

There is a great need of a good theodolite for surveying.

There is also need of more and better chemical and phisical apparatus.

In behalf of the teachers
C. L. Ferzieff
Committee.

Report of the Bot. & Ph. Ins. for the year 1901-1902
Received May 19, 1902

Program of Recitations in the Collegiate

Hours	I			II			III		
Monday 8-9	English	J.W.B.	2	English	C.D.M.	M			
9-10	Arithmetic	T.G.	2				History	M.T.D.	M
10-11									
11-12	Bible Study	C.D.M.	Ph	Bulgarian	C.D.T.	3	French	R.T.	Af.
2-3				French	E.R.B.	M			
3-4				Arithmetic	J.P.	2	Botany	D.N.G.	M
Tuesday 8-9	Arithmetic	T.G.	3						
9-10				Bulgarian	C.D.T.	2	English	J.F.C.	3
10-11	English	J.W.B.	M						
11-12	Bulgarian	C.D.M.	4	Arithmetic	J.P.	3	Bulgarian	C.D.T	2
2-3	Geography	C.D.M.	2	Bible Study	M.T.D.	4	Algebra	J.P	3
3-4				History	C.D.M.	3	Geography	J.F.C.	2
Wednesday 8-9	Bulgarian	C.D.M.	4	Geography	M.T.D	2	Bible Study	C.D.T	Ph
9-10							Algebra	J.P.	3
10-11	Bible Study	C.D.M.	3	Bulgarian	C.D.T.	2			
11-12	Singing	J.P.	M.	Singing	J.P.	M	Singing	J.P.	M.
1-2	Rhetoricals		1	Rhetoricals		1	Rhetoricals		1
2-3	Writing	J.W.B.	1	Writing	J.W.B	1	Writing	J.W.B.	1
Thursday 8-9	Geology	T.G.	M.	History	C.D.M	4	Algebra	J.P.	2
9-10									
10-11	Arithmetic	T.G.	2	English	C.D.M	Ph.	English	J.F.C.	M
11-12	Bulgarian	C.D.M	2				Bulgarian	C.D.T.	
2-3				French	E.R.B.	M			
3-4	Geography	C.D.M.	2	Bible Study	M.T.D.	3	Geometry	J.P.	
8-9	History	T.G.	4	Bulgarian	C.D.T.	3	Algebra	J.P.	

ial & Theolog-IV ical Institute for 2nd V term of the school year VII 1901–1902.

FEB 13 1902

				Trigonometry J.P.	3		
M							
		Bible Study M.T.D.	3	Bulgarian C.S.T.	2		
Of.		History D.N.G.	M	Geometry J.P.	2	System. Theology H.C.H	
		Book Keeping J.P.		Chemistry D.N.G.	Ch.	Church History J.W.B	5
M		English J.W.B.				Bible Study H.C.H.	
		Bulgarian C.S.T.	2	Mineralogy J.F.C.	M		
3				English J.W.B.	M	Homiletics H.C.H.	
		Geometry J.P.	2				
2		French R.T.	Of	Chemistry D.N.G.	Ch.	Systematic Theology H.C.H	
3		Botany D.N.G.	M.	Bible Study H.C.H.	Ph	Church History J.W.B.	M
2						Bible Study H.C.H.	
Ph		History D.N.G.	Ch	Geometry J.P.	3		
3		English J.W.B.	2			Homiletics H.C.H.	
				Chemistry D.N.G.	Ch		
M.		Bulgarian C.S.T.	2	French R.T.	Of.	Systematic Theology H.C.H.	
1		Rhetoricals	1	Rhetoricals	1	Rhetoricals	1
1							
2		Algebra J.P.	2	Physiology M.T.D.	Ph		
				Bulgarian C.S.T.	2	Syst. Theology H.C.H.	
M		Geometry J.P.	3				
3		French R.T.	Of.	Bible Study H.C.H.	Ph.		
		Chemistry D.N.G.	Ch.	History C.D.M	3	Church History J.W.B.	4
2				Mineralogy J.F.C	M	Bible Study H.C.H.	
2		Bible Study. M.T.D	Ch	History C.D.M.	M		

Friday	9-10			
	10-11	English J.W.B. 2		English J.F.C. M
	11-12	Bulgarian C.D.M. 4	Geography M.T.D. 2	Bible Study C.T.S. 3
	2-3		English C.D.M 4	
	3-4	Bible Study C.D.M 3	Bible Study M.T.D. M.	Geometry J.P. 2
Saturday	8-9	Arithmetic T.G. 4	Zoology C.D.M. M.	Bulgarian C.S.T 3
	9-10		Arithmetic J.P 2	History M.T.D. M
	10-11	English J.W.B. 2		
	11-12	Geography C.D.M. 2		French R.T. Af
	1-3		Drawing S. G. 1	Drawing S G

1 = Large School Room
2 = Room No 2
3 = " " 3
4 = " " 4
M = Museum
Ph = Philosophical Room
Ch = Chemical "
Af = Office

C.D.M = S.D. Mushaikoff
C.S.T = C.S. Tergieff
D.N.G = D.N. Guhumanoff
E.R.B = Mrs E.R. Baird
H.C.H = H.C. Haskell, D.D.
J.F.C = J.F. Clarke, D.D.
J.P = J. Pachijieff
J.W.B = J.W. Baird
M.T.D = M.T. Dobrovsky
R.T. = R. Thomson
S.G. = S. Ganeff, from outside, only 2 h
T.G = Ts. Georgieff, a student tutor,

				Trigonometry J.P.	2	Homeletics &c H.C.H		
M								
3	Botany D.N.G.	M		French R.T.	Af.	Bible Study H.C.H.		
	Algebra J.P	2		Bible Study H.C.H	M.	Church History J.H.B.	No 3	
2	Chemistry D.N.G.	Ch		English J.W.B.	Ph	Systematic Theology. H.C.H.		
3	Algebra J.P.	2		Physiology, M.T.D	Ph			
M				Bulgarian, C.I.T.	3	Syst. Theology. H.C.H		
	Bible Study M.T.D.	3						
Af.	Singing, J.P	M		Singing, J.P.	M	Singing J.P.	M	
1	Drawing S G	1						

In addition to the above Gymnastics is taught 4 half hours per week by C.D.M.

Connected with the School Jan. 25, 1902

VII Class	3
VI	0
V	9
IV	12
III	11
II	13
I	7
Eclectics	10
	65
Left previously	2
Expelled	1
	68

(2 eclectics recite in music studies)

(2 hours drawing per week
00, 4 hours per week)

C. & T. I. 1901-1902

Schedule of Recitations in the C. & T. Institute

Samokov - G. B. S.
1901-1902

MAY 19 1902

111

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission -

Dear Friends -

Since we last met together as a company of Christian workers at an Annual Meeting, another school year has almost closed which has brought in its train the usual round of work and responsibility.

The school year had scarcely begun, in fact the pupils were hardly on the grounds when the news of Miss Stone's capture reached us. We began the year under a dark cloud; again and again we found ourselves endeavoring to be cheerful and hopeful in the presence of the girls, many of whom were homesick and lonely in those first weeks of the fall term. A general tone of sadness and anxiety pervaded all hearts. Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka were the subjects of conversation at table, in the free hours of the day and evening and numberless prayers both in private and in public were offered for them. Their wonderful release has certainly strengthened our faith in the

Prayer-Hearing God. Thanks to Him that that terrible nightmare has passed and we can again rejoice in His mercy!

The school year began the first Wednesday of September and the school has numbered 48 pupils in the regular course, 24 in the Preparatory Department and 23 in the Kindergarten. The total number enrolled is 95; of these 42 are boarders. The number of day scholars in the regular course is fewer than that of last year.

The teaching force is the same as last year except that Mrs. Baird has taught the French, Miss Bushera, the Preparatory Department and Miss Nedelkova did not return to the work. We have engaged a Greek lady to teach the Sewing which we have endeavored to make of practical use, the girls having learned how to cut and make an entire suit of underclothing and other useful articles. We are glad to welcome back two former teachers after a year's absence, namely Dr. J. F. Clarke who so ably teaches our fifth class in Mineralogy and Geology, and Mr. S. N. Gulumanoff, the teacher of the

sciences, who has shown a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the girls.

(#)[2] It is interesting to note that 30 of the girls this year are children of former pupils; that three homes of three different cities sent ~~us~~ each two daughters for the first time and that 3 Faiths, 4 Hopes and 5 Charities help on the work of the school.

The health of the scholars has been exceptionally good this year. No epidemic, contagious disease or serious illness has annoyed us as last year, for which we have been very thankful. The teachers however, have not fared so well. The influenza seemed to single them out for its victims and bereavement has brought its weariness of body and soul to four teachers. Miss Maltbie lost her sister last October, and this spring, the Misses Setchanovi their brother and Miss Bushera her father. Mrs. Dmichersky, the teacher of music has been obliged because of ill health to lay aside her work since the middle of December, but we trust she can resume it this spring. Miss Bushera

has been obliged to leave her duties for a few weeks, on account of her father's sickness and death, but we were able to find a temporary substitute, so her work has not been seriously injured by her absence. Miss R. Setchanova also has had to leave her Kindergarten for two weeks and a half and return home for rest and strength.

Our house-keeping department, under the faithful oversight of Miss Tatarian has been most efficiently cared for. The comparatively mild winter, no doubt has been favorable to the health and comfort of the school.

As there is no graduating class this year, a course in Bible Study and Christian Work was arranged for two girls who had finished the fifth class and are desirable persons for Bible workers. A third member joined the class after the Christmas holidays. Miss Haskell, under whose charge the class has been will give a report of the work done by these young women, but in passing we only add, that these three by their personal Christian work among their school-mates as well as by their

example have been a great help to the school. This may to a great degree account for the spiritual tone and earnest seeking after the truth that has characterized our pupils this year. The spirit of both teachers and scholars has been that of harmony, kindness and honor. Two girls joined the church in the fall and eight or ten more are now desiring to take that step at the next communion season.

Dr. F. E. Clarke's visit has been a great blessing to the whole school, especially to those girls who had long been "halting between two opinions". His personal magnetism and kindly manners won the hearts of the girls and made the message he had for them fall on good ground. When he left, it was with tears and sobs that they returned to their studies.

A revival has taken place in our midst and many are anxiously seeking the higher life and others are joyfully confessing their newly-found Saviour. Our one Jewess has said, ". I have been here eight years and

it is only now that I have understood and felt what the truth is." Up to the date of writing this report, we have had three weeks of daily noon prayer meetings, lasting fifteen or twenty minutes only, but they have been well attended by the girls who are earnestly seeking to know the real meaning of the Christian life.

(#) 3 The Christian Endeavor Society with ~~its~~ 37 active and associate members has held ~~its~~ weekly prayermeetings during the year and many of these meetings have been times of refreshment and inspiration. A sale of hand made articles is planned by the Society, which is to take place in May, the proceeds of which are to be given toward a much-needed school organ. The Society is also planning an entertainment to raise money for missionary work.

The literary Society "Napredak" gave its annual entertainment on the 14th of February with good financial success. It has been able to furnish four Bulgarian monthly magazines and one newspaper to the school. They are placed in the school-room for the convenience of those who have not much

time to read, but can spare a few odd moments for the improvement of the mind. Three or four English papers are also put there for the girls' use. The Society plans to buy useful books for the library with the money collected from its membership fees and from the proceeds of the entertainment. The amount at its disposal is over a hundred francs.

~~We were greatly pleased to learn~~ ~~last January that an~~ Alumnae Association, consisting of 45 members ~~had~~ has been formed in Sofia by ~~our~~ the graduates and undergraduates. The constitution was drawn in February and an executive committee was formed, one of whose members is the wife of the Minister of War. The meetings are to be held four times a year and ~~the~~ funds are to be raised by the membership fee of 50 centimes a month. The Association also aims to encourage the formation of Branch Associations in other places in Bulgaria. We hope and expect much help from this movement of our former pupils.

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time to read, but can spare a few odd moments for the improvement of the mind. Three or four English papers are also put there for the girls' use. The Society plans to buy useful books for the library with the money collected from its membership fees and from the proceeds of the entertainment. The amount at its disposal is over a hundred francs.

~~We were greatly pleased to learn~~ ~~last January that~~ ~~an~~ Alumnae Association, consisting of 45 members ~~had~~ has been formed in Sofia by ~~our~~ the graduates and undergraduates. The constitution was drawn in February and an executive committee was formed, one of whose members is the wife of the Minister of War. The meetings are to be held four times a year and ~~the~~ funds are to be raised by the membership fee of 50 centimes a month. The Association also aims to encourage the formation of Branch Associations in other places in Bulgaria. We hope and expect much help from this movement of our former pupils.

The Annual Meeting of last year voted to request the Board to allow us the use of the appropriation for the Srebernikov property to build a new building on our grounds, which request was granted. So last fall, plans were made and drawn, but the more we considered them, the less we felt that there was place suitable for the needed building. We found many difficulties and disadvantages in placing it where it was first proposed, namely, on the south side of the present main building on or near the wall that separates us from the property we have wished to own. The school room would be seriously shaded by the high wall, the windows of the upper story would open on the grounds of the neighbors to the discomfort and perhaps injury of the school. The new building would necessarily be placed toward the rear of the present old building and consequently the architectural effect would be very unpleasant to the eye. Then too, the beautiful view of the mountains would be cut off from the south rooms of the main building.

It seems exceedingly desirable to purchase the adjoining property in order to have a place suitable for the needed building. Before the plan for the new building was decided upon, we learned that the property was again offered for sale. On consulting the owner, we found that the price was far above our means, owing no doubt to the common delusion that Americans have unlimited resources. We hope however, that on account of the financial depression in the country we can secure it at a reasonable rate in the not distant future.

We are greatly encouraged by the work that has opened this year among the homes & children of the poor. Miss Haskell, under whose superintendence it has been has proved herself most untiring and self-forgetful in her efforts for them. The three young women of the Bible Training Class have accompanied her in her visits to the different homes and have assisted her in the various meetings & gatherings with the children.

This work however, in addition to that in the school has been too severe and responsibility on her, so we request another American teacher, who can fill her place in the school and leave Miss Haskell free to give her entire strength and time to the Bible work of the Samokhor station and field. It is a work few could endure but to which she is much adapted and greatly devoted.

We would again call attention to the need of an American teacher, who can be preparing herself to take Miss Mallbie's work when the latter feels she must lay it aside. Our Principal has long borne the heat and burden of the day and we would have her coming years lightened of its many cares by the help of a strong, earnest Christian woman.

In closing we ask the prayers of all our fellow workers, that we may be "steadfast unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord".

On behalf of the American teachers of the Girls' Boarding School,

Respectfully submitted,
A. M. Baird.

Samokov.
April 18th 1902.

Report of Superintendent
Pub. Schools for
1901-1902.

1902-1903

112

Report of the Samokov Station
to the Annual Meeting of the European Turkey Mission.

The period covered in this report is that from the last annual meeting of the mission, May 1, 1902, to April 2, 1903. It has not been characterized by any events of an extradorinary nature, but a review of the time shows that there is much for which to be thankful. It has been a period of suppressed excitement and considerable restlessness on the part of some of the people because of political conditions in Bulgaria and Macedonia; but our work has gone steadily on without interruption, although the agitation has to a certain extent diverted some minds from the work of school and church and thus has been a detriment.

Samokov.

The missionary force located here during the whole or a part of this period has consisted of Dr. and Mrs. H.C.Haskell, Dr. Clarke, Rev. and Mrs. J.W.Baird, Rev. and Mrs. R. Thomson, Rev. and Mrs. W.P.Clarke, Rev. and Mrs. L.F.Ostrander, Miss Maltbie, Miss Haskell and Miss Baird. Miss Clarke, while a member of the station, has resided in Sofia. In accordance with the recommendation of the last annual meeting, Dr. and Mrs. F.L.Kingsbury have withdrawn from the mission and are therefore no longer members of this station. During the summer Mr. and Mrs. Thomson left for their year of furlough, and at the beginning of the school year in September Mr. and Mrs. Clarke returned from theirs. The mission having voted that Dr. and Mrs. Haskell should remove to Philippopolis, about the middle of September they left Samokov to take up their residence and work in that city. We are thankful that the distance between the two stations is not so great but that we can have the benefits of occasional visits from and to them. Dr. Clarke has continued his teaching work in the two schools, has done a good deal of touring, had supervision of the work in the outstations and has preached in turn in the local church. Mr. Baird, in the absence of Mr. Thomson, has assumed his duties as Director of the C.and T.I.,and as head of the Publication Department, has done some preaching and has preached in turn. Mr. Clarke has acted as Station and School Treasurer, and as superintendent of the woodwork department, of colportage and of the book department, has taught in the C.and T.I., and preached in his turn on Sundays. The writer has been chiefly engaged in the study of the language, but since June has been secretary of the station and of the schools,and since January has done a little teaching. Mrs. Baird has continued her classes in French in the two schools and has taught others subjects in the G.B.S. She has also been at the head of the philanthropic and social improvement organizations of the station. Mrs. Clarke has had classes in French in the G.B.S., and Mrs. Ostrander classes in singing. Miss Maltbie and Miss Baird have had their hands full with the usual duties in connection with an unusually large number of students. Miss Haskell has had less work in the G.B.S. and has devoted her time more especially to her Bible training class and to work in the city. She has rented a house at some distance from the compound and lives there with her Bible students. This brings her into closer touch with the people and enables her to exert a beneficial influence on the community, especially through the meetings held for the children Sunday afternoons. Miss Clarke has

in Samokov

continued an important and growing kindergarten work in Sofia, the capital, about which there will doubtless be a separate report. We are thankful to be able to report that there has been no serious sickness among us. In January Mrs. Clarke was called to Switzerland because of the illness of her mother, which proved to be fatal; and Mrs. Ostrander is at present in Constantinople for special medical treatment.

The work of the schools has gone on regularly and satisfactorily. It has suffered somewhat from the illness of Mr. Terzieff and Miss Setchanova, but fortunately only temporarily, as acceptable substitutes were found. The services of the church have been well maintained, and there has been a good accession of members, most of them from the schools. ~~That Sunday~~ In November, ~~when~~ eight young men publicly acknowledged Christ as their Savior and Lord, ~~was an impressive occasion, even though our expectations in regard to some of them have not been fully realized.~~ For some time past among the regular attendants have been a number of officers of the artillery corps located in the city. Several of them seem to be very friendly. The pastoral work of the church has suffered through the prolonged illness of Pastor Terzieff, although ~~his work~~ it has been partly done by the missionaries and Mr. Gulumanoff of the C.andT.I., the latter also taking the pastor's turn in preaching. The Sunday evening temperance meetings once a month have brought out large audiences and called forth quite general discussion. Mr. Mishaikoff has continued in charge of this branch of the work. In February the ladies' benevolent society held a sale of articles made by the members, and though, unfortunately, very few outside of the Protestant community attended, the proceeds amounted to nearly 200 levs ($37.50).

A feature of the work that has been developed this year is the "United Charities Association." An attempt to unite with the ladies of the city for the purpose of doing something to relieve the distressing poverty of the community was unsuccessful, and the formation of the above named society was the result. The ladies of the station pay weekly dues and this money, together with donations from some of the gentleman, creates a fund from which help is given to the worthy poor, who are all referred to the treasurer, Mrs. Baird. As far as possible the principle, "no work, no help" has been acted upon and the results have been satisfactory. It has taken much planning and ingenuity to find suitable employment, but in most cases it has been done, and it has paid.

During July 1902 the third Triennial Session of the Summer School for Christian Workers in Bulgaria was held in Samokov and the buildings of the schools were placed at the disposal of the visitors. There was a large attendance, both from the Methodist field and our own, and for ten days interesting and profitable sessions were held.

Outstations.

~~Sofia.~~ The period under review has been an interesting one for ~~this church~~ the church. During the summer Pastor Popoff completed ten years of work with it. ~~There were special services on the~~ anniversary ~~and also the presentation to the pastor by the people of a poem written for the occasion and an address of congratulation and appreciation.~~ But the special form which the commemoration took was the effort made to cancel the debt of the church. This was largely successful, ~~300 levs ($150) of the 1100 needed having been raised.~~ This church is nearly self supporting and but for this debt

over

would probably become entirely so. The large audiences have been well maintained, as has also the Sunday School. The practice of having a Sunday evening lecture once a month from Mr. Vatralsky upon some current religious or ~~social~~ sociological topic has been continued and has attracted many listeners.

Kustendil. ~~Here Mr. and Mrs. Furnadjieff have continued their good work, and~~ notable progress has been made in overcoming the prejudices of the people. Mr. F. has kept up his Thursday evening meetings at the homes of the friends in turn at which there has been ~~social intercourse and~~ informal discussion of religious questions, and these meeting have been found very beneficial. ~~But the special cause for thanksgiving is the purchase of a piece of property for church purposes.~~ A lot with a most excellent situation has been obtained, on which there is ample room for the erection of a church building in the future. There was a house on the lot and this has been altered so as to provide a residence for the pastor and his family and a meeting room capable of accommodating between 75 and 100 people. It has been occupied for these purposes since the first of January. It was the privilege of Mr. Baird and the writer to be present at the dedication of the new house of worship and assist in the services.

Pirdope and Zlatitsa. It is to be regretted that there seems to be little to report from these places. Mr. Bagranoff has continued his work there, although for some time past he has stopped holding preaching services in Zlatitsa, and the only form of work now carried on ~~there~~ is a Sunday School class conducted by the only Protestant in the place.

Ichteman. Since September this place has had a regular worker in the person of Mr. Gerasim Popoff who went there after taking a special course in the C. and T.I. He is a brother of Pastor Popoff of Sofia, and is doing well. Several features of the work have been pushed and developed in a very satisfactory manner and the prospect is encouraging. Mr. Popoff has given half of his time to Banya and Kostenets.

Dubnitsa and Stope. These places have remained without a regular worker, but have been supplied to some extent by the preacher at Kustendil, by Dr. Clarke and by workers from the C. and T.I. There is nothing special to report concerning them except that the few friends in Stope seem to be meeting with some success in their efforts to raise money for the purchase of church property.

Banya and Kostenets. After an interval of some years services have been resumed in the latter place, and both have been supplied by workers from Samokov and by the preacher at Ichteman. The services have been fairly well attended, but little progress can be noticed.

Touring.

During the year 1902, the time spent in touring, ~~not counting the time of those who went to the annual meeting at Monastir,~~ is as follows:- Dr. Clarke 60 days; Mr. Baird 8 days; Mr. Ostrander 10 days; Miss Haskell 22 days; students and teachers 169; Bible women 55 days.

~~Statistics.~~

A ~~brief~~ summary of the work of the station for 1902 shows that regular services were held in 4 places and that there were frequent services

in six other places. The total average attendance on the Sundays when services were held in all these places was 762, a gain of 135 compared with 1901. There are nine Sunday Schools with a membership of 507, gains of 2 and 61 respectively. 25 were received into the church on confession of faith, 9 more than in ~~XXXXX~~ 1901. The total church contributions were 33533 levs($632.70), showing an increase of 6977 levs ($131.60) over the previous year.

At the present writing it is hoped and expected that Dr. House (of Salonica) will shortly be with us for a few days for the purpose of holding a series of special evangelistic meetings. We are praying that these meetings may be of great spiritual benefit to our schools and community.

With gratitude for the blessings of the past and with the hope of guidance and blessing for the future in doing the Master's work, respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Station,

Leroy F. Ostrander.

Com.

Samokov, Apr. 2, 1903.

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In behalf of the Station,

Henry T. Dettweiler

Com.

Samokov, Mar. 2, 1903.

For the Year 1902-1903.
Received May 16, 1903

Report, 1903.
Copy for Boston.

1902-1903

JUN 19 1903

113

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REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S WORK OF THE SAMOKOV STATION
TO THE EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

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Dear Friends:- Mr. G. Campbell Morgan has called the poor "Our Lord's precious legacy to His church." It would seem that Samokov station cannot complain of having been omitted in this legacy. For years a great deal of the time and strength and money of the station ladies have been expended on the poor of our city. Dr. Hoyt, of Auburn Theological Seminary, in his visit to us last summer said, that with the exception of a few Italian towns he had not seen so many beggars in any other place he had visited in Europe or Asia Minor. Within the year we have been to call on "His Holiness", the bishop of Samokov, and on some of the priests to if it were not pssible to have organized effort to relieve the poor. We met with kind receptions from their holinesses, but with the assurance of our principal priest that no one in the city has as yet died of starvation, or remained unburied on account of poverty. We tried to tell these people of municipal and church charities in America, and even in our little evangelical church in Samokov. This winter the priests called a meeting of all orthodox citizens (no others were admitted) to organize a society which should do away with beggary, by providing work for the able bodied and sending the old and feeble to a neighboring monastery and opening a dining hall for poor children. It was hoped that there might be collected into a central fund the four thousand francs the city council annually expend for the poor and the monies that the factories and other institutions distribute at Easter. Organized charity effort is very new in Samokov and these attempts all faded into thin mist. After a stormy season among the members of the would-be society, the work was abandoned.

We missionary women then attempted to organize city charity work among the orthodox women. It was plainly said to us "You cannot get the town women to join a society started by Protestants, but possibly they might allow you to help in their society." A few broader minded women made brave and determined effort to get us admitted into their society. There were but five votes against us, but these, instigated by Pope Rooshkoff, kept us out Nevertheless the "minds of women are broadened ~~XXXXX~~ with the process of the sun$," for, as a result of our efforts all faiths and nationalities were admitted into this society with the exception of missionaries. We are sorry to learn that this society also has been rent and torn by internal disagreements until at the present date life is almost dispaired of. At last the four American housekeepers abandoned ambiticus plans and with Dr. Clark the honored father of the station, formed themselves into the "Associated Charities". Meetings have been held only when necessary. Our clear headed, systematic Mrs. Baird has kept the accounts and noted down matters of interest discussed in the meetings. The fee has been a franc per week. In six months 230 francs had been received and expended. This is quite a contrast to the orthox women's society, which from all its host of members received 100 francs in fees in the course of a year. Our evangelical church society has done faithful work for years, meeting to sew each month. 200 francs were the proceeds from a sale held this winter. This society gives

For the Year 1902-1903

Report, 1903.

most of its aid gratis to the aged and infirm, but the associated charities has a different aim, that is, that of providing work for women and girls, so relieving distress without pauperizing our citizens. Wool has been given to women to wash, card, spin and knit into 55 pairs of stockings which have been mostly sold to the city hospital, at a reduced price. We are glad to get back even a part of our money for new work. We hope to get the contract of furnishing some hospital with stockings. Street sweeping in front of the broad expanse of the mission compound has furnished two women a franc a week. Another poor widow has aided our heavily burdened pastor's wife a day a week. Mrs.Baird has had thirty women on her pay roll who in the six months have received from 1 to 28 francs. It has been a great deal of work to look after the employees but an immense saving of time and nervous strain in general. We have endeavored to visit the employees and keep in touch with their higher needs as well as their physical. More of these women have attended the church and woman's meetings this year than usual. Twice this year we have served tea and rusk at our mothers' meetings. These meetings, led by Mrs. Baird, have been oases in many lives and women have mentioned after many weeks things they there learned. Mrs. Baird, beside the charities and school work, has mothered the boys, over whom her husband has been director, taking into her home for some weeks a convalescent youth from Macedonia. Mrs, Clarke and Mrs. Ostrander, besides teaching French and vocal music in the school, have studied Bulgarian, taken boarders, done church work and added much to the temperance and other public entertainments by their singing. They have also been ready and anxious to meet the people and have entertained them in their homes. During the past year Mrs. Stoeela and Marika Rankova have visited every Sunday afternoon in the city or the neighboring villages. The Bible workers training class has visited in 130 families. It sometimes seems impossible to interest the people deeply in spiritual things. They have in many cases such a struggle to keep the wolf from devouring the children (he is already within the door) that their main thought seems to be how to work on the sympathy of their visitor and get a little money for their physical needs. But even in our Samokov some souls have not bowed the knee to Baal. One Sabbath recently a women sent twice for Miss Haskell to come and see her, and on going we found a soul hungry for Bible truth, a character of great force who believes thoroughly in the ritual and ceremonies of the orthodox church, and yet counts belief in Jesus Christ as higher. In the course of an hour the woman quoted from Leviticus, Joshua, the Psalms, the prophets, the gospels and the epistles. She has the scriptures in Slavic, but longed to buy a Bulgarian bible. A few days later the child who carried her the bible told us she shed tears on receiving it.

The Bible Workers' Training Class is completing the second year of its existence. Four young women entered the class in the fall but one who could not write or tell time left it soon to enter the primary school. She, with the three regular members of the class and two motherless children, have constituted Miss Haskell's family. We have lived in a blue house out in the city. The training class have studied in the school. Nursing has been taught by Miss Malthie; old testament history by Mrs. Baird; personal work and doctrine by Mrs. Raloo Georgieva; pedagogy and the Sunday School

lesson; by Miss Baird and new testament and Sunday School work by Miss Haskell. The class has also studied English in the school and observed some in the Kindergarten. Twice a week they have visited in the city besides attending the woman's prayermeeting on Friday afternoons. Sunday afternoons about thirty children have gathered for a prayer meeting in our large guest room. The company of Christian Endeavor girls from the school have greatly aided this meeting by their presence and singing. On the Sunday evening before the lenten fast began the "blue house people" gave an entertainment to about sixty guests, comprising largely the employees of the "Associated Charities" and their families. There were dialogues and songs and a helpful sermonette by Mr. Momchiloff, after which tea, bread and cookies were served to the guests. On Wednesday afternoons about sixty girls have met at the "blue house" for a sewing class. The coming Sunday School lesson has been taught before the sewing began. We gratefully mention the faithfulness and the efficiency of Miss Luba Nikolova in the children's work. We regret that nothing to speakof has been done for boys this year. We hope to do better in the future.

The work this year has been somewhat of an experiment, but the lessons of faith learned from the year's experiences are too precious to ever make us think the experiment was a mistake. We are glad we have lived out in the city and hope that more of the missionaries may be induced to do so. Were Mrs. Haskell some other woman's mother we should be tempted to mention the loving words spoken of her by her old neighbors. She who for 15 years gave herself generously, humbly and whole-heartedly to the people of Samokov and has now left us to live in Philippopolis is longed for and loved by many hearts. One mourner said in her grief, "She will weep when she hears that my Marika is dead, for she loved her as her own child."

Out Stations. In our outstations there are but three pastors'wives and two Bible workers. The work in Sofia we leave Miss Clarke to report. The Dustendil pastor's wife, Mrs. Zoritsa Karaivanova Furnajieva, will be pleasantly remembered by the W.B.M.I. ladies of Chicago. Her training at the Northfield seminary and the Moody Bible Institute, together with her natural gifts and graces, makes an acceptable worker. Her children's meetings have averaged from 25 to 30. The topics of her woman's meetings have been systematic and helpfull. Last summer Mrs. F. was an inspiration and an uplift at the Summer School. We are glad to have her in Samokov station. The Ichteman preacher has lately been joined by his wife from Macedonia. Church and Sunday School have flourished and the woman's meetings have been begun again. In Pirdope Mrs. Nedka Ivanova, the young widowed sister of preacher Bagranoff has done good work. Fifty clean, orderl children attend the children's meetings. A club for young girls has been popular. The girls have brought their work and listened to the reading of interesting books. Mrs. Ivanova's skill in teaching sewing has helped her in this work. At Zlatitsa the Sunday School work has been carried on by "Petko", the only Protestant man in the place. Would that our Christians everywhere might feel their personal responsibility for the coming of the kingdom.

At Vakarel Miss Marta Marinova has has held together the only Protestant family after the sad death of the mother last fall. She has gained a

place in the hearts of the villagers and the truth she teached seems to be taking root in some instances. Of late the eldest son of the father, Mr. Krustoff, has done badly. In order to gain the affections of a priest' daughter has openly renounced his Protestant faith and has shown his zeal by tormenting the Bible worker. For the present we have removed this patient, faithful worker to another place.

This passion week the members of the Training Class are all sent out to do missionary work. During the year 1902 Miss Agnes Baird spent 7 days in touring, Miss Haskell 22 and Bulgarian women 57. May the Lord grant that this time may not have been spent in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary M. Haskell.

Samokov, April 18, 1903.

Woman's Work

Sawokor Station.

April 10th 1908.

Please send on Chicago the W. B. M. I. — if that is where the report should go.

Mrs. 1908.

Received June 19, 1908

1902-03 114

American Collegiate and Theological Institute,

Samokov, March 31, 1903.

Annual Teachers' Report to the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Brethren: In the present report we desire briefly to inform you about the general proceedings of our Institute, about our difficulties, and our needs. (#) 7

The school ~~year 1902-1903~~ opened ~~on the fourth of~~ in September with ~~58 students on the roll; but within a short time we had 7 more, so that we may say that the school really commenced with a total of 65~~ with 65 rolls, representing various parts of the country: 18 came from Macedonia, 13 from Central Bulgaria, 23 from South Bulgaria and 11 from north of the Balkans. ~~As is already known, students come to our school~~ These represented ~~representing~~ all the creeds of the country. Of the total above stated, 52 come from Evangelical families, 12 belong to the State Church and one is a Jew.

Last year, having had no sixth class, there was ~~we have~~ no seventh class this year. ~~On this account all~~ Therefore the students are divided into six regular classes. It is necessary to state here, however, that most of our scholars have to chose the eclectic course at first, because they come from schools which have programs different from ours. They stay in this course until they are able to take the full work in the regular classes. We have 9 such students this year.

By the middle of the second term, however, the names of 8 boys had been erased from the roll. 4 left for lack of means to support themselves, 2 were suspended for a year, and 2 left in a reprehensible manner. The general conduct of the students has been good, although there was some difficul-

ty with the rule for speaking English. At last we think we have found a way of enforcing it.

There were special difficulties during the first term because of the prevalence of sickness among the boarders, which was so common that nearly all had an attack of it for a few days. But thanks to the good and parental care of the Director and the rest of the brethren living in the compound the sick ones soon recovered.

On account of the absence of Mr. Thomson, our Director, Mr. Baird has had the charge of the directorship, together with some school work.

About the end of November one of our Bulgarian teachers, namely, Pastor Terzieff, on account of serious sickness, had to drop his work. Mr. Momchiloff was invited to take his place and began his work at the beginning of the second term.

The class work of the year has been of average merit, but it is desirable that some measures be taken which will ensure even better results in the future. The following are our most pressing needs:-

1. A good school library provided with the best native and English magazines, periodicals and books.

2. A more complete and well arranged physical and chemical lab'ry.

3. Instruments for measuring and surveying.

4. Astronomical maps and globes; Geographical maps and globes; Maps for ancient history; and Atlases and charts for Botany and Zoology.

5. A good telescope and a good microscope.

There should be an improvement in the carpenter shop to make it at least as good as our printing department, so that the boys will be able to

support themselves while in school and prepare themselves for future usefulness.

And let me state here, brethren, that the future of our Institute depends upon the improvements we introduce now. It has exerted a wholesome influence in the past, but the times have changed, and we must change too in the way of improvement, if we expect to have continued success.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Teachers'Body,

D. V. Tyzymanks

Report of Teachers of the C. & T. S.

March 31. 1903

Boston
~~Mission~~ Copy.

support themselves while in school and

journey.

And let me state here, practically

good unity among the instructors we instructed a whole-

some influence in the best, but the time

too in the way of improvement, if we expect to have continued success.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Teachers, Boston.

Teachers' Report of the
C & T Institute
Boston, Mar. 31/03

(Approved by the Trustees Mar. 30th 1913)

Report of the Trustees of the Mission Schools in Samokov.

For two reasons a semi-annual meeting of the whole number of the trustees of these two Schools was initiated this year. One reason was the desire several times expressed by the members from the Bulgarian Evangelical Society to have a voice in the employment of teachers. The other was the desirability that the outside trustees should have a better opportunity of seeing how the teachers were doing their class-work, than the written examinations afforded.

Accordingly the two trustees appointed by the B. Ev. Soc. and the one chosen by the Mission from the Philippopolis Station, spent Mar. 17th–20th in visiting the classes of both schools, consulting the Principals and teachers, and in three full sessions for conference and business with the local trustees and teachers.

The Work of the Schools.

Notwithstanding the prolonged ill-health of one important Bulgarian teacher in

each school, the work of both schools was found to be going on very satisfactorily.

The place of Miss Sitchanoff in the Girls' Boarding School, had been supplied by Mr. Dobrovsky, Mr. Mishaikoff, Mr. Alexander, and some of the other teachers in the School, and that of Mr. Tenzieff in the Collegiate and Theological Institute, by Mr. Momchilff of Park College and Auburn Seminary in America, — a new teacher in Samokov. His work however was found so acceptable that the trustees empowered the local members of the body to secure him for the next year if practicable. In the uncertainty as to the availability of some of the teachers for the next year, the local trustees were authorized, with some general instructions, to make definite arrangements for the teaching force further on in the present year.

The Financial Condition and Needs of the Schools.

The probable receipts from students in the G. B. S. this school-year will be about 460 Liras. This is a larger sum than has ever before been received;

exceeding that of 1901-02 by some 140 Liras, but the expenses due to the greater number of pupils, to the changes made in order to accommodate them and to the illness of the above named teacher, have largely used up this increase of income. This School received from the Appropriation of 1902, 4986 Liras. The ordinary expense of carrying on both Schools includes in addition to the rects from both sources, the salaries of Missionary teachers. As the number of students in the Girls' School has this year been unusually large, the need of a new building for it has been felt more than ever before. Not only has one recitation room been used at meal times for a dining room, showing the need in this line, but more classrooms and dormitory room, — and above all a larger and higher school-room, are imperatively needed. The house and land adjoining our premises on the South, which we have thot of buying and tried to buy for the past three years, have been sold for a price beyond our means, to parties who design to reside there. While we may have land enough for putting up a suitable building with the 500 Liras kindly put at our

disposal by the W. B. M. I., yet the land is so cut up by the present buildings as to leave no one satisfactory spot clear for this purpose. Hence the Trustees reluctantly came to the conclusion to authorize a Committee to draw a full plan of a building which should occupy the ground now occupied by the building known as "House No. 2", which has been given up to this School for some 16 or 18 years, - and should also extend some four meters further east than that, and about the same distance further north. This committee is also to get a carefully prepared estimate of the cost of removing the "present incumbent" of this place, and constructing the solid building required, and present this estimate to the Mission at this Meeting.

House No. 2 was built just 30 years ago; at a cost of 386 liras. While not built of solid materials, it would seem likely to last yet for thirty years, more or less. The sacrifice of perhaps 150 liras involved in this plan is certainly a large objection to it. The cost of this large new building, - to take the place of No. 2, and supply the additional room now required would likely be from 300 to 500 liras more

than the 500 now at our disposal. This too would be a serious hindrance to the carrying out of this plan. On the other hand, had we obtained the house and land south of us, we should still have been obliged to get along with our present, inadequate School-room, till other funds for a new building could be obtained. Also the house there is at some distance from our present buildings, — and in stormy weather, especially in this climate, would have been very inconvenient for recitation-rooms or dormitories. The new building proposed would have the best possible location on the north side of the School-yard, and near enough to the other buildings; while its erection would immediately supply our needs of school-room, class-rooms and teachers rooms. By this plan also our present vacant land for play-ground, &c., would scarcely be diminished.

We cannot close this part of our Report without saying that we increasingly feel, as has been expressed by the Mission in previous years, that as soon as practicable a new teacher should be sent out for this School; one who may be expected, after learning the language and getting some ac-

quaintance with the situation and people here, to take the Principalship so long and efficiently administered by Miss Watt-bie. Miss Baird has not firm health, and Miss Haskell has gone into other departments of Mission work. True Miss M. is yet in good health and strength. But by the time another should be fitted for the place, she would have reached the age when it would probably be best for her to be relieved of its burdens: while we should hope she might be able still to remain in the School, doing work as a teacher, and giving to her successor the valuable aid of her rich and varied experience in its management.

The receipts of the C. and T. Inst. from students for the year 1901-02, were 460 Liras, and promise to be about the same this year. The appropriation from the Board for the Calender year 1902, was 453 L.

There are only two candidates for the 7th, i.e. the Theological Class next year, and they are of questionable fitness for the work of the Ministry. So the Trustees voted to have no 7th Class for that year. Therefore we hope the funds will support the nessary teaching force. Some repairs flooring &c. will be called for;

but our chief extra need for this School is of a new printing press for the Industrial Department. About $1000. (including interest) are now in hand for this, collected mainly by Mr. Marsh in his last visit to America. A large addition to this will be needed for a machine adequate to our needs. This Department has done a most valuable work in the past in giving aid to students towards self-support and preparation for self-support in the future. Also it should be remembered that this press is now the official one of the Publication Dept. of the Mission in its ~~preparation~~ Christian literature, and therefore should be fitted for doing good work.

In behalf of the Trustees,
H. C. Haskell, Com..

Report of Trustees of the Sanford School.

Rec'd May 16, 1893

quaintance with the situation and people here, to take the responsibility so long and efficiently administered by Miss Hall.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. & T. S. 1902-1903

116

Salaries of six good Bulgarian teachers averaging $440	$2640	
Salary of one tutor	220	
Salary of one Missionary full time	1000	
" " " " as director some teaching	1000	$4860
Fuel, lights, service		800
Gradual addition to library, apparatus & collections		200
Repair of buildings from wear, decay, accidents &c		200
Aid to poor students - remission of part of dues for board, tuition & rent - 40 × $27		1080
Taxes (estimate)		40
Board for 80 pupils @ $40		3200
		$10380
Less Receipts from 80 pupils boarders and 6 day scholars		$ 4790
		$ 5590.00

If the missionaries have large families their salaries would be more than the estimate above.

If the Printing & the Carpentry division of the Industrial Department are to be made efficient they should have a yearly subsidy of $100 each. The work of green hands at odd hours and at a price that will attract a poor boy will not pay for the outlay especially when the market is dull.

Samokov Jan 2nd 1902.

J. H. Baird.

The following are approximately if not exactly the amounts received and expended (taxes not included) by the Collegiate and Theological Institute of Samokov Bulgaria for the school year 1901–1902

Nominal dues from students	$3097.60		
Less amounts remitted	936.92	2160.68	
Grant from A. B. C. F. M.		1980.75	
Salaries of missionaries for time spent in teaching		2420.00	$6561.43

Salaries of missionaries, as above, paid by the Board		2420.00	
" Native teachers, A. S. Tsanoff 4 months ~~(part of year)~~		228.80	
M. T. Dobrovsky 6 "	(part time)	95.04	
C. T. Terzieff		360.80	
S. D. Mishaikoff		396.60	
D. N. Gulumanoff	part time	220.00	
J. J. Pachejiff		264.00	$3985.24
Board of students - (about 50)			1971.20
Fuel, lights, care of buildings, repairs & changes			604.99
			$6561.43

The taxes were met by the House Fund so are not entered here

That year there was no VI Class as this year there is no VII Class. Next school year there may be the full seven classes and then the expenses must be more.

With the school on a better basis and with seven classes the following would seem to me a conservative estimate

(over)

Rec'd JAN 19 1903

Program of Studies of the

Samokov Collegiate and Theological Institute.

SUBJECTS. Class.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Religious Instruction	3	3	2	--	3	a3	4
Evidences of Christianity				3			
Natural Theology						b3	
Dogmatic Theology							5
Church History						a3	4
Homiletics and Pastoral Theol.							4
Bulgarian Lang. & Rhet.,& Slavic	4	4	4	2	3	2	
English	4	3	3	2	2		
French		2	2	2	2		
Arithmetic	4	3					
Algebra			3	3			
Geometry			2	2	2		
Trigonometry					2		
Astronomy						2	
Geography	3	2	1				
Bulgarian & Universal History	1	2	2	2	2		
General Literature						2	
Zoology	1	1					
Botany			1	1			
Chemistry				2	2	b2	
Physics				1	2	2	
Mineralogy					b2		
Geology						b2	
Physiology					b2	b2	
Logic					1		
Mental & Moral Philosophy						4	
Political Economy						2	
Pedagogy						a3	
Bookkeeping				1			
Penmanship	1	1	1				
Drawing		1	1	1			
Singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhetorical Exercises	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gymnastics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

"a"- for one term of three months; "b"- for half a year.

The figures indicate how many lessons of an hour each the classes have each week in each subject.

MAY 19 1902

Report of the Trustees of the C. & T. I. and of the G. B. S. of Samokov

I The Collegiate & Theological Institute.

Shortly after our last Annual Meeting the Trustees decided to invite as teacher Mr. Stoyan Vatralsky. On account of the smallness of the salary we could offer him Mr. Vatralsky felt that he could not accept the place, whereupon Mr. S. D. Mishaikoff was secured. Last year's teacher of drawing was reengaged but the teacher of French was not. His classes were taken, in part by the director, and, in part by Mrs. Baird who has given her services gratis two hours per week. When Mr. Tsanoff left, Dec. 31st to take charge of the Gornika Mr. Dobrovsky was persuaded to give three-fifths of his time to teaching. This with the return of Dr. J. F. Clarke has made it possible to have all the studies taught regularly, - the only break in the regularity being when Dr. Haskell and Mr. T. Baird were called away for about two weeks each to aid in efforts for Miss Stone's release.

(#) There has been no Sixth class this year. The Seventh class has three members besides two eclectic students who recite in most of the subjects. The Fifth class had nine members ~~till one was expelled~~; the Fourth has eleven, the Third has eleven, the Second had thirteen ~~but lost one by expulsion~~ and the First had eight members, ~~one of whom afterwards left~~. At present there are sixty two boys in the school eleven of whom are eclectic students. It is possible that one or two of these eclectics may pass the examinations necessary and graduate from the Scientific course.

The teachers have given good satisfaction and the discipline of the school

has been well maintained. ~~There was a little of the socialistic element mingled with the brigand element of the Macedonian movement during the first term but that was to a great extent eliminated by the exclusion of three young men.~~ There has been a steadily growing seriousness which, ~~at the time of writing this, has~~ developed into a deep and wide revival. ~~that is very encouraging.~~

Of the sixty six students twelve are day scholars from Samokov and six others from the Samokov field, twenty-one are from Philippopolis field, thirteen from the Salonica field and fourteen from the field of the Methodist Board. Twelve are full pay students and sixteen others pay for their board or more. The students have paid over $2000 for fees & tuition

It is too early to calculate the exact amount of income and of expense for the present school year. The following is an estimate:-

Receipts.	From students pius. gold	47500	
	" Funds of the Board	49500	97000
Expenses.	For Bulgarian Teachers	36200	
	" Students Board &c	46200	
	" Fuel, Lights Watchman, Repairs	14600	97000

As more than half of the Publication Fund goes to aid the Gornitsa a much smaller amount of work than in former years could be given to the students working in the Printing Department and so many who wished work could find very little to do to eke out their slender means of support. The Carpentry Dept has given some employment, but the youth and inexperience of most of the boys have prevented great results and the earnings of the students have been a slight loss to the department

as articles made cannot be sold at cost-price. This department to be successful must have a yearly subsidy from the Mission

This year we have purchased five new large maps for use in classes in geography. Other wall maps are needed as many of the present are badly worn. Chemical apparatus and chemicals as well as apparatus for the Physical sciences are needed in addition to those in hand.

Unfortunately the funds of the school are less this year than last. Compulsory economy may cause much harm by scrimping where enlargement is needed. The school should grow as it is the only Evangelical High School for Bulgarian boys, while three Evangelical High Schools for Bulgarian girls are very properly considered necessary.

We recommend its interests to your prayerful and careful consideration.

II The G. B. S.

The teachers are the same as last year save that two of the lady teachers and the instructor in French while Miss Bushera has joined the teaching force. Mr Gulumanoff of the C&S.S. gives nearly half of his time to teaching sciences and Mrs. Baird teaches the classes in French. Mrs Demchevsky's health since early in December has been such that she could not have any of her classes and so those that came to get music lessons have been disappointed as no one has been secured to the classes in music. The health of Miss C. Sechanova has made it necessary to take a short rest.

The number of scholars is this - Kindergarten 23, Preparatory Dept 24 in the regular classes 48, total 95, of which number 42 are boarders.

There will be no graduating class this year.

The income of the school from board & tuition fees cannot be stated but it will be less than it was last year as the number of full pay scholars is less than it was last year

It may be remarked that this year there is only one girl from Macedonia and she remained in Samokov during the summer.

Plans were made for building a school room with a story above in accordance with the recommendations of the last An. Meeting but the Trustees decided to postpone its erection. The property to the South is for sale but it is held at a price (1,000 liras) far beyond our means. The whole subject should have the attention of the Mission.

We would call the attention of the An. Meeting to the need of having some one in preparation to take Miss Maltbie's place when increasing years make the directorship too heavy a burden. Miss Haskell is hoping to devote herself to other mission work and Miss Baird's health is not good enough to warrant her taking that position. Miss Clarke's field is in Kindergarten work

We thank God for His goodness to the school and especially for the spiritual awakening of the last fortnight

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Trustees of both Schools

J. W. T. Baird

Samokov Apr 17, 1902

Report of Samokov School for the year ending Apr. 17, 1902
Received May 19, 1902

Report of Girl's Mission School Samokov Bulgaria —

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission,

Dear Friends

There were no graduates from ~~our~~ the Gymnasium Course last year, but two young women finished the Bible Worker's Training Class. One of these has been doing very good work in Vukarell and other villages, and the other will take her diaploma with the four who finish the Gymnasium Course in June. ~~We have~~ There was enrolled a larger number of pupils this year than ever before in all Departments 117, of whom 71 are from Protestant and 46 from Orthodox families. ~~Our~~ The accomodations have been strained to the utmost to make room for our 58 boarders.

We need more room. This need has become a necessity for the School cannot matain its standing and accomplish the object for which it was founded in such limited quarters. A plan of a building will be presented to this meeting which we trust will receive favorable consideration. The W.B.M.I. appreciating the necessity kindly granted us five hundred liras for the purpose of enlargement but on account of the narrow limits of our premises we have been unable to avail ourselves of the means at our disposal. We regret the failure to secure the lot south of us

which seemed so desirable.

Course of Study. —— We endeavored to make our program correspond with that of the national gymnasiums, as nearly as practical and include more Bible Study and the English language. This is quite necessary as all pupils from Private Schools must now pass examination before Examiners appointed by the Government before they can teach in our village schools. However we find this program heavily laden for the class of young girls now in our School. The departments are: the Gymnasium Course of Six years: Bible Workers Training Class one year: Primary four years and Kindergarten three years, in all fourteen years of study. This is the second year since the studies of the Training Class were included in our school program and we find it practical and beneficial to have such a class in the school. ——

(#) 9 Two missionary ladies and eight Bulgarian teachers have given full time to the School, in the following Departments: Bible Study: Bulgarian language and Literature: English & French: History & Geography: Mathematics including Geometry: Physiology & Hygine: Psychology, Logic and Pedagogy: Domestic Science: Plain & Fancy Sewing Penmanship & Drawing: Instrumental and Vocal Music: Primary Dept. & Kindergarten Mr Goloman off, teacher

in the "Boys School," has charge of the Scientific Dept. The Ladies of the Station have assisted us in teaching Vocal Music, French & Bible, for which we desire to express our sincere thanks, and also to the friends that have enabled us to carry on the work of Miss L. Sechanoff, who was obliged to leave early in the first term on account of ill health. We rejoice to learn that the health of this valued teacher is improving and we hope she may return to her much loved work in the School at no very distant day. We consider it an advantage and help in securing a high grade of scholarship that we can have so many experienced teachers, who are able to assume much responsibility ——————

Two teachers are now engaged to be married and may leave us soon. We shall find it hard to spare them from the places they have made for themselves by their wholehearted devotion to duty; but they will go with our best wishes for their happiness and usefulness in their new surroundings.

The desirability of having another American Teacher in preparation for assuming the position of directress of the School has been mentioned in several previous reports and we understand that the W.B.M.S. appreciate the need and trust they will soon find the

suitable person for appointment.

Health. Dr. Stamoff has been employed as school physician this school year for $40 ~~00~~. The first few weeks there was much for him to do, for we had some forty case of epidemic sore throat, one case of serious malarial fever and one of Typhoid. He has performed several slight operations successfully and we have been very thankful for his servicies. However since then the health of the pupils, in general, has been good.

Progress in Study.

There has been fair progress in study, although many coming to us from the national schools have no clear ideas of the subjects they have pursued elsewhere and are obliged to be put back in their course which is not a pleasant thing and has naturally caused the shedding of some tears. The School Literary Society "Progress" justified its name in its Public Entertainment a few weeks ago. There has been more than usual harmony and love among the girls and we notice a growing conscientious. It is gratifying to one who has labored for years in the School to note a gradual elevation of the moral

standard and a quickening of conscience from year to year.

#110

The Christian Endeavor Society is doing its part in developing the higher nature ~~and is learning by experience that it is more blessed to give than to receive.~~ The members contribute monthly to the society and have pledged the support of a day pupil from voluntary weekly gifts. Four of ~~our members~~ the twelve have united with the church and others are hoping soon to do so. We have noticed an unusual interest in our religious meetings especially ~~this~~ last term. A ten minutes meeting for prayer at the noon tide has been maintained most of the time throughout the year. The first term by the teachers and since the new year by teachers and pupils especially in reference to the anticipated coming of Dr House and most earnest prayer has been offered for a blessing upon his efforts for the salvation of souls. Although disappointed in the expected leader last Wedns. evening found many prepared to welcome the invitation to seek the Lord while He may be found. Some are rejoicing in the delight of their new found hope in Christ their Saviour, and there is not a girl in the School that does

not manifest interest in her soul's salvation. We praise God for what He has done and we have seen of His power and wait upon Him for still greater blessing.

Respectfully submitted
in behalf of the Am. Teachers

E. J. Matthie

Sandanski, Bulgaria
For the year 1902-1903
Received May 16, 1903

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

Report of Samokov Station for the year 1903-1904.

The health of the station has been quite good. Mr. Thomson returned from his furlough and resumed his work Nov. 1st, leaving his family in Scotland. Mr. Baird was in Salonica about a month in the summer, and Dr. Clarke was absent about as long, assisting in distributing relief in the Burgas region. Dr. Clarke and Miss Clarke, having received permission, left the last week in March for a trip to the Holy Land. With these exceptions all the missionaries have been regularly at work.

We have no religious awakening to report, nor any special growth in grace or earnestness to record. During 1903 there were 10 additions to the Samokov church on confession, the fruits ~~the fruits~~ of the revival just before our last Annual Meeting, all of them students in our schools. It is a cause of regret that the part of Samokov church not connected with our schools has not shown any sign of progress. The audiences have not declined tho' the number of permanent residents of the town attending services is small. The pastor's health has improved greatly.

In Banya there has been a little progress. Two persons were received to church membership. We would gladly see still greater spirituality and earnestness. They bargained lately for a place for chapel, but as less than half its cost is in sight we fear they will not be able to pay for it. Their contributions for other objects have been very meager.

The work in Kostenets is not encouraging.

Dchtiman gives us cause for encouragement though no particular progress can be reported. Dchtiman, Kostenets & Banya have a preacher,

Mr. Gerasim Popoff, who seems earnest and judicious. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Gulumanoff have preached at these places as often as they could find time, Mr Gulumanoff giving his services gratuitously.

Rev. Mr. Bagranoff has preached regularly at Pirdop and Platitsa and is encouraged by the better disposition of the people to listen. No new member has been received there.

In Dubnitsa preaching has been maintained most of the time. The audiences are not large. The reprehensible conduct of one of the old members seems to block the work. One person united with the church.

The village of Shtope has been visited a few times by preachers. The friends there continue as heretofore.

In October Rev. D. N. Furnajieff resigned his position as preacher in Kustendil and shortly after went to America to raise funds for aiding the Macedonian refugees. Before he left Kustendil a number of his flock had removed to other cities. The gain there has been more than offset by removals. This winter Mr. S. D. Stephanoff has preached there. As he plans to return to his work in Macedonia soon, the place may be left without a preacher. It is a place that ought to be occupied regularly.

In October Rev. M. N. Popoff of Sofia got permission from his church to go to America to raise funds for the refugees. He returned in January, sent as Special Commissioner of the Christian Herald for aiding refugees, and, while continuing his church work in a way, has given his strength mainly to refugee work. The Sofia church has paid off its former debt. As the work for the refugees is about closed that church will again have the undivided care of its pastor.

Last autumn refugees from Macedonia poured into Bulgaria. The Bulgarian government has taken good care of them in giving them rations and lodgings, and some aid in bedding & clothing, tho more of the latter was needed. Dr. Clarke has been active in distributing aid sent from ~~England~~ Great Britain and America. To Mr. Ostrander and Mr. Gulumanoff has fallen the work of having quilts, blankets and clothing made and distributed to the needy here and in the adjoining towns. We hope that soon these unfortunates will find regular work either in their former homes or in places in Bulgaria.

The political disturbances connected with the Macedonian question have occupied the minds of our people and have called for large pecuniary contributions. This in part will account for the diminished sums contributed by the Evangelical churches and communities. Last year was a year of unusually good crops and money of late has been more plentiful than heretofore, but there has been a retrogression in contributions. The effect, too, on the spiritual life of the churches has not been favorable.

The colporteur has had about the same amount of sales as during the previous year. The sales throughout the country of all kinds of books is still small. Of late the sales of Scriptures have increased.

In behalf of Samokov Station

J. W. Baird

Samokov Apr. 6. 1904

For the year ending April 6, 1904

Pomona

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

Report of Woman's Work in Samokov Station for the year 1903-4.

The personnel of the Women Workers of this station consists of:

Three (3) married American ladies.
Four (4) unmarried " "
Nine (9) Bulgarian teachers in the G.B.S.
Four (4) " Bible Women.
Two (2) " Pastors' Wives. Total 22.

The married ladies of the station in addition to their own household duties, have taught in both schools, assisted in Refugee work and carried on a small Industrial Bureau among the poor women of the city. Mrs. Clark has taught two classes in French in the G.B.S. and visited among the families in the city, Mrs. Outrander, a class in singing in the G.B.S. and Mrs. Baird, French in the beginners' classes in both schools, the class in Domestic Science in the G.B.S. and has had charge of the Industrial Bureau. Stocking knitting has been the principal industry, and work has been given to

for the year ending April 6, 1904

in spinning and knitting to more than 40 poor women. About 200 pairs have been made. The disposition of the manufactured product is a serious question even though it is offered for sale at less than cost. This winter the supplying of stockings for the refugees has been an outlet, and the city hospital this year as well as last has purchased a quantity. There have been much fewer calls on the Benevolent Society for aid, since this Bureau was started.

Miss Maltbie and Miss Baird have been engaged in school work. Miss Haskell spent about one half of the year here in teaching the Bible training class, and in city work. She however was obliged to leave in October for Salonica to care for her brother's motherless children. Miss Clarke carries on her own kindergarten work in Sofia, and gives a separate report.

The work of the Bulgarian teachers in the G. B. S. is reported elsewhere. Special mention, however, should be made

of Mrs Raloo Gegova's indefatigable work in planning, cutting out and distributing bedding and clothing among the refugees in Samokov, Ichtiman, Banya, Dubnitza and Kustendil. The work was done by a host of poor women from the city, and thus the coming of the refugees was a boon to them.

The four Bible women are stationed at Pirdop - Zlatitsa, Ichtiman, Dubnitza and Samokov. The use of the printed blanks is proving very helpful in keeping those in charge in touch with the details of the work.

The Bible worker in Samokov, Miss Mata Marinova, graduate of the Normal Bible Class, seems to have a door of work opened in teaching persons especially refugees to read. She carries on also a children's meeting and sewing class with an average attendance of seven. The crowds that used to gather for the past two years seem to have been effectually kept away by the persistent opposition of priests and teachers.

The Bible worker in Ichtiman, Miss

Kera Slaikova, graduate from the Normal Bible Course, and the regular course of the G.B.S. has a kindergarten of 19 pupils, five days in the week, which has won the approbation of the Inspector of schools, and been the means of allaying the intense opposition to her work, so that the children of the place instead of hooting at her, now salute her politely on the street. She also conducts a childrens' meeting with an average attendance of twelve.

The Bible worker in Dubnitza, Miss Elizabeth Usheva, graduate of the G.B.S. has quite an opportunity of scattering tracts among the refugees. She is one herself, having escaped in November from Banske, Macedonia, where she was in charge of the Protestant school. Her childrens' meetings have an average attendance of twelve, but the Women's meetings are small.

We have no statistics from the workers at Pirdop - Zlalitsa, Mrs. Hedka Bagranova Ivanova, who has taken only a biblical course

in the G.B.S. and a few weeks' training in the Normal Bible Class. She has been absent from her post for several weeks for family reasons, and also on account of illness. We have only the general statement from her, that there is work for a Bible woman.

In this connection it may be well to add that it is our opinion in view of our experience with last years' Normal Bible class, that candidates for such a class should be persons who have at least finished the IV or V class in the G.B.S. in order to have had sufficient mental training to profit by such a course. Owing to Miss Haskell's absence there has been no class this year.

We also wish to put on record our appreciation of the work of Mrs Zoritza Tsarnajeff, providentially detained here this winter. She has had charge of the Boys' Sunday Club, for Boys in the Grade S.S. under 15 years of age, holding a meeting with them every Sunday P.M. for music and religious instruction, and helping them in

preparing entertainments. Mrs. Ostrander is her efficient coadjutor in this important work of keeping the younger boys pleasantly and profitably employed on Sunday afternoons. Mrs. Furnajieff has also visited among the refugees and helped in the mother's meetings. Her own field of labor is in Kustendil where she carries on various forms of work among women and children - but during her husband's absence in the U. S. she is staying here with her family.

Mrs. Terzieff, the Samokov pastor's wife carries on the usual duties of her position and has also had some classes in the S.B.S. during the absence of a teacher.

The woman's weekly prayermeeting alternates with a monthly mother's meeting and meeting of the Benevolent Society - the average attendance at the prayermeeting is 16

The Benevolent Society of which Mrs. Terzieff the pastors' wife is President has a membership of 16, and an income last year of ~~Leva~~ 375 levs. (75 dollars) This society purchased shades for the church windows at an

expense of 90 levs. (18 dollars). The interior of the church was painted by small voluntary contributions of the teachers in both schools and some summer visitors, and the gratuitous work of two students. The mothers' meetings are fairly well attended, and an occasional tea-meeting with music by pupils of the G.B.S. is a pleasant event in the dreary lives of some of the poor women.

The indifference and even hostility of the upper classes towards us still continues; they do not show the least willingness to have us coöperate with them even on a humanitarian basis, and consent to our aiding in refugee work was given rather grudgingly. The poorer classes receive our financial aid gladly, but do not care to accept our teaching except in theory. Still we would faithfully try to sow beside all waters, believing that our labor will not be in vain in the Lord.

In behalf of the Women Workers
Ellen R. Baird.

Samokov. Ap. 6th 1904.

Report Woman's Work
in Samokov -
for year 1903 - 4.

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

122

Teachers' Report of the Collegiate & Theological Institute 1903-4.

The Institute was opened by Mr Baird on Thursday, 3rd Sept. When the catalogue of students was printed about the end of September there were 59 names on the roll. Since then 10 new students have been enrolled, & 8 have left, leaving the number at the present time 61. Of these, 50 are boarders & 11 day-scholars; while 46 are Protestants, 14 Orthodox, & 1 undecided.

Mr Thomson returned, and resumed the work of the Directorship on the 2nd November. Since then the teaching staff has consisted, without reckoning the drawing teacher, of 7 Bulgarians, with work aggregating the full time of 5, and of 6 missionaries, with work aggregating the full time of between 2 & 3.

With the exception of one incident, nothing has happened during the year calling for special mention in connection with the discipline of the Institute. One or two cases of serious disobedience have occurred, & one or two cases of violent quarrelling; but, happily, all were easily managed. It may be recorded, however, that one student left the Institute rather than remain under the load of bad conduct marks given him for having with a dagger threatened a monitor in the discharge of his duty, though it is not believed that he intended actual harm. On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that several of the younger students who during the first term were a constant source of trouble seem to have yielded to persistent firm & kind treatment, & have for some time been doing exceedingly well. — The exceptional incident referred to above took place about the middle of February. Four of the students of the VI. Class mutinied against the appointment

of Mr G. D. Fournajieff to be their teacher in Physiology, although he was known to be fully competent, & to be the best prepared for teaching the subject, their objection practically amounting to nothing else than that he had not sufficient name & reputation to teach the highest class. After long & anxious consideration of the matter, the Faculty decided to adhere to the appointment, although Mr Fournajieff had generously tendered his resignation from it so as to remove the cause of trouble. In this course the Faculty was supported by the two Trustees representing the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, who happened then to be visiting the Institute. A time was accordingly set the mutineers within which they must accept the decision, or be expelled; and fortunately they proved amenable to the counsels which members of the Faculty & others personally tendered them. The V. Class also intimated its intention to quit the Institute over the same question & on the same grounds, but saved their character by going about the matter in a regular way by petition, which gave no ground of complaint. Happily, however, they also were reasoned into relinquishing their purpose. It is pleasant to be able to add that the work of both these classes was at once begun & has since been carried on in a spirit of increasing good will, & with very satisfactory results.

Little or nothing can be said about the spiritual condition of the Institute this year. So far as is known there have been no conversions among the students, neither has any particular interest been manifested; yet there has not either been any open hostility or any specially discouraging indifference. The good influence of the Christian students decidedly predominates. The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. have been fairly well attended, & the subjects for discussion debated

with considerable zeal. And, owing mainly to the interest & effort of some of the Ladies, the Sunday afternoons have been made more attractive & profitable for the younger students by organized gatherings for singing & reading, and more especially by the establishment of a Club, which has done much to occupy them usefully & ought also to prove instructive & helpful.

The two Bulgarian Trustees, to whose visit reference has already been made, were able to spend only one day in visiting the classes. In the meeting at which they were afterwards present they made no criticisms, & simply expressed general satisfaction; but in private they strongly stated their feeling that the whole of the teaching of French needed to be put into a condition of much greater efficiency.

There is need of at least one other classroom, & preferably two, being constructed, which can easily be done by throwing into one, for each classroom, two adjacent small rooms of those which remain unused on the first & second floors of the old building. — The Museum, especially so long as it is also the organ room, ought, like the Chemistry Room, to be kept locked except when in use under a teacher. — And, although the matter belongs more strictly to the Trustees, still teachers & students have an interest in calling attention to the need of more accommodation for cut wood, of sheds under which uncut wood could be placed in some order rather than piled upon the open ground in scattered heaps, of putting into thorough order the existing pathways & constructing new ones, of lighting them and the stairs & corridors of the two buildings sufficiently at night, and of doing something to drain the playground between the buildings and the Printing House.

As this is the only Protestant High School in the country, the sons from Protestant families that are sent to us are of all grades of

character & ability; while those from Orthodox families appear to be, for the most part, of low grade, sent here as a last resort. But it is evident that many even of the good students enter too young, & do not develope sufficiently mentally to be able to do justice to themselves when they reach the higher classes. The favourable contrast presented between the average student in the upper classes and the average student in the lower classes is an indication that there is generally a response, more or less encouraging, to the training & instruction given in the course, which results in the turn out of a fairly good student at the last. But the indications are that the time in which this development may take place is not sufficient, & that another year ought to be added to the Collegiate Course of the Institute. This additional year might allow of the programme of studies being supplemented by the few subjects necessary to put our course on a par with that of the best Bulgarian gymnasia, although on the other hand Astronomy & perhaps one or two other subjects might be dropped, and Singing & Drawing made optional; but its chief value would consist in the securing of more time for slower & more thorough work in the subjects already on the programme, especially of the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th years.

For similar reasons it also seems desirable, & as though the time had come, to add a second year to the Theological Course.

Considerable difficulty is still often experienced in finding good text-books for various subjects. It is a question whether the Mission would not do well to undertake the preparing & printing of its own text-books on a considerable scale. In such subjects as Old & New Testament History, Geography, French, & the studies of the Theological Course the need is almost imperative, while the gain in other cases might be great.

It would be very desirable if means could be provided & time found for the delivery of lectures — isolated, or in courses — by competent persons during the session. Once a month would not be too often; but less would still be beneficial. Lectures on the latest developments of science, on travel & discovery, on questions of sociology, & even (if treated in a non-partisan & broad spirit) on current political questions would inform the minds, widen the outlook, & might help both to balance the judgment & to steady the feelings of the students.

For the sake especially of the younger students in many ways, but also in some ways of the older ones, it is extremely desirable, if a person of the right sort can be engaged, to have a Matron for our Institute. Her duties would be to look after the clothing of the students, to see to the cleanliness of the younger ones, to have special care of the dormitories and bedding, and to attend to sick students in our hospital.

These suggestions and the need for further apparatus certainly call for additional funds; but if the Institute is to be kept up to a high standard, more adequate support is quite essential.

Samokov,
28th March, 1904.

For the Teachers' Body,
Robert Thomson.

Teachers' Report
of the C. & I. I.,
Samokov. for year
1903 — 1904
Copy for the Rooms,
Boston.

Trustees - C. & T. I. & G. B. S.
Samokov.

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

123

To the members of the
European Turkey Mission, —

Were there no teachers' reports of the Collegiate & Theological Institute and of the Girls' Boarding School, this report would have to be fuller and go into details more; as it is, there will necessarily be some repetition, but let that rather be taken as emphasis or as making this report to an extent independent.

We shall speak first of the C. & T. I. The school closed at the usual time last June, with 6 graduating from the collegiate course, though fear had been entertained that war might break out for the freeing of Macedonia and so many of the boys leave that school would have to close. And, in spite of Macedonian matters, we were able to begin again last fall with about the usual number, though they have caused some irregularity since then. Of the

69 students enrolled; 61 are at present in the school, 50 boarders and 11 day-scholars. Of the boarders 8 are full pay, the rest receiving an average aid of L.T. $5\frac{10}{100}$. During the calendar year 1903, L.T. $459\frac{73}{100}$ were received from students and L.T. $457\frac{78}{100}$ from the Board.

The teaching force consists of 7 native teachers, only 3, however, giving full time to the school, and 6 missionaries, including Mrs. Baird, none of whom give full time to teaching.

The Endowment Fund grows very slowly; the L.T. $42\frac{42}{100}$ paid in to the Station Treas. has been sent to Treas. Wiggin and put at interest in the Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston. We hope that soon the native contributions will warrant a more earnest appeal to our friends in America, for we greatly need an endowment. More and better physical & chemical apparatus is imperatively needed if satisfactory work is to be done in those

subjects. There ought to be an overhauling of the Library, many practically useless books to be relegated to the dark closets and suitable books to take their places on the shelves. We rejoice in the future greater efficiency of the Printing Dep't because of our new (second hand) printing press which we are at last to have after years of wanting and working, largely through the efforts of Miss Stone; a good cutting machine is to replace the long-ago discarded one, and money is in hand for more type. The Carpentry Dep't could be much improved if it had a better financial backing so that the income from the work of the master workman could be dispensed with and he give his undivided attention to the boys; that would make possible a short sloyd course for beginners and the turning out of a greater variety of work, both of which are most desirable; the sloyd course

should be obligatory for all electric work in the carpenter shop, and possibly the models made should be paid for.

In the Girls' Boarding School there are 9 native and two American teachers, and two of the C. & T. D. teachers give, or have given, part of their time there; also three of the married lady missionaries have some classes. Miss Letchamova was granted a leave of absence for the second term to spend the winter in Mentone, her place being supplied temporarily.

Of the 61 boarders 7 are full pay pupils, the rest averaging L.T. $7\frac{35}{100}$ a'd. During the calendar year 1903, L.T. $496\frac{99}{100}$ were received from the pupils and L.T. $498\frac{60}{100}$ from the Board. The need of enlarged accomodations is as pressing as ever; girls were turned away last fall for lack of dormitory and dining room, and more classrooms are needed; the general study-room, too, is much too small in every way. The removal

or not of the school is a question that must come up and ought to be decided at this annual meeting, and then steps be taken as soon as possible to put the school in position to do its best work. Whether the school remains here, or is to be removed to Philippopolis, nothing satisfactory can be done without a large additional amount to do with. This subject is treated at length in the teachers' report and does not need to be dwelt upon further here.

In closing we would express our gratitude to the Heavenly Father for the comparatively good health in both the schools so far this year, and we trust Him to do for us in all matters that which in His wisdom He sees will be best for us.

In behalf of the Trustees,

Yours fraternally,

W. P. Clarke.

Samokov, Bulgaria.

Mar. 31. 1904.

Trustees of the C. + T. S. + the S.B.B.
Sanpohon. for year
ending April 6, 1904.

Rec'd MAY 9 1904

Annual Report of the Girls' School Samokov.

To the Members of the Eu. Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends,

Another year has passed in which the principles of Christian living have been presented to the hearts and minds of our young people; and for the various experiences and entrusted responsibilities of the intervening months since we last met as a Mission we thank the Heavenly Father.

Since the last Annual Meeting, we have graduated a class of five young ladies, which took place on June 24. (1903) One of these graduates has been employed this school year as a Bible worker in Ichtiman; another one, as a teacher in the village Tserovo, and a third, the youngest member in the class has passed successfully all the required examinations of the Girls' "Gymnasia" in Sofia and was admitted into the seventh class of the institution. This is the first trial made by any one of our graduates to enter the highest class of the "Gymnasia" and so we are pleased to know that she did honor to

her Alma Mater by this attempt. We feel it would be very beneficial, not only to the graduates themselves to take this extended course of study, but also to the reputation of our school, if many more took the same examinations and could receive the government certificate after completing the seventh class. Such a procedure would help remove the strong prejudice there is against our institution; it would cause fewer complaints to be made of our primary schools by government inspectors, and our graduates would stand a better chance of teaching in the national schools themselves.

The present school year (1903-1904) opened on the 2nd of Sept, and the number of pupils now on the roll is as follows: 78 in the classes, 9 in the 4th preparatory department and 20 in the Kindergarten - total number 107. Of this number 61 are in the pension. Sixteen of these were new boarders this year. Of the 87 that are in the classes and preparatory grade, 62 are from Protestant homes 24 from Orthodox homes and 1 a Catholic. In the Kindergarten 15 are from Orthodox homes and 5 from Protestant. The number of pupils in the six classes has never been so large before. This year we have not had the first three primary grades - and

yet the total number of pupils under instruction is larger than that of the past years. The number of pupils from the different stations and outstations is as follows: 45 come from Samokov, 33 from the Philippopolis field, 17 from Sophia, seven from the Razlog district, 4 from the Samokov outstations and one from Northern Bulgaria. The present graduating class consists of six members, five of whom are professing Christians.

The health of the school in general has been very good, having had no serious illness and only one of a contagious nature, which proved to be mild. Indeed, we have seldom called for help upon the doctor whom we had engaged in Sept. for the school year. And yet, this year has brought bereavement to the homes of five girls; a mother, a father, a brother, a sister, an aunt, who was also a foster mother, were called away in each case with little or no warning whatever.

The native teachers, who have borne with us the heat and burden of the day are 9 in number. We wish to express here our appreciation of their faithful and conscientious work and also our thanks to the ladies of this station and a few others who have assisted us

so efficiently in some studies. We sincerely regret that our teacher Mrs. Dmichersky, who after 17 years of faithful labor in which she has built up with tireless energy the musical department, is obliged to withdraw from the work, but we earnestly hope that after a year of rest she may return to us in strength and vigor. We also wish to mention with approbation our loyal helper Mr. George Roshoeff, who has served us so unremittingly for 20 years lacking two months, as steward of the school.

The progress in the moral and spiritual condition of the students has been encouraging and gratifying. In our daily intercourse and private conversations with them, a spirit of receptiveness and earnestness to be and do right has been shown. Eight or ten conversions have taken place both among the old and new pupils and although no one of these has joined the church, yet we believe several are ready to take that step in the near future. Since our last report, however, two girls joined the Samokov church last June, and two their home churches during the summer vacation.

Much quiet personal work has been done by the Christian girls for their school mates. There is an organized band which can be seen gathered together

for prayer in some quiet place on Sunday afternoons and which seems to be on the watch to help their schoolmates during the week.

The Christian Endeavor Society with its 32 active members and 24 associate on the ground has had many an inspiring meeting, which has stimulated those present to live a higher Christian life. Since the founding of the Society in our school nearly six years ago, we have had 59 active and 48 associate on the roll, including the present number. We receive appreciative and cheering word from many of our absent members, scattered far and wide, who still remember the consecration meeting and testify very lovingly of the help the Society has been to them. The committees of the Society have been more active this year than heretofore. The weekly collections and the self-denials practiced by the members have enabled the committee on visiting the poor to distribute up to New Year's Day about 180 piasters among the needy ones in the city and the refugees.

The times in which we live could not but arouse deep sympathy in the school for the unfortunate victims before our eyes. The teachers and pupils from the very beginning of the refugees' coming

to Bulgaria last fall, have shown an earnest desire to alleviate the apparent distress, in all ways possible. When the need was most imperative, teachers and girls have spent many a free hour and day in quilting, sewing, and cutting out of garments, even depriving themselves of sleep and exercise. We would especially mention the great labor of love done by Mrs. R. Georgieva, our senior Bulgarian teacher, herself once a fugitive during the Russo-Turkish war, who has so wisely and directed the making and distributing of the necessary bedding and clothing. Day and night, for nearly four months, has her mind been busy planning and superintending this relief work, in addition to her school duties. More than 800 articles of clothing for women and children have passed through her hands before their final destination.

For several years, the need of another American teacher has been urged upon our Board, and we have the assurance that they are not unmindful of the fact and are hoping the suitable person will be found soon.

The increasingly pressing need for larger and better accomodations causes us great perplexity. We have been obliged to refuse boarders for

lack of room and have had to do no little planning as to how to accomodate the 61 boarders in quarters that were originally intended for 35 or 40, and how to seat the 87 pupils of the classes and 4th preparatory in the low and all-too-limited school room. For several years we have called attention to these straitened circumstances, perceiving at the same time that the solution of the problem is very difficult. One of the secretaries of the W.B.M.I. has recently inquired what is being done with the $2200 granted for the purpose of enlarging the school and we were obliged to reply, that we are still in the dark, for there was no suitable place for a building on the present grounds and no available neighboring property to be bought. Besides this, we were also advised by Dr. Barton to postpone building, because of the unsettled condition of the country.

As we are hoping however, for a more favorable political situation to warrant soon the erection of a building and feeling, at the same time, more than ever the necessity of larger accommodations, last February, on approval of the station one of the missionary ladies together with one of the American teachers went down to Philippopolis to

investigate into the possibilities of locating the school there. They inquired and examined with care the two places that were thought by sympathizing friends as suitable and procurable. One of these places is located almost on the top of Sahat Tepe, a piece of property having two buildings which were erected by Mrs. Mumford for her school and which we learn is for sale now. Those buildings however, are too small and not suited to our needs and though situated near the church, yet their being so near the center of the city and on the north slope of the hill, make it also an undesirable site.

The second place was on the southern slope of Bunardjik hill, on the very outskirts of the city, at present a large ploughed field, having great rocks for a back ground on the north and plenty of space which could be purchased at a low figure it is thought; — a site within 10 or 15 minutes walk from the church, yet so situated that it is near enough to the city for all practical purposes and far away enough to avoid its distracting influences.

We wish to present here the arguments for and against the removal of the school from Samsoor, with the hope that by doing so, some light may be thrown on this difficult problem.

Let it be understood that by presenting these arguments, we are not committing ourselves to either side but are simply expressing what many in our station and others outside feel on this subject and what objections can be answered.

Reasons for Removing the School.

1. The crowded condition and the crying need for larger and better accomodations in order to do the best work. But there is no available or suitable place on the present grounds to erect a large building, such as is needed, unless the main school building and possibly house No. 2. be pulled down. These latter however, are in comparatively good condition and will probably last 15 or 20 years longer. Now, the expense of tearing down these houses and the cost of erecting the new building in their places might be nearly as great as removing the school to another place, provided this property could be sold. Then too, where would the pension and daily work of the school go on, during the erection of the new building on the same grounds?

2. Samokov is not on any railroad line; while if the school were in a place on the railroad, most of the boarders would find their travelling expenses very much lessened. They would in most

cases have only the rail road fare, to say nothing of not having the difficulty, expense and discomfort in cold weather in coming over the mountains from Banya or directly from Sophia. Our largest number of boarders come from railroad centers. The Philippopolis field furnishes us for example, this year with 33 boarders almost all of whom live in towns on the railroad, and Sophia 17 — 50 of our whole number 61.

3. Samokov is also an out-of-the way place, should even a railroad ever touch it. Friends passing through from Constantinople to Vienna rarely turn aside to visit us. If the school were so situated so they could conveniently stop off, they would become better acquainted with our work and its needs and would inform Christian friends, who could then co-operate more intelligently with us. We also would have the advantage of lectures from passing travelers, which would instruct and broaden the mental vision of our pupils. We would ask why it is that most of the Mission schools of our Board are located in large and prospering cities, if it were not thought desirable that these schools should exercise the widest possible influence in the country where they are established and also get

the greatest good from their environments.

4. We hear on good authority that Samokov is to become a garrisoned town in the near future. If such be the case, it may be possible to sell the main building to the government for military purposes.

5. The conditions which compelled the location of the school in Samokov thirty years ago no longer exist. The school was established here because the place was cool and had good water, but if the sanitary conditions of Philippopolis had been favorable then, there is no doubt but that in all probability the school would have been located there. Samokov was chosen then because it was considered the best place; now there is place more advantageous, (to many it so seems) than Samokov, having some of the latter's favorable conditions added to it.

6. The well known fanaticism of the Samokov people narrows the influence of the school. Continuing to keep a school where there is so much coldness and so little responsiveness to spiritual truth is like putting a candle "under a bushel" while it should be "on a candle stick" "to give" a further reaching light to this country.

Reasons for not Removing the School.

1. The school would inevitably be in competition with other boarding schools - national or Catholic; consequently the expenses in every way would be greater and this might cause the price of tuition to be raised. Then many of the poorer Protestant families would find it difficult to send their daughters. The cost also of moving school furniture and appliances would be a goodly sum. We know the Board is willing to help the school financially to the utmost, but we realize that moving the school to another place will cause a very large outlay of money. This matter of increased expenses is a great stumbling block in the way of removing the school.

2. The school would be in danger of losing its distinctively religious character and becoming more secular if it were moved to a more bustling city than Samokov.

3. The influences of city life might be distracting to those who should be engaged in close study.

4. The removal will deprive the school of the assistance we receive from both American and native teachers of the Boys' School and from those school appliances which the two institutions use in common.

Sam'l Lyons, Bulgaria for

5. We hear there is prospect of an electric road from Sophia to Cham-Koria, passing through Samokov, and that the Prince was pushing the matter. If that be true, then the journey to Samokov from Sophia will be facilitated & it would connect this place in shorter time with a railroad center.

In answer to these objections against removing the school, the following may be said; —

1. The enlargement of the school must increase its expense wherever the school be situated, but a larger income might balance it.

2. The simplicity and religious character of the school must and can be maintained wherever it be located. The good example of the school in Monastir proves that.

3. The distracting influences of city life would depend upon the rules and regulations of the school by which they would be controlled, as is the case even here —

4. Although the school would be deprived of the help & co-operation of the teachers of the Boys' School, still able friends who would counsil and assist could be found elsewhere.

Report of Girls' Boarding School Samokov, Bulgaria for

5. Should the electric road ever be built, only a small part of the number of pupils would be benefited by this convenience; — judging from this and previous years our largest numbers come from the Philippopolis field. We also hear, that the road that is being planned between Sophia and Samokov is to be only a good military road.

We beg the Mission now assembled to give earnest thought to this important subject, on its own merit, apart from financial considerations. If it is thought best to enlarge the school here or elsewhere, the means must be sought for and found. We feel that procrastination would cause not only the continuation of great difficulties, but would be detrimental to the highest interests of the school. We trust in the Lord for wisdom and guidance.

In behalf of the American teachers,
Respectfully submitted,
Agnes M. Baird.

Report of the Little
Boarding School —
Samokov.
April 15. 1904.

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

SAMOKOV STATION REPORT, 1904-5.

" Thou shalt remember all the way in which the Lord thy God hath led thee." It is the divine command, old, yet ever new, and we fulfil it here in our Annual Meeting as we acknowledge His guiding hand in all our path during the past year. Verily the Lord hath been with us and blessed us abundantly. We take courage and face future problems with stronger faith because we have seen a little of what he has in store for His work here.

To begin with PERSONELLE. Several facts of interest must here be recorded. Two valued and valuable members, Rev. and Mrs. W.P.Clarke, have been given up to the imperative needs of a sister station, after some years of faithful service in Samokov. We greatly miss them here, but rejoice that they are not lost to the Mission, while we are heartily glad to hear of God's blessing on their work in Monastir. In their place have come Mr. and Mrs. Holway, this interchange of members having been brought about as you will remember through Mrs. Holway's poor health. We are glad to report that, thanks to the more bracing climate and the freedom from harrowing surroundings, as wwell as to the lapse of time, her condition is greatly improved. She will, we trust, be as well as ever in a few months from now.

Dr. J.F.Clarke, we are glad to say, is still with us in the Station, tho not in Samokov. After 34 years of hard service, energetic and versatile service, he has just gone to live with his daughter in Sofia, where we are confident he will continue to be an earnest, faithful and fruitful worker. During this long period of connection with the C.& T.I. he has acceptably filled every chair, teaching all studies except two; he has wielded a strong influenc over the students, both as instructor and as Director; has shownn himself an earnest preacher and able counsellor; and in addition has done much outside the Town in touring and in preparing and distributing tracts.

Miss E.TPMaltbie, Directress of the G.B.S., is in the U.S. on furlough, the first in twelve years, and plans to return to her work in the fall. Miss M.M.Haskell has returned from Salonica, and is taking Miss Maltbie's place during her absence. Mr. Thomson's wife and children are still in Scotland, but we, as well as he, are hoping for their return next summer.

This Station cuonts itself fortunate in having the presence and assistance of Mrs. Chloe E. Maltby, cousin of Miss Maltbie, during the larger par part of the present school year. Not only has she most generously, without remuneration, performed the duties of musical instructor in the G.B.S., but we have also been aided by her strong faith and earnest prayers in our various prayer-meetings.

Taking up the OUT-STATIONS, we have first Ichtiman, Banya and Kostenetz all served by Mr. Gerasim N. Popoff who lives in Ichtiman. Two Sabbaths in each month he spends at home, going to the other places on alternate Sabbaths when the weather permits, and in bad weather to Banya only. When Mr. Popoff has found himself unable to visit the other towns some one has gone over from Samokov, on several occasions one of the missionaries, several times Mr. Gulumanoff or another teacher. When even this has been impossible, the friends have themselves sustained the Sabbath services, and in the main, the weekly prayermeeting.

ICHTIMAN. Mr. Popoff and wife and Miss Kara Staikova, the bible-woman have been efficient workers in various ways. In Temperance meetings and other occasional evening gatherings, their chapel has been full, but the number of regular attendants has not increased, and there has not been so much spiritual progress as we could wish. The Bible-woman has had a prospe perous kindergarten school in which are now found 16 children, among them those of two or three Orthodox teachers. She receives a small sum from tui tuition. The Minister of Education has authorized this kindergarten and recognized her as its instructor.

The Conference of Churches for the Samokov field was held here last November, was very successful and encouraging. The little chapel was crowded each evening of the Conference, and often well filled during the day sessions. Teachers, Government officials, and many of the most prominent townspeople attended. All manifested great friendliness toward us and our work, which gives us much hope for the future. The preacher was examined and passed for license, a fact which greatly strengthens his position. The (Orthodox Pravo-Slav) clergy and some others are now persecuting our members, but as the oldest follower said: "This is nothing to what we had in the beginning; let persecution come; we shall but be the stronger Christ-

Ichtiman has 9 communicants, 40 adherents, and gave £T 2.80 towards church expenses, last year, £T4.95.

There has been some encouragement as to the work in KOSTENETS especially during the last part of the year. In the beginning of the year Mr.Gulumanoff felt considerable interest in the work there, repeatedly visiting them, and secured a pledge of six francs a month towards the preachers salary. Dr. Clarke, to whom the writer is much indebted for facts herewith presented, thinks this sum was paid but three times. Sabbatarianism and the influence of immersionists, but more than all, worldliness, have allowed but little spiritual life to remain. He adds: "I should hope for much good for all in the place if Miss Haskell and Miss Marinova or some other competent Bible-woman could spend a few weeks of earnest Christian work there." In the Summer Pastor Turzieff and his wife spent three weeks in this place, visited much and felt assured that five women gave evidence of Christian character. Miss Haskell and others had before had much hope that these women were Christians. During the meeting of the Bulgarian Pastors'Brotherhood in Kostenets last Summer these five women were examined and four were received into the church. This meeting of the Brotherhood seems to have been one of peculiarly strong influence and great blessing. All but one of the Bulgarian pastors were present. At the beginning they especially sought and received the guidance of the Holy Spirit. As one outcome of this conference special evangelistic meetings have been held in various places. our field has had such services in Pirdop, Ichtiman, Sofia and Samokof. Attendance uniformly good, interest quite encouraging, membership quickened, but few definite decisions for Christ.

BANYA has been by several workers regarded as giving more promise recently. It conts I members and 39 adherents. Several members serve as stumbling blocks in the way of evangelistic work, more particularly thro bitterness one toward another. The children of the adherents are falling away from the profession made by their parents. In several recent services however some outsiders have manifested considerable interest. Some take a bold stand for temperance in spite of much ridicule. One of the two parish priests is a drunkard and the other is a most bigoted and fanatical opponent who fiercely assails our temperance society merely because it is Protestant. nevertheless it grows. With money raised chiefly among themselves, of which more than half was from a church-member who was murdered more than a year ago, the people have purchased three shops and a garden spot behind for Christian service. One room was used by preacher Popoff as a living-room for some months last Summer, while the other two are kept for the services. The latter should

be made into one immediately to accomodate increasing audiences, and we understand that this has been arranged for. Last year, 1904, these friends contributed £T19.22, of which £T18.45 was for the building.

PIRDOP has two workers, Rev.T.S.Bagranoff and his sister, Mrs.Ivanova the Bible-woman. Their tact and general interest in the welfare of the town regardless of religious differences have done much to allay opposition The recent special meetings, held by the pastor with the assistance of Mr. G.N.Popoff, were very valuable in awakening members and in leading them to confessions and reconsecration. Five Pravoslavs,at least,have recently begun to attend all the services with great interest and new resolution. We understand that one of the main financial supporters of this church is soon to move to Philippopolis. Members 6, adherents 18, av.att.26, contribution £T6.84 to the pastor's salary.

As is true of perhaps every other out-station throughout the field,one of the most cheering features in KUSTENDIL is the disappearance of strong opposition. The local archimandrite, formerly pastor Furnadjieff's bitterest opponent, is now one of his warmest friends. Some of the national school teachers attend the church enough to show that they are no longer hostile. several students from the Agricultural College located here are faithful in attendance, and thus cheer the pastor in his oftentimes discouraging labors. When Mr.Thomson visited this town not long ago, he was greeted with an attentive congregation of 85, and there would have been still more but for another meeting at the same hour. The influence of both the pastor and his wife is of the very best. Mrs.Furnadjieff is a host host in herself. Her work in S.S. and her wisdom and consecration in other lines of activity are all that could be desired. They both feel that they could accomplish more work if they could afford to hire help in the house which would release Mrs.Furnadjieff to a large extent for parish work. During the Pastor's absence in the U.S., his place was taken by Rev.Ivan Stephenoff and later by Mr.Furnadjieff's father-in-law, Mr.Karaivanoff. Several members have moved from Kustendil to other towns during the last twelve months, thus adding both to the pastor's difficulties and to his usefulness. Kustendil has 9 members, 24 adherents, and an average attendance of 34. In 1904 the contributions were £T11.77, including £T10.48 to the pastor.

DUBNITSA changes little. It is called a hard place. The same persons as formerly continue to be the only regular congregation. Preacher Karaivanoff has supplied the place during most of 1904, except when in Kustendil. Dr. Clarke writes: "The Diotrephes - who has thought himself so capable

of doing everything required of a preacher, continued his high estimate of himself most of the year, claiming also that as he had been a follower for 16 or 18 years he ought to lead,- seems to have a somewhat more humble spirit recently. The regular hearers are all included in two families and two single men." The friends themselves maintain the meetings when no preacher is with them. They are paying five francs per month to the preacher.

The little community in Stope sustains its Sabbath meetings. They were much gratified,and we hope, aided by a recent visit of four weeks from Mr. Karaivanoff, who found many opportunities for conversation outside of the circle of friends.

On the border of Macedonia is the village of Ludjeni, to which many refugees from the Razlog have come during the past two years. Many have remained there, hoping to speedily return to their homes. Pastor Sedloeff has received a partial support from funds secured outside of the mission in part, and seems to have done a very welcome and useful work. Much more might be accomplished there if only we had the means.

In several of the places mentioned above, as well as in Samokov, much relief work was done early in 1904.

SOFIA.(Furnished by our pastor there.) The Sofia Church closed its church year with much encouragement. Though the additions to the Church have not been many, there has been a deeper spiritual life and brotherly relations in the community. The audiences in the Sabbath services have been large, the Sofia congregation being one of the largest in this Mission. Frequently a majority of the attendants upon our services have been outsiders. Though they have not yet come to the point of openly confessing Christ, we doubt not that the good seed has been sown in their hearts and that in due time it will spring forth and bear its fruit. Mrs.Popoff, the Pastor's wife, in addition to her household duties, with two girls as boarders, has accompanied her husband in his visiting the people, and has been always ready to lead the weekly Woman's Prayer-meeting. This meeting, by persistent effort, has been sustained better the past year than in previous years. Through some changes in the teaching force of the Sabbath-School the attendance there has also been increased. A Young people's Meeting has been held every Sunday afternoon in the Bulgarian Evangelical Society's building under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. The work among the young has been most encouraging.

The Church has succeeded in wiping out a long-standing debt of 4500francs and has started subscriptions for a fund in order that a most needful and thorough repairing and enlarging of the church may be pushed through. This fund has already reached nearly 4000 francs. Prince Ferdinand in reply to a special petition, contributed 200 francs gold. The Pastor has had his hands full in collecting this fund, and he hopes that others may respond favorably, so as to enable the church to accomplish the proposed improvements this coming Summer. He greatly feels the need of an assistant with whom he can begin a branch work in another part of the city.

The work of Miss E.C.Clarke in the Kindergarten has been abundantly prospered and has extended to the mothers and other lady friends of the pupils who have been invited to her monthly meetings and have come, sometimes to the number of eighty persons. Mrs. M.N.M.Allen and Mrs.King-Lewis , when passing through in connection with Relief Work, have acceptably addressed these meetings, as has also Mr.Mihaelovsky,a member of the National Assembly. Chiefly by the generous donations of Mrs.J.A.Lane of Boston, a suitable building for the Kindergarten work is being erected and is to be ready for the Fall term. We expect that Rev.J.F.Clarke, while continuing to have some share in the field work of the Samokove Station, will be able in some way to engage in distinctly helpful Christian work in Sofia.

SAMOKOV town has passed through an altogether unusual experience the past Winter. In December Pastor Setchanoff conducted revival meetings, preaching Pearl every night for 15 nights. In consequence of this a spirit of prayer was poured out upon the church, and the Christians were greatly quickened. The G.E.S.had a blessed time, beginning before and continuing after the meetings, during which period thirty of the girls confessed Christ anew or for the first time. Six of the boys have joined the church since these special services, tho two of them had been open Christians before. Both natives and missionaries were greatly encouraged by the unusual interest shown. Until the middle of March the large attendances continued, but since then they have decreased considerably. We have new followers however, and hope for larger results later. The additional tax on the preaching force in sowing the seed will we trust be repaid by an ample harvest.

Miss Marinova, our Bible-woman, has faithfully seconded the earnest and sympathetic endeavors of the pastor and his wife to pave the way for a revival by striving to get the church ready for the outpouring of God's Spirit upon us. Much has been achieved in this line.

The Orthodox Community appears to have been more or less influenced by our awakening. A large number of women has been meeting together every Sunday to listen to Bible reading and exposition by a competent Pravoslav woman. After a little the priests closed to them the schoolroom in which they at first met. They then petitioned the Bishop for a large meeting room.Their petition was torn up, but they sent another, signed by 200 women, which we

SAMOKOV town has passed through (6) an altogether unusual experience the past Winter. In December Pastor Setchanoff conducted revival meetings, preaching nearly every night for ten days. In response to this work, aided by earnest prayers and faithful endeavorson the part of missionaries and others, and also by advertising, all the services were well attanded. Night after night the church was full. The Schools of course attended regularly. All our friends came. Pravoslavs came. Jews came. Turks came. There were army officers and soldiers, Government officials and clerks, teachers in the national schools, atheists and Socialists, rich and poor,and all listened attentively, eagerly,to the Gospel. MrçSetchanoff's sermons were eloquent, but simple, scriptural, searching. There was no excitement, but Orthodox and Jews alike have confessed to the writer that it was good for them to come and to think on these things. The megular Sunday and Wednes day evening meetings since then have been made more strongly evangelistic than formerly, and considerable effort has been put forth to keep the inter est alive: however very soon opposition by the Pravoslav church appeared. Army officers ceased to come, and soldiers were forbidden to come unless already Protestants. I believe that intellectually many were convinced, but confession was not made unto salvation. The G.B.S.had a blessed time, beginning before and continuing after the meetings, during which period thirty of the girls confessed Christ anew or for the first time. Six of the boys have joined the church since these special services, tho two of them had been open Christians before. Both natives and missionaries were greatly encouraged by the unusual interest shown. Until the middle of March the large attendances continued, but since then they have decreased considerably. We have new followers however, and hope for larger results later. The additional tax on the preaching force in sowing the seed will we trust be repaid by an ample harvest.

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believe has been granted. We hear also that the wife of the Bishop's assistant (who was formerly a pupil in our G.B.S.) is now preaching to the women. This interesting work begun by women for women we feel to be a long step ahead for Pravoslavs, and we trust it may have large success. Moreover, such facts as the beginning of preaching in some of the Orthodox churches (an incipient Puritan movement, apparently), the publication of such tracts as "Veçoka Plata" (High Wages) by an Orthodox Archimandrite, the issue of evangelistic tracts in Sofia by a sort of Tract Society in the Orthodox Church, formed, doubtless to compete with our tracts, etc., give us reason to hope that the coming years will bring us bountiful harvests. God grant that this consummation so devoutly longed for may not be delayed or restricted by lack of faith on our part. We can but sow the seed,- it is God who giveth the increase. May He grant that through our earnest, believing prayer and faithful endeavor, the coming years may witness a great spiritual awakening in Bulgaria

Respectfully submitted, for Samokov Station, by

Theo. J. Holway.

Samokov Station Report.
Rooms for 1904.-05.

Report of Samokov Station
1904-05.

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

Woman's Work, Samokov Station, 1904-05

The force now on the field for carrying on this work consists of three unmarried American ladies, three missionary wives, four Bulgarian pastor's wives, three Bible women and ten teachers. Miss Clarke makes her own report of her very valuable work in Sofia, and the special report of the G.B.S. will give account of the Bulgarian teachers and of the earnest labors of Miss Haskell and Miss Baird, the former having come to fill temporarily the place of the Directress Miss Mattie, now on furlough in America. Miss Haskell has not been forgotten by her old friends the Samokov poor, and she gives all the time she can possibly spare from her new duties to visiting among them and ministering to their wants. The Woman's Benevolent Society of the Samokov church, with a membership of twelve, held this year a very successful sale of useful and fancy articles, which realized Two hundred & fifty francs ($50) including a gift of twenty francs from the Orthodox Bishop. The severe winter has made many demands on the Society as well as on the funds of the "Associated Charities", which continues to exist with its membership of three missionary wives, and under the capable direction of Mrs. Baird, to supply spinning and knitting to many poor women.

Fifty (50) women in extreme need have been helped and not at the same time pauperized. The problem of the disposition of their work is not fully solved as there is no regular market for it, and so the undertaking cannot develop as we should like to see it. Mrs. Baird also teaches the elementary classes in French in both schools and conducts every month a well-attended mothers meeting. This occasionally takes the form of a modest entertainment furnished by pupils from either school who contribute music, recitations etc, while the women is refreshed by tea and pek-semit. Mrs. Ostrander teaches singing in the upper classes of the G.B.S. and has charge of a Sunday Club among the younger boys. Mrs. Holway's health has not permitted her to share to any great extent in the general work, but her visits thro' the winter have been of comfort and blessing to those in sorrow. The circle of workers in Samokov has been greatly cheered and helped by the presence among them since October of Mrs. Elizabeth Mallbie, of Champaign, Ill. who has voluntarily assumed charge of the department of instrumental music in the Girls' Boarding School, during the absence this year of the regular teacher. For her tireless energy, her cheerful Christian spirit,

her readiness to help in any emergency, we are very grateful and thank the kind Providence that permitted this long visit to our station. Mention should be made of a well read and well intentioned Orthodox woman who began to gather the women on Sunday afternoons in a school house, to read and explain to them the Bible. On the occasion of a funeral of a prominent citizen she ventured a criticism of the ceremonies and soon after was informed that the use of the school was no longer permitted them. Since then they have been gathering in reduced numbers in a private house. Thus does the clergy encourage the people to examine for themselves the truths of the gospel. Tho not directly a part of our work, yet we hope indirectly a consequence of the faithful temperance work so long done here, it is interesting to note the action of the women in two neighboring villages who with the help of of the local teachers sent a special petition to the Ministry in Sofia and thereby succeeded in closing the saloons of these villages. Our Samokov city Bible woman, Miss Marinova, makes visits, has a children's work day class, a Sunday class averaging twenty four, (24) and teaches women to read. She reports that she finds this year greater interest among Samokov women in what she has to

Monthly Rec.
Samokov Station.
1904-05.

say and read to them than ever before in her experience here. They are anxious to listen. The woman's prayermeeting this year averages thirteen in attendance. Mrs. Ivanova in Piradope has a Sunday School with an attendance of fourteen, conducts a woman's meeting and calls much among the people. We are looking forward to the reinforcement of woman's work in Piradope next summer when the pastor shall take to himself as wife the talented and capable Miss Gradinarova. Miss Tsaikova in Ichtiman conducts successfully a kindergarten of fifteen pupils, a woman's prayermeeting, and assists in the Sunday school. Mrs. Popoff of Sofia, Mrs. Popoff of Ichtiman, Mrs. Terzieff of Samokov and Mrs. Furnadjieff of Kustendil, assist their husbands in pastoral work, the latter having charge of a Sunday school of eighteen members + an earnest class of boys who meet during the week for Bible study. With prayers for increased usefulness in the future, and for wisdom in solving this great problem of the Samokov poor who come to us so freely for relief from their temporal trials, but who have so little realization of their spiritual need,

On behalf of the Women's work
Mary R. Ostrander.

May 1. 1905.

1904-05

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

127

Report of the Trustees of the Collegiate & Theological Institute and of the Girls' Boarding School in Samokov, Bulgaria Apr 22. 1905.

With thanks to our Heavenly Father for the measure of health & prosperity enjoyed in both the above institutions we bring to you the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Coll. & Teol. Institute & of the Girls' Boarding School.

Though more than once in both schools several students have been sick at the same time yet no sickness has resulted seriously & the Institute has not seriously suffered from any general improper conduct of the students.

Other reports will refer more fully to the quiet but evident work of the Holy Spirit by which our hearts have been greatly rejoiced. There has been a decided change in the life of a number of the students.

At the Annual Meeting of the Trustees last June Rev Robert Thomson resigned his position as Director of the Institute & Rev Leroy F. Ostrander was chosen by the Trustees to fill the place & he has given essentially all of his time to the work of the institution.

At the beginning of the year Mr Mishiakoff failed to come as teacher & Mr Vlademir Daskoloff was employed in his place. Mr Besant, the Director of the Jewish School, has taught French in several classes in both schools. His connection with the institute led to a very cordial & tender relation between him & his wife & Rev Mr Holway & wife at the time of the death of their infant child.

Mr Hristoff, a bookkeeper in a local factory, has satisfactorily taught Drawing in both Schools, but feels that the time allowed for his work is not sufficient to do justice to so many pupils as he has had in his classes.

At the close of this Academic year Rev J. H. Clarke ceases his connection with the Institute, as teacher & Mr Demeter Gulimanoff plates the classes in Mineralogy & Geology. Mr Clarke still retains the ownership of the collections he has gathered & hopes to increase them. The Bulgarian teachers have all been invited to continue in their positions for the coming year.

Of the students six have paid full board & tuition & rent; eleven others paid full board or more: & thirty five paid less than full board. Twenty of the students are from the Samakov & Sofia fields, nineteen from the Salonica field; one from Monastir field & nine from north of the Balkans

making all a total of sixty five, There are fifty six boarders & nine day students

The total amount received from students is, L.t 433.80
" " " " " day " " " 9.36
" " " " " Bible Land Mission " 10.90
" " " " " American Board " 605.28
Grand total, " 1059.34

Total amount paid teachers, L.t. 438.—
" " " board students " 460.02
" " " fuel, light, rent 111.16
" " " Library 19.37, Wood Wk Dept 50.16 1059.34

The rise in cost of supplies, especially wood & sugar amounting to 30% to 60% and the decrease in gold from 80 to 20 centimes on each Napoleon, have so increased the price of board that it may necessitate the requiring a higher amount for board in the club, the cost of which now is 9½ Napoleons - not including vacations.

The work furnished by the Industrial Department and in the care of the buildings has been of much value in developing independence of character & in supplying means for support without which several of the students could not have continued their studies. The recent donation of $2500 to this department will be a great aid in this work. This sum was divided 3/10 to the Printing Division & 7/10 to the ~~Printing~~ Wood Work Division, the former having an available

income from its work while the latter does not receive enough to pay its current expenses.

This institution has, for years, much needed a greater outlay for apparatus in the Philosophical & Chemical Departments & these needs have now become quite urgent. The little room used for the latter department is quite unsuitable for the work done in it.

In the absence of Miss E. T. Malbie Directress of the Girl's Boarding School, Miss Mary Haskell has taken her place as principal.

Miss Agnes Baird, as before, sharing very essentially in much of the responsibility of the work, & really giving to it more than her physical strength allowed.

Mrs Baird has continued to teach several classes in French in both schools.

Just before the beginning of the year Miss Lucha Sichanoff found herself unable to do the work she had agreed to perform & her sister, Penka accepted the position.

All the present teachers of the school have been invited to continue the coming year.

As chairman of the Trustees the writer has had the duty of visiting all the classes in both schools &, with one exception, has visited some class of every teacher, being present at 80 recitations including most of the studies in each class. The difference in the capability character & earnestness of the students in the

Girls school from those in the Institute is very noticeable. As a rule the former give greater evidence of effort in the preparation of their lessons, & they are more attentive in their classes.

All are ready & on the "qui vive" to answer every question given to each person while the latter do not so well prepare their lessons, & are listless in their classes. The students in the Girls school should be taught and required to hold the pen properly. Not one held it in the right way.

Usually at the time of deciding as to the salaries of the teachers, especially of those in the Girls school, there is a strong effort on the part of some to increase the amount of their salaries to an extent which the funds of the Board will not allow, and which is much higher than is paid to graduates of the same classes who are teachers or Bible workers in Evangelical communities. This constantly recurring difficulty suggested the possibility of having some rule of increase to a definite extent according to which there should be the rate of increase according to the years spent in teaching & to the capability of the teacher, & a committee was appointed to consider & report on this matter.

Bulgarian workers & friends have repeatedly urged an earnest effort to secure from the Bulgarian

government an official recognition of the mission institutions so that their graduates would have the same rights and privileges as are given to the graduates of the national schools. It has been thought that the present ministry of Instruction, Dr Shishmanoff, would be more favorable to our institutions than former ones have been.

Accordingly, after a full consideration of the question at a meeting to which all the teachers in both schools were invited, and again by the local trustees alone, it was voted to request Rev Mr Thomson to go to Sofia and remain as long as desirable in order to do any thing possible to secure the desired recognition.

Though at the first interview with Dr Shishmanoff he did not seem ready to give satisfactory attention to the matter, in the second interview he listened attentively to the changes we had proposed to make in the program of the Institute, but he was very decided in insisting that an essentially full conformity to the national program would be required, and also that the time given to each study be about the same as in those schools.

The changes made in this program by the teachers in the Girls' School were so unsatisfactory to Dr Shishmanoff that he was unwilling to even consider them, and it was said that the government would not allow

the graduates to teach even in the evengelical schools, but that they must have a diploma from a school which is recognized by the government, ~~schools~~ or shall have studied a year in a National institution.

The Trustees recommended that the Girl's school adapt their program to the pedagogical course and extend it to seven years.

As our Annual meeting last year had authorized the trustees of the Institute to add a year to the course in the Collegiate Department, quite important changes were made in that course so as to more closely conform to that of the National Gymnasia, and it was voted to adopt this program in the lower four classes, at the beginning of the next Collegiate year, but that the fifth & sixth classes should graduate on the previous program. This will gradually bring the Institute into line with the National institutions. and Dr Shishmanoff himself remarked that time would be required to make the full changes required.

These changes will eventually necessitate a larger teaching force, & it is desirable that the personall of that force, should be as high in character & capability as possible. This increase will also of course greatly increase expences and is an added reason for seeking a sufficient endowment.

It is positively asserted that the government will not allow the Graduates of the Girls' Boarding to teach even in the Evangelicals Schools, unless the program of the National schools is essentially adopted. This seems to some of us very undesirable. For a preparation for a useful life, it is much better that, as a whole, all of the students should not be obliged to spend the time for an education higher than that is now given. This education is also abundantly sufficient for all that is now needful or will soon be needed in evangelical schools.

The question of plans for a new school building, as to the removal of the Girl's school to some other locality, has been referred to a special committee which will report on the same.

Submitting these various matters to your consideration — on behalf of the Trustees of the two Mission institutions

Yours fraternally

J. F. Clarke

Report of Mission Schools in Samokov.

for Rooms, Boston

1905

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS' BODY OF THE SAMOKOV C. & T. I.

to the Annual Meeting of the Eur. Tur. Mission.

Dear Friends,

The C. and T. I. at Samokov began the year 1904-5 on Thursday, September 15th, (N. S.) with the new director, Rev L. F. Ostrander, and a staff of ten teachers, four American and six Bulgarian. The number of students enrolled during the year is 65. Of these 20 are from Samokov Sta., 15 Protestants and 5 Orthodox; 16 from Philippopolis Sta., 13 Protestants and 3 Orthodox; 19 from Salonica Sta., 17 Protestants and 2 Orthodox;, 1 from Monastir Sta., a Protestant; and 9 from north of the Balkans, (the Methodist field) 5 Protestants and 4 Orthodox. One student has left school, one was suspended for three months, another for ten months and one was expelled. So at the date of writing the number in attendance is 61. School will close on the 13th of July (N. S.)

The number of students in the classes and the average age of students in each class: I Class, students 13, average age 16; II Class, students, 12, average age, 15 1/2; III, students 14, average age 16 1/2; IV Class, students 8, average age 19 1/2; V Class, students 6, average age 18; VI Class, students 5, average age 22 1/2; irregular students, 7, average age, 20 1/2.

The class room work for the year has generally been satisfactory. In eight or ten cases the teachers have complained of poor or bad lessons. In a few of these cases the teachers' body has voted that unless there is more satisfactory work these students will not be received in the school next year.

The conduct of the school has been remarkably better this year. None of the rebellious spirit has been shown, although cases of discipline have come up and many requests of students have not been granted.

The religious life of the school this year has been encouraging. Many special meetings have been arranged for for the benefit of the students; many public and private prayers have been offered up in their behalf. The power and the blessing of the Spirit of God is felt. Six of the students have joined the church on confession of faith and several others have publicly expressed their desire and determination to lead the Christian life.

The pleasantness of the school life has been shown this year by the many literary, temperance, musical and dramatic entertainments given by the students and teachers. The receipts of one of the entertainments, given by the IV class, were divided one half to the temperance society and one half to the reading room of the city. This contribution to the city reading room caused many pleasant comments by the people in behalf of the school.

The health of the students has been good, in spite of the hard and long winter and unusual sickness all over the country; no dangerous cases have had to be treated.

Your attention will be drawn to the fact stated in the first few lines, that so few students attend our school. We are ten teachers with a graduating class of five--twice as many teachers as students; two teachers graduating one student. But this is not exceptional to this year

Looking over the records of the past 25 years we find for the years 1881-90 that the average of those graduating in the scientific course is 2 1/5 graduates a year, those graduating in the theological course in the same years is 1 1/5 graduates a year. The average of those graduating in the scientific course for the years 1891-1900 is 3 1/5 graduates a year; those graduating in the theological course for the same years is 1 graduate a year. The average of those graduating in the scientific course for the years 1901-04 is 3 1/2 graduates a year; for the theological course 2 1/4 graduates a year.

Facing these facts a question rises with us the teachers: Is it worth while to spend our lives and energies almost for nothing; doing, perhaps, a good deal, [redacted], but accomplishing nothing? Another question: Is it worth spending thousands of dollars year after year for 3 1/5 graduates or 2 1/5 graduates? Of course there have been helped those who attended one, two, or three years without graduating; but with all that, is it sufficient to satisfy any of us? Is not life too short for that?

It is felt by us and others that the school is not the power in the country it should be and that its influence is not growing. That the school has accomplished good in the past must not be overlooked. It was established in Philippopolis 44 years ago when Bulgaria had but few schools. Institutions of learning were greatly needed not only for the spiritual life of the people, but also for the intellectual. This school has greatly helped the religious and intellectual life of Bulgaria.

But owing to the liberation of Bulgaria, institutions of learning, schools of all grades and even a University have grown up all over the country. Our school has not advanced as rapidly as the national gymnasia and the requirements of the new times. Owing to this and the Protestant character of our school, our graduates are not considered on equal footing and do not have equal chances with the young men coming out of the gymnasia. The school is attended by so few, and, so to say, is unpopular, because our graduates cannot have any of the positions which the gymnasia men can have. The absence of our men from all public office is noticeable. Our graduates are considered as strangers in Bulgaria, and they feel themselves so, whereas they ought to mingle with the people and bring to bear their influence upon them. Our school and students have no fellowship with other schools and other students, and that means that we are not exerting any influence upon the schools and students of Bulgaria.

It is felt by us, by our graduates and by the Protestant people in Bulgaria for whom the school is primarily established, that some radical change must be made, so that our school may become a school of the people, retaining at the same time its Christian and American features. It is felt that our graduates must have an equal chance to obtain any position which the gymnasia men are allowed to have. It is felt that the way for our students must be opened to enter the gymnasia and be in touch with the students of Bulgaria. The work of evangelizing the students of Bulgaria is the most important work in the problems of the mission, and that work is to be done by our Protestant students. Only we must open the way for them. It is time for putting a stop to this isolation from the people.

Believing that the great purpose of the school is yet in the future

Teachers of the C.&T.S.
for 1904-05.

and that it is the hope of Bulgaria, the teachers' body, desiring to further the best interests of the school, feel that the following two changes are imperative:

I. That the school should be conformed to the standard of the national gymnasia, retaining its Christian and American character, so that it will be recognized by the government as an American gymnasium with the same rights and privileges for the institution and students as the government gymnasia have.

II. That the school should be moved out of Samokov to a place more advantageous to its growth and the spread of its influence. Samokov has become an isolated, provincial town, very much changed both relatively and absolutely from what it was 30 years ago. Owing to the difficulty of moving about, the teaching force must confine its efforts almost entirely to the school and the town, and cannot reach out to other places. Neither Samokov town nor the field around it have proved responsive to this influence. We feel that the school should be in a location more easily accessible and offering greater opportunities to the teachers to influence neighboring places, in a place somewhat more in the public eye and more likely to be visited by people from other lands, and in the midst of a population that would show a more cordial feeling and respond more appreciatively to its influence than the people of Samokov have done. If such a change could be made, it would do much to advance the interests and power of the school.

Thankful for the blessings of the past, and confident that God will lead to even greater things in the future, respectfully submitted, on behalf of the teachers,

Stephen Momchiloff

Samokov, Apr. 17th 1905

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Samokov

and that it is the hope of Bulgaria, the teachers' body, desiring to further the best interests of the school, feel that the following two changes are in place:

1. That the school should be conformed to the standard of the nationality, retaining its Christian and American character, so that it will be recognized by the government as an American gymnasium with the rights and privileges for the institution and students as the government may have.

2. That the school should be moved out of Samokov to a place more advantageous to its growth and the spread of its influence. Samokov has become an isolated, provincial town, very much changed both relatively and absolutely from what it was 30 years ago. Owing to the difficulty of moving about, the teaching force must confine its efforts almost entirely to the school and the town and cannot reach out to other places. Neither Samokov town nor the field around it have proved responsive to this influence. We feel that the school should be in a location more easily accessible and offering greater opportunities to the teachers to influence neighboring places, in a place somewhat more in the public eye and more likely to be visited by people from other lands, and in the midst of a population that would show a more cordial feeling and respond more appreciatively to its influence than the people of Samokov have done. If such a change could be made, it would do much to advance the interests and power of the school.

Thankful for the blessings of the past, and confident that God will lead to even greater things in the future, respectfully submitted, on behalf of the teachers,

Stephen Mavrodieff

Samokov, Oct. 11 1905

REC'D JUN 2 1905

1904-1905

Report of the Carpentry Branch of the Industrial Department of the Samokov C. & T. S. for the year ending April 1st 1905.

This part of the Industrial Department has been continued the past year on the usual lines. As expenses were not covered by the earnings plus the small appropriation made by the Mission the most rigid economy was practiced to make the debt as small as possible. It was a happy relief to our anxieties that we were informed less than two months ago that $2,500 had been allotted to Samokov Station Industrial work from the gift of $100,000 of Mr. John D. Rockefeller to the Board. Seven tenths of this $2,500 has been credited to the account of the Carpentry department. This will enable us to carry on and enlarge the work and to procure much needed tools both to replace those broken or worn out and to get others for new kinds of work.

At the opening of the school year in September 20 of the students elected to work part of their spare time in this department which is under the superintendence of Mr. Kostoff, an experienced master workman. Two of these left the school and two others gave up work at the end of the first term. None of the students belonged to the VI or to the V Classes: 4 were of the IV Class, 7 of the III Class and the remainder belonged to the other two Classes.

The work of the smaller boys has been mainly braiding chair bottoms. Those further advanced and possessing more physical strength have made the various parts of chairs, or have put them together. The more efficient have made entire articles, among which are various kinds of cane-seated chairs, and rocking chairs. For the articles made, or for parts of them, they are paid a fair price. In this way during the year they earned $99—.

As all these students take full studies in their classes and also need some time for recreation they can not well give more than 6-8 hours per week to Carpentry. Some work only 2-3 hours weekly. Some of the less serious ones do not profit much, but those who apply themselves make considerable progress. The writer doubts if even one of these students has any serious intention of following carpentry or work in wood as a trade. This however does not prevent their getting much practical knowledge while pursuing their regular studies. It gives many an opportunity of earning small sums of money and helps to develop a manly spirit.

Unfortunately Samokov has little demand for what we can produce. The place is not growing and the people wish but little beyond what the local carpenters can produce. These having very little work in winter can undersell us. Transportation to other cities is not easy. Freight, commission and rent of salesroom would eat up all the proceeds. The competition of the Vienna bent-wood furniture has been disastrous to the manufacture of furniture in Bulgaria.

As only a few of the students become expert in the use of tools and work only 6-8 hours per week the filling of orders for furniture generally requires more time than the buyer is willing to allow and so the orders are lost.

There is need of a good American carpenter and joiner to take charge of this department. It could then be made much more profitable to the student than it now is. Such a person could also look after the repairs continually needed on our buildings and thus relieve the missionaries of much work that is purely secular. To this need we call the attention of the Mission.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Baird.

Samokov Apr. 20, 1905.

Report of Samokov Carpentry Branch of the Industrial Dept of the C.&T.S. for year ending Apr 1st 1905

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

130

Samokov G.B.S. April 1905.

To the Members of the European T. Mission,
Dear Friends;

The number of pupils enrolled in the Samokov G.B.S., for the past school year is 88; of this number 63 have been boarders, a larger number than ever before. The absence of our good Kindergarten teacher and the lack of a room, has deprived us of our dear Kindergarten babies.

Of our boarders, 25 are from the Samokov Station; 30, from the Philippopolis, one from north Bulgaria, and seven are from the Razlog district, Macedonia.

Of the 63, nine have been full pay pupils and 19 have paid for their board or more. As prices have greatly risen of late we feel that we shall be obliged to raise the price of board.

If we receive all moneys due us by the end of the year, the schools income for board & tuition will be

11340 leva gold. or 567 Lev. ap.
" " music 623 31.15
total 11963 598.15

As to religion our school is divided as follows: Boarders: Protestants 48; Orthodox, 15; Day-pupils: " 15 " 9 Catholics!

Monotony is a word not found in our vocabulary. The special meetings held by Rev. M. Sechanoff last December will be long remembered, not only by the hosts of citizens who flocked to hear them, but also by our school family. A number of our girls were truly converted: four have joined the church, two others are to join at the next communion, and others wait to join ~~at~~ their own home church.

Miss Matthie left us at the close of the old year, and Miss Haskell took her place. In the few months of our sojourn here the writer has been delighted to witness the deep personal interest taken by the teachers in their pupils. Misses Matthie & Baird have been veritable mothers in Israel nobly assisted by their Bulgarian teachers. Dur-

ing the year petty thieving has caused us great sorrow and annoyance. We hope the trouble has been checked, and thank God there have been no serious cases of discipline or of illness this year.

The year has been one of privilege in various ways, besides the delightful religious services, the teachers of the C. & T. Institute have held lectures open to the school and general public with the following subjects:

Rev. Mr. Monchelopp: "Mackinley the Typical American"
" " Furnadgieff: "The Role of the Ch. in Western Education."
" " Thomson: "Wireless Telegraphy"
" " Gulomanoff: "Bulgaria's Undeveloped Resources"
" " Histoff (our Orthodox drawing teacher) "The Influence of Drawing on Character."
Dr. Clarke: "Palestine."
Mr. Baird: "Japan and the Japanese" a lecture accompanied by pictures & songs.
Rev. Mr. Popoff of Sofia, with 70 magic lantern slides illustrated a very interesting lecture on the "War in the Far East."

In our own school Mr. Raloo Georgieva has given a short lecture course on

"Measures Taken in Securing Bulgaria's Freedom."

Entertainments.

The Temperance Society the Y. M. C. A. and the C. E. societies have held interesting Sabbath evening services. Both schools have have given literary entertainments, due mainly to the toil of Miss Elenka Popova, the President of our literary society, Progress, a very nice entertainment was prepared that cleared 138 francs for the school library.

There have been two unusual social gatherings that deserve notice: one was a farewell to Miss Maltbie on her leaving for her furlough. By song and tableaux and speeches her school daughters and other friends expressed their love and appreciation of the one who for over thirty years has been acting Principal of the school; indefatigable in her labors, long suffering in her patience,

undaunted in her courage and unfailing in her love.

The other gathering was held in the church chapel built by Dr. Clarke, and was a farewell to the Father of Samokov Station on his removal to Sofia. For years Dr. Clarke has taught Geology and Mineralogy in our school and our collections we owe to him, as well as the superintending, five years ago, the addition to our main building with its splendid bath-rooms and conveniences for laundry work & gymnasium. Dr. Clarke has aided financially many of our girls in securing their education and befriended them after leaving school, especially aiding in a practical way those connected with Xn. work or workers. To us personally, to our school and to Bulgaria in time of war and peace, Dr. Clarke has proved himself a very present help in time of trouble, and we wish him many years of usefulness and happiness in Sofia, his new home.

At the beginning of the year Mrs. Spaska Dmichevsky, our music teacher, left Sandoka in search of health. For seventeen years she has been served our school "a workman who needeth not to be ashamed" May God plainly guide her in her plans for the future, which must seem dark to a woman with herself and two young daughters to support, even altho. her frail body is the possessor of a brilliant mind.

Mrs. Dmichevsky's substitute has been Mrs. C. E. Maltby, a Champaign Ill. cousin by marriage of our Principal. Mrs. Maltby has long been a worker for foreign missions in the home land, and it has been a great blessing to have her for one year a worker in another land.

At a recent recital given by her pupils we felt that the success achieved by their six months' study recommended the the perseverance and patience of the teacher as well

as of the pupils. At the beginning of the year two wretched old pianos were disposed of for 9½ dol. and a new one bought for which Mr. Maltby has helped pay by taking private pupils fr. the city.

Another new member of our teaching force has been Miss Penka Sechanova, who took her sister Luba's place this fall. Beside good work done in her classes, Miss S. has been president of the C. E. society. The business meetings regularly held, the activity on the part of the committees, have borne witness to the enthusiasm of our leader. The teacher of English rhetoricals has coöperated with the missionary committee, and letters have been written to Monastir, Sorich, Marsovan, to Monaramabai in India, to Olivia, France and a number of schools & Sunday Schools in America. The C. E. society has collected 31 lev for Xn. work.

Our Sunday School, greatly enjoyed by the girls under Miss Baird's superintendence, has collected 22 lev since November

The school's subscription to the church, (Pupelo) has been 150 francs, and to the Sopa ch. (aside fr. teachers) 17 fr. and to the Evangelical Society about 35. francs aside fr. articles contributed for the auction sale.

Our outlook on life has been broadened also by books translated by Miss Baird at prayers twice a week. The "Life of Booker T. Washington," "The Bishop's Shadow," parts of Dr. Hamlin's life and of Sheldon's "Born to Serve," have inculcated valuable lessons.

Possible Growth & Improvements.

It is nearly a decade and a half since the writer first came to this country, and in this time the number of the schools' boarders has almost doubled. The visiting Trustees in March expressed their gratification and pleasure with the instructor & instructed; what is to prevent our tribe increasing until within another decade our family of

63 shall number 100?

A Crisis has come in the school's history, and our future greatly depends on three things:

(1) On the woman Miss Matthie shall find in America to take the Principalship.

(2). On the removal or remaining of the school in Sandker.

(3). On the success of our efforts to bring up the school to the standard of the National Gymnasia.

Year after year the first point has been mentioned in the school report, and I will speak on it briefly. While Miss Matthie will always be the Mother of the school, there is also needed a broad-minded young woman, well up in modern educational methods, all round to carry out the work of Principal.

In regard to the second point I will say that new accommodations for the school are now imperative. At present our overflow of teachers and pupils are ~~now~~ occupying rooms on the Compound temporarily vacant because of the absence

of their usual occupants. In spite of this our trustees for two years have been obliged to refuse applicants for lack of dormatory room. Our general study hall and living room does not fulfil Gov't requirements in height. Moreover we do confess that it is a bit wearing on the nerves of the Principal and teachers to share our rooms with the sick. Altho. we have had no cases of dangerous illness we frequently have in our large family half a dozen girls indisposed at a time, and all winter we have had two * pedine chronic cases of girls with no homes to go to. As our hospital room can at most accommodate two patients, our own rooms are practically hospitals. In Feb. when fourteen were ill together, truly Influenza "took the floor", after having taken all other available place in the teachers rooms. How can we better our accommodations on our present cramped premises? Two years ago the beautiful property next to the school was for sale

and slipped out of our hands in spite of our prayers and hopes and the Herculean efforts Dr. Clarke put forth in agony and. Was it by our fault or by the overruling of Providence that we lost the place?

We are hoping that a few years hence our neighbor Institute may be a fully equipped, endowed American Gymnasium, recognized by the Gov't, and we feel sure its increase in size will necessitate an expansion in space, and as the street corner on which its main building is situated admits of no expansion, will not our grounds and buildings be found necessary by the American Board for their own use? (Our W.B.M.A. is now renting them from the Board). Shall our W.B.M.A. purchase this cramped property and erect the new buildings needed to the amount of several thousand pounds? We admit it would be hard to leave Sandon: to deprive ourselves of the pleasant college settlement: of the valuable assistance the missionaries and their wives have

have often rendered us in times of extremity, especially Mrs. Baird & Mrs. Ostrander who regularly teach French & vocal Music, gratis; also we should miss the convenience of sharing with the Institute its physical & chemical apparatus and science instructor.

On the other hand; shall we leave the French Catholic schools unrivaled in the large cities and we remain retired to this beautiful, but poverty-stricken, fanatical mountain eyrie, inaccessable by railroads — and here expend thousands of bras on improvements?

Raising the Standard of the School to that of the National Gymnasium.

In the near past new laws have been enacted threatening to close all private primary schools whose teachers do not hold diplomas from a Gymnasium acknowledged by the Government. If the words spoken by the Minister of Education to our

delegate Mr. Thomson are true, our parish schools must be closed or else two things take place: (1) our school gain Gov't recognition: or, (2) our graduates take a year in some national gymnasium.

4 Shall we try to secure recognition? Our attempt last winter was in vain. To secure recognition we must fulfil certain conditions.

(a) Our course of study must be seven years instead of six.

(b) Our program of study must be practically identical with that of the National Gymnasia.

(c) Our teachers must all be University graduates.

(d) The Government must oversee our examinations, and keep a more strict supervision of our work.

Now is it best to involve all the inconvenience and expense of securing recognition, or shall we make our six years program practically identical

with that of the national schools and let our graduates take their last year at a national gymnasium? There are two difficulties in this plan. The language taught in our school is English, and while French or German are the languages of the Gymnasia in this region, and while we should be free to teach English, our graduates would not be fitted to join the advanced classes in these studies. We have had one graduate who came this year to take the Gov't examinations and enter the 7th class, Sofia Gym. The girl was one of our best students and bravely has she worked to pass examinations on subjects. She is obliged to pass examinations on every subject studied since her first year in school. Is it strange that the young lady insists that her younger sister leave our school next year and enter a national gymnasium from which she can take a recognized diploma without all this trouble?

Mistake

Until now the school has held a respected place among educational institutions of the country, but now murmurs of discontent are heard among the pupils themselves because a diploma from us counts for naught. Many of the teachers of the national gymnasia are prejudiced against the very name Protestant, or pupils from foreign named (American) schools.

And so at this Passover season we find ourselves in the position of an ancient people: back of us is the Bul. Gov't, ready to close our parish schools, and take away the main employments of our unmarried graduates: at each side of us are financial mountains: before us is a sea, the waves of which are many: another year added to the course: the extra teaching force involved in this additional year and the study of Russian &c: the detracting of the hours of Bible study in order to get in the number of hours required by the Gov't for other studies: the present lack of any Christian women equipped with a

University diplomas; the comparative smallness and poverty of our Protestant community. The possibility of being obliged to financially assist young women in obtaining such diplomas, and the possibility that cruel fate or some good angel snatch them from us just as they are ready to teach.

What then? Go back to Egypt? The Trustees are now about to ask the mission to pass a resolution that the first four years of the national gymnasia program be adopted at the beginning of the next school year.

We believe that the command has come unto the Sandko G.B.S to "Go Forward"; and that when Miss Matthie, in answer to your prayers shall find in America another Alice Gordon Gulick to lead here, you shall see the waters of our Red Sea divide, and the shall pass through on dry ground.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the American Teachers. Mary H. Hackett

Private. P.S. Just done! the great transaction! the mission decided to go forward and raise the money. Yes-to-be it has been very sweet to know that the school in the line of progress kept up to high standards until now. Our school would be despised had it not.

1905-1906

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

131

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAMOKOV STATION

to the ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION, April, 1906.

Dear Fellow-Workers and Others Interested in Our Work:-

The period to be covered by this report is the year that has intervened between the Annual Meetings of 1905 and 1906.

During this period there have been some changes in the personnel and location of our missionary force. Dr. and Miss Clarke have continued to reside in Sofia, where the erection and eminently satisfactory completion of the new Kindergarten building have furnished enough to keep them busy but have not prevented them from engaging actively in the various forms of religious work open to them in that important and growing capital. Dr. Clarke has been specially active in scattering Christian literature, taking advantage of the tramways and of public meetings to distribute thousands of religious and temperance tracts. With the exception of the two above named and those who have been or are now on furlough, the other members of the station have resided in Samokov. Mr. Baird has had 18 hours a week of teaching in the C. and T. I., the superintendency of the woodwork department and of general repairs and committee work in connection with a revision of the Gospel of Luke. Mr. Thomson has given his time almost exclusively to the work of the publication department and to Bible Revision. He is rejoicing in the return of his wife and children after an absence of more than 3 years in Scotland. They reached Samokov early in August. Mr. Holway has continued ~~to~~ to act as station treasurer and superintendent of colportage and the book department, and has taught 10 hours a week in the C. and T. I. The writer has been director of the C. and T. I., has taught 8 or 10 hours a week, had charge of the evangelistic work in the outstations and been station and mission secretary. In addition to the things above specified all the missionaries have taken their full share in maintaining the preaching and other services of the local church, and, with the exception of one, have taught in the Sunday School. As other duties and the straitened condition of the station's funds permitted they have done touring and preaching in places outside of Samokov. Dr. Clarke has toured 8 days, Mr. Baird 14, Mr. Thomson 3, Mr. Holway 11 and the writer 10. Touring done by native helpers and students amounted to about 40 days.

The ladies of the station are left to report for themselves in the annual survey of woman's work; but in this general statement it should be mentioned that Miss Baird left in August for her furlough in America and is still absent, while Miss Maltbie returned from her furlough in October and has resumed her important duties in connection with the Girls' School. Mrs. Maltbie, of Champaign, Ills., who for a year had charge of the instrumental music of the Girls' School, left in September to return home via India and Japan; but our circle has recently been increased by the arrival of Miss Emma Baird, who has returned from America for a visit of indefinite length with her parents.

While some of the ladies and young people of the station are not as strong as might be desired, we are thankful to report that God has blessed us, on the whole, with good health, and that there has been no serious interruption of our work during the year because of illness.

When one turns to the general religious and spiritual condition of our field, it is with mingled feelings that he undertakes to describe it. There is much that could cause discouragement in the life of our churches and outstations; but at the same time there are other things that are decidedly hopeful and encouraging.

In Samokov itself Pastor Terzieff has been hampered in his work by feebleness and by sickness in his family. Nevertheless the regular services of the church have been well maintained and the attendance has been large. During January Pastor Furnajieff, of Kustendil, conducted special preaching services and cottage prayermeetings for about 3 weeks which called forth large audiences consisting in great part of Orthodox residents of the city, aroused much interest in spiritual things and led to the settlement of some troublesome family differences. Some time later Dr. House was with us for a few days and as a result of his meetings many of the students from both schools and several persons from the city expressed the desire and determination to lead the Christian life. Special midweek preaching services have been held since the new year and will be continued until Easter. The monthly temperance and missionary concerts have been interesting and well attended as usual.

But in spite of these favorable features the spiritual condition of the church is not wholly satisfactory. Severe discipline has been necessary during the year because of immorality. Quarreling and hard feelings are embittering the relations of several others, while still others are absolutely cold and indifferent, not to say hostile. Outside of those connected with the schools the community shows almost no activity or progress.

In Sofia Mr. Popoff is still pastor and is doing faithful and efficient work, which is much increased because of the fact that he is the official representative in the capital of all the Protestant communities in the Bulgarian part of our mission. The various departments of church work have been well maintained, missionary efforts put forth in various parts of the city, and special measures taken for the repairing and improving of the church property and for raising ~~further~~ funds for still further necessary expenditures along the same line. Mr. Vatralsky, up to the new year, continued his monthly Sunday evening talks, which always drew crowded houses and produced a decided and notable impression throughout the city. And so this church has continued to be a center of wide-spreading influences, not only in the city, but also in other parts of the country. But unfortunately since the new year there have appeared some dissensions among the people, and especially the leaders, which have led to the almost complete withdrawal of one of the latter from the work and will be sure to have a bad effect upon it if they are not speedily settled.

Concerning Kustendil there is nothing special to report. Pastor Furnajieff has labored faithfully during the year, oftentimes in the face of many discouragements, and seems to be making progress in overcoming prejudices and gaining friends in the city. It is noteworthy that the average attendance at the preaching services is more than twice the number of the adherents in the community. Many of these attendants are students from the various schools of the city who will carry with them to their homes in other places the Gospel truth which they hear preached in our church. Since the new year Mrs. Furnajieff's mothers' meetings have been specially well attended and profitable.

Pirdope and Zlatitsa have been without a preacher for nine months now. Pastor Bagranoff was married last July, and as he felt that he could not live

on the salary which the community and the mission promised to pay him, he had previously resigned and has since gone to America with his bride. The people are a good deal disorganized without a leader, but the presence of the efficient Bible woman, Mrs. Ivanova, does much to hold them together. At the present writing Preacher KaraIvanoff is there for a short time, and reports much interest and an encouraging spirit among the friends.

Dubnitsa and Stope had the benefit of Preacher KaraIvanoff's services up to the end of June, but then the lack of funds for the balance of the calendar year made it impossible to employ him any longer. In Stope the friends are faithful in keeping up the weekly gathering for services and a good spirit prevails among them. In Dubnitsa the services are likewise faithfully maintained by the few members, but the differences among them, which, for a time after Mr. KaraIvanoff's work seemed to be dieing out, have again appeared and are having their injurious effects.

Preacher Gerasim Popoff served Ichteman, Dolna Banya and Kostenets up to last December. Having found that he could not live on the salary he was receiving, the Conference Committee requested the communities in these places to raise at least 10 napoleons ($38) a year towards his support. This they decided they could not do, and Mr. Popoff was accordingly removed to the village of Ludjene, near the Turkish boundary, where there is a large and growing Protestant community made up principally of refugees from various places in the Razlog district in Turkey. These friends were very anxious to have a preacher and promised to pay 10 napoleons a year towards his support. Now that he is there they are paying regularly in advance every month at that rate and their meetings are so large that they have no room to accommodate all who wish to attend. This offers a pleasing contrast to Ichteman, Banya and Kostenets. The latter two places seem especially discouraging. In neither are the services regularly kept up when there is no preacher. In Banya there are quarrels and hard feelings between leading members; while in Kostenets the spiritual atmosphere may be likened to that of the church building at Christmas time, where, with broken windows and wretched stoves, a visiting missionary was compelled to preach under circumstances that emphasized every word he spoke with a cloud of frozen breath.

Such, in brief, is the condition of our field so far as the churches and outstations are concerned;-the leading churches weakened by quarrels and dissensions; only four regular preachers in the whole field, Pirdope and Zlatitsa, Dubnitsa and Stope, Ichteman, Banya and Kostenets without regular workers; only £10 ($44) at the disposal of native agency for the whole of 1906 to supply these vacant places; the native communities in them unable or unwilling to contribute much towards the support of ~~their~~ preachers; a general lack of enthusiasm and aggressive activity; only 23 additions in the whole field during 1906, and 11 of them from the schools in Samokov. Surely it cannot be said that our church work is in a flourishing condition.

At a place called Belovo, a station on the railway, a few Protestants are now living. The leader among them is a Bohemian lady who is a close personal friend of many of the missionaries and has only recently moved to Belovo. Her husband, also a Bohemian, holds an important position under the government, and until lately has been indifferent to religion and even infidel in his views. But during the winter God opened his eyes to see his spiritual needs, and he has entered boldly and positively upon the Christian life, to the great ~~joy of~~

joy of his wife and her friends. Both before and after the husband's conversion meetings were held in their home for prayer, singing and scripture reading; but early in the year the fanaticism of the residents of the place was aroused by these meetings, and when Pastor Furnajieff was there in February extreme measures of a rowdyish character were taken to break up the gatherings and personal violence was threatened. Later false charges were preferred against our friend, and a government inspector was sent to examine his accounts and work. But he has stood firm through it all and is witnessing a good confession. Thus far there has been no official announcement of the result of the investigation, but we are hopeful that the false charges can be lived down, and that the influence and example of these friends will be used by God for the breaking down of prejudice and the coming of the light in that needy place.

For encouragements other than the few already mentioned we must look outside the ranks of the Protestant organization, and there, it seems to the writer, many hopeful tendencies can be noticed. There is a growing and spreading realization among the people of the importance of a deeper spiritual life, of a religion that takes hold of conscience and conduct. Among the indications of this that may be mentioned are the weekly meetings of the Orthodox Brotherhood in Sofia; the establishment of new papers whose avowed purpose it is to try to arouse the nation to a higher spiritual life, one of which papers has the co-operation and literary support of the most gifted, prominent and popular writers of the country, such as Vazoff and Michaelovski; an intensifying demand for more preaching and for other reforms in the church service and among the clergy; and a growing alarm at the results of loose thinking and looser living. Then, too, prejudice and opposition are diminishing and even disappearing. One of our teachers is gladly welcomed and urged to give lectures, to preach and to hold an evening school in villages around Samokov where 5 or 10 years ago he could hardly have found a night's lodging. Movements started by Protestants, such as the Temperance Union and the League for Personal Purity, have been warmly commended by Orthodox papers and persons of influence. A more sympathetic understanding of Protestants and Protestant positions is being manifested in various ways, and in one case a grant in aid has been made by a city government to support a student in our Boys' School. Our colporteur also reports of late increased sales of Bibles and other religious books and encouraging religious conversations, even with priests. And so, while Protestantism, as a distinct and separate organization, may not be making much progress, we believe that Evangelical truth, for which Protestantism stands and which it preaches, is spreading; for it is only through the influence of Protestantism, direct and indirect, that we can account for these quickenings in the national life, something which is comparatively unknown in the neighboring countries of Servia and Roumania where there is no Evangelical organization or work. The seed sown during all these years is springing up. The leaven is working, and the time may not be far distant when the whole mass of the Orthodox population, if not the clergy, will be influenced and will force reforms. For this we hope and pray, and shall labor on. God help us to be faithful to our opportunities.

In behalf of the Samokov Station,

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. Ostrander.

Samokov, Bulgaria, April 5, 1906.

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atively unknown in the neighboring countries of Servia and Roumania
there is no Evangelical organization or work. The seed sown during
years is springing up. The leaven is working, and the time may not
distant when the whole mass of the Orthodox population, if not the
will be influenced and will force reforms. For this we hope and pr
shall labor on. God help us to be faithful to our opportunities.

In behalf of the Samokov Station,

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. Clatworthy

Samokov, Bulgaria, April 5, 1906.

Clatworthy, Lucius F.
Samokov, Bulgaria
1905-06

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

EWC

132

-o- SURVEY OF WOMAN'S WORK -o-

ANNUAL REPORT.

SAMOKOV, BULGARIA, 1905-1906.

To the EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION,

Dear Friends:-

The Bulgarian woman is looking up. Even the peasant women, accustomed for ages to be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water, and to be valued according to their muscular development and the dimensions of their "cheese" (which is, being interpreted, wedding outfit), are finding their true place as souls and citizens, and daring to raise their voices in protest against wrongs to themselves and their dear ones.

Several years ago we learned of Macedonian peasant women scolding their priests for being lazy and ignorant, and threatening not to receive them in their villages unless they gave them sermons and taught them the bible "as the Protestants do." It is not two years since the women of Passarel, a village between Samokov and Sofia, petitioned the Government to close all the saloons in their village, and for 15 months that place has been dry. If the men still find liquor, it is not in a comfortable and inviting saloon, as formerly. During the past year many of the more enlightened women of Stara Zagora, in Bulgaria, have petitioned the Holy Synod, asking that the Orthodox Church chage its methods and give the people sermons in place of liturgy, thus making the Way of Life more plain.

Even in Samokov, during the past year, a simple woman has made a great stir in the Orthodox Church by gathering together large numbers of women on Sundays, and reading and explaining the bible to them. Opposed by the Bishop here, and ignored by the Holy Synod to whom she appealed, this simple woman showed much courage and perseverance, and held her meetings regularly for about a year. Finally when, like Joan of Arc, she had frequent and curious dreams which she interpreted - by the aid of the Virgin Mary - to the reproach and discomfiture of the Church Fathers of the town (of which there are nine), the priests interrupted the meetings, scolded her and her associates, accused her of practicing witchcraft, and forbade her to preach or the others to listen any longer. "Then preach yourselves!" she told them. Almost immediately the priests commenced an extra preaching service, but it is said that the higher clergy are moving to stop it. The woman is biding her time. She seems confident that she was led of God to stir up in this nation a desire for spiritual life, and that God will again call her to lead if other leaders fail.

All this shows that although the facts and figures which form this report may seem insignificant, the spirit of inquiry and liberty is moving among Bulgarian women. They are beginning to discover that even a cipher may have great power, when it has found its true place.

BIBLE WOMEN. Our work in the Samokov field has been somewhat crippled during the past year. Formerly we had three Bible Women in the field, besides preachers' wives. This year our working force has been less by one Bible Woman and two preachers' wives,- at least, since September.

Owing to a pressing need in the Monastir G.B.S. which could not be otherwise met, we were obliged to let them have Miss Kara Staikova as a teacher her place in Ichtiman being taken by Miss Mata Marinova who was the Bible Woman in Samokov. The other Bible Woman, Mrs. Nedka Ivanova, is still in Pirdope. Both these towns are now without preachers, the first time for several years, so that much more work and responsibility devolves upon the Bible Women

SAMOKOV. Miss Marinova was in Samokov until October, engaged in her usual work of visiting the poor (of whom there are many), the sick, and such others as would receive her,- in short, in going about doing good. I am told, as an evidence that she was gaining an entrance into the hearts of the people, that, on a recent visit here, she was frequently invited out to a meal, which, in Bulgaria, is a substantial testimony of affection and good will.

During the first half of the year, spent in Samokov, she had a sewing class, and a Sunday children's ~~class~~ meeting or Sunday School with an average attendance of 30 1/2 during the time for which I have statistics. Since Miss Marinova's transfer to Ichtiman, this meeting has been carried on by Misses Nicholova and Koshoeva, two young teachers in the G.B.S. This meeting is composed largely of the genus "gamin", an element which is invariably a means of grace to the teacher, at least. Let us hope the effect is reciprocal. The attendance at this children's meeting ranges from 20 to 60. A bible lesson is taught, and cards given as far as possible. Last Christmas the teachers gave to these children an entertainment consisting of songs, recitations, and a Christmas tree, from which they received candy and popcorn,- articles as dear to the juvenile Bulgarian heart as to the American. There were more than 100 present at the entertainment. The influence of these two refined and consecrated young women must be a great blessing to these wild, rough and untrained children.

City visiting has been done to a certain extent by the C. E. Society in the G.B.S. On Sunday afternoons two or three of the older girls go out together, usually accompanied by a teacher. They visit the hospital and the various homes, carrying such little comforts as are within their power, and having religious conversations when the way is open. Sometimes they have gathered contributions from the other pupils to help relieve some case of extreme distress which they have found. In the absence of a regular visitor this work has been especially timely.

A Junior C.E. Society has been organized in the hope of helping in the religious training of the children of the Protestant families of the town. The attendance is small. Mrs. Popova is its President and Miss Ivanova its leader.

ICHTIMAN. Miss Marinova has not found time to carry on the kindergarten begun by Miss Staikova. As there is no preacher in Ichtiman this year, she has charge of the Sunday School as well as of the women's and children's meetings, and also assists in the regular church services. During the winter she prpared a very creditable temperance entertainment which was well attended. These entertainments often serve as the "flies" which render the gospel hook attractive to the wary (2) but hungry (1) Bulgarian fishes.

There is also in Ichtiman a C. E. Society which is small in numbers and in experience, but is willing to work if shown how.

Miss Marinova's position is lonely and her work hard and diversified. She needs your prayers that she may be able to keep the gospel light burning among this unshepherded little flock.

PIRDOPE. Mrs. Nedka Ivanova is doing good and faithful work among the women and children, and is also the backbone of the regular services. This place has been without a pastor for nine months, and if it were not for Mrs. Ivanova, the services would probably not be kept up. Two workers who have recently visited Pirdope strongly commend her work. She is succeeding so well in influencing the women that the audiences contain more women than men,- a very unusual thing here,- and a number of the women are much interested in the truth. She conducts Mothers Meetings, and has a sewing class for children in which she gives simple religious instruction. She writes that they are very anxious to have a preacher, in which case she thinks the work would make good progress. Unfortunately, there is none in sight.

PASTORS'S WIVES.

Mrs. Terzieva, in Samokov, has been ill with nervous prostration all the year, and is still unable to do anything in the way of church or household work. Although she is slowly improving, it is not likely that she will be able to resume her former duties for some time to come. This is a great loss, as Mrs. Terzieva was a tireless worker, and the missionary ladies are not able to take up all the work which she has been obliged to lay down.

Mrs. Popova, in Sofia, has also been in delicate health, and now the care of a new baby takes much of her time and strength.

Mrs. Furnadjieva, in Kustendil, has had very gratifying success with her Mothers' Meetings, the attendance having sometimes reached as high as forty. Recently, however, persecution, that sure symptom of success, has shown itself. The women were seen individually, and threatened that if they did not cease attending the Protestant meetings, their names would be published in the city papers. This terrible threat put a temporary (let us hope) quietus on their enthusiasm, and brought the numbers down considerably.

During her husband's absence, occasionally, she takes charge of the S. S., and when there is no one to preach, reads a sermon from Andrew Murray.

Like the other pastors's and preachers' wives in our field, Mrs. Furnadjieva is much hampered in her church work by household cares, as they cannot afford to keep a servant.

Mrs. Gerasim Popova, wife of the preacher in Ludjini, is in the G.B.S. this year as a pupil. She was married some eight years ago when only sixteen, and, her education and training being very deficient for the wife of a preacher, the young husband made provision for the care of their two small children, and sent her to the school this year. She takes some special studies, including Bible, English and organ, and seems to be growing both in knowledge and in Christian experience. We trust that the patience and self denial which this plan involves, will be fully repaid by the gain in sympathy between husband and wife, as well as in the increased usefulness in their work.

MISSIONARY LADIES.

In Sofia Miss E. C. Clarke is rejoicing in the new, commodious and beautiful building for her Kindergarten work. It is a credit to the city as to the work, and will have its effect on the practical Bulgarian mind. It also serves as a center for the social life of the church.

Miss Clarke's Mothers' Meetings are very successful, and are largely attended. To them come many of the élite of Sofia, and thus the meetings serve, aside from the value of the papers read and the subjects discussed, to break down opposition and disarm prejudice. Miss Clarke herself is a tower of strength in the same line, and is manifestly the right person in the right place.

In Samokov, Miss E. T. Maltbie and Miss M. M. Haskell have charge of the G. B. S., for which they make a separate report. The school has already outgrown its accommodations, and is thereby much hampered in its work. In addition to their duties in the G.B.S., both these ladies do considerable visiting and Christian work among the church members and townspeople. They are both women of strong faith and much prayer, always ready unto every good word and work, whose lives are an example and a rebuke to some of us less consecrated ones.

Mrs. Ellen R. Baird teaches French & English Literature 10 hours per week in the two schools, teaches the women's Bible class in the Sunday School, and is the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee of the "Associated Charities", of which a report will follow.

Mrs. Robert Thomson returned with her family to Samokov last August after a three years' absence in Scotland. Her health does not permit her to undertake much work in addition to the care of her family, but we are glad of her presence and thankful for her sympathy and counsel.

Mrs. Mary R. Ostrander teaches singing in the G.B.S. two hours per week, has charge of the Boys' Sunday Club, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Women's Benevolent Society of the church, and acts as big sister, counseller and friend to all the sixty-six boys in the C. & T. I. She admonishes and coaxes them, serves and influences them, and earns, even if she does not always win, their deep gratitude. She, too, is certainly the right woman in the right place.

The writer is the weak sister of this station. For the past nearly three years she has been more or less patiently awaiting what she still hopes will not prove to be an ignis fatuus,- the return of her former health and strength, lost in Salonica three years ago. She is happy to be able to report substantial progress, even though the two years during which her physician counselled her to be content "to stand behind her husband and pat him on the back" has grown into three, and the end is not yet. ~~However, during the first six~~ She has neither offices nor honors to recount. However, during the first six months of the school year she has been able to relieve an overburdened teacher by giving the Bible Study lessons (two hours per week) to the the graduating class in the G.B.S., which she was very happy to do.

CHARITABLE WORK. The Associated Charities is an organization having for its members the five missionary ladies, for its income their weekly contributions for the help of the needy, and for its object the providing of work for poor women who must have regular assistance. Its method is simple. The dues collected are expended for yarn, and the women are paid to knit socks from it. The socks are then sold, new yarn is bought, and the process repeated ad infinitum. Should the market for socks fail, it would be necessary, like Penelope, to unravel by night what had been knit by day, in order that the women could earn their bread, as no aid is given from this society except as wages. The receipts from dues and sales of socks since September 1st are 321 1/2 francs, and aid has been thus given to 57 different persons.

The Women's Benevolent Society is the women's society of the church and has 16 members. It holds each month one Mothers' Meeting, one meeting for sewing, and two prayermeetings. The attendance ranges from six to 25 women. Dues are paid, but it raises its funds chiefly by means of sales of needlework and pastries. Once a month tea and light refreshments are served to the women who come. Every application for help is investigated by a visiting committee of which Mrs. Ostrander and Miss Emma Baird are the American members. This Society has dispensed during the year 300 francs to the needy and has a fund of 245 francs in bank, which is to be used for the improvement of the Protestant cemetery in Samokov.

Of the meetings of this society, the mothers' meetings are the most largely attended. To these sometimes come, in response to personal invitations, some of the prominent ladies of the town, who also take part in the discussions.

TOURS.

TOURS. Owing to the absence of Miss Maltbie and Miss Baird during part of the year, and the building of the kindergarten, the ladies of the field have been too much engaged in their regular duties to do much touring.

During the summer vacation Miss Haskell attended the Summer School held in Varna for two weeks, and was able, both en route and while there, to do some Christian work. On the train she gave a man a tract on the importance of reading the bible in the family, and after reading it he said he would like to buy a bible. Finding that she had with her a New Testament which she could spare, he borrowed money from a friend on the train and bought it,- and she was very glad that she had given him the tract. She also went to Belovo for three days, by invitation, to give what help she could to a soul which was struggling into the light.

Elizabeth Haskell Tolman

During the Christmas vacation Miss Maltbie went to Sofia where she visited a number of families whose girls are in the G.B.S. She was prevented from going on to Kustendil as she had planned, by the failure to obtain a ~~trav~~ travelling companion, as she expected. Three days only of this visit were occupied in touring work. We hope next year to be able to report more work done in this line.

REMARKS. This report does not deal with large progress or with new phases of work. Let us hope it none the less indicates a growth in knowledge and in a desire to learn better the Way of Life. It is encouraging also to find some working simply from love of the Lord and of His gospel.

Miss Kolchagova, who has been for some years a teacher in the Monastir XXXXXX G.B.S. and who is resting this year in Ludjini, is doing good work among the women and children there. The preacher in Ludjini says he is very thankful for her help.

In Belovo, where we have neither work nor worker, the Gospel light is shining, though storm-clouds threaten. Mrs. Mildi, a Bohemian woman converted from Roman Catholicism ~~several~~ twelve years ago in Bohemia, is endeavoring to do something for the women of that fanatical town. Her husband is in Government employ, and they enjoyed the cordial friendship of the Prince here until he learned that she had left the R. C. church to become a Protestant. She has, however, quite a number of friends among the official and Court circle.

A year or so ago, when her husband was transferred to Belovo, she did not hesitate to gather into her home any women who would come, and hold with them each Sunday morning a meeting for Bible study and prayer. At last it was noticed by the officials and other leading men of the town who held an indignation meeting, declared that the Protestants should never get a start in Belovo, and made many threats against the Mildis. Mr. Mildi, who was for many years an atheist, had just been converted in answer to his wife's prayers, but had made no public confession or sign. They invited Pastor Furnadjieff to visit them, and arranged for several cottage meetings to which Mrs. Mildi invited the officials who had threatened them. A number came and tried to break up the meeting, first by ~~asking~~ interrupting with questions, and then by whistling and other noises. They came also to the second meeting held in another house, determined on more serious measures. To prepare themselves they demanded of the woman of the house that she give them wine to drink. She, knowing their plan, invited them into another room, set wine before them, and then locked them in until the meeting was ended and Pastor F. safely away. The third family who had invited the meeting sent word that these men had threatened to break all their windows and to injure Pastor F., and begged them not to come. When Mr. F. left that day the persecutors were all at the train. As Mr. F. had heard that they intended to mob him while the train was at the station anr send him away in disgrace, he nipped the matter in the bud by shaking hands with each one of them and bidding them goodbye as if they were friends. After that they could do nothing, anr he left them looking rather foolish.

However, they sent a petition to the Government accusing Mr. Mildi of dishonesty and asking that he be dismissed, found witnesses to swear falsely, and made them much trouble and distress. They do not yet know how the matter will come out, and I believe Mrs. Mildi still holds her meetings.

But the Truth is mighty, and it will prevail. Even Samokov appears not quite incorrigible. Our church services are more largely attended,, and the attitude of Pravo Slavs much more friendly. This, I believe, is largely owing to the American woman's work for the Bulgarian woman, and her influence on the community. It is sometime now since I have heard missionaries complain of being pelted with stones or mud, or having shouted after them vile epithets, such as "Protestant!"

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Hudson Holway

Samokove Station
Report of Woman's Work
1905-1906.
For Boston.

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Miss Colonsovs, who has been for some years a teacher in the Monastir C.B.S. and who is resting this year in Ludjini, is doing good work among the women and children there. The preacher in Ludjini says he is very grateful for her help.

In Belovo, where we have neither work nor worker, the Consul light burning, there is town-school instruction. Mr. Midi, a Bulgarian woman converted from Roman Catholicism several years ago in Bohemia, is endeavoring to secure teaching for the women of that fanatical town. Her husband is in Government employ, and they enjoyed the cordial friendship of the Prince here until learned that she had left the R. C. church to become a Protestant. She has however, quite a number of friends among the official and Court circle.

A year or so ago, when her husband was transferred to Belovo, she did not desitate to enter into her home any women who would come, and held among them each Sunday morning a meeting for bible study and prayer. At last she was noticed by the officials and other leading men of the town who held an information meeting, declared that the Protestants should never get a start in Belovo, and made many threats against the Midis. Mr. Midi, who was for many years an atheist, had just been converted in answer to his wife's prayers, but had made no public confession or sign. They invited Pastor Furnadjieff to visit them, and arranged for several cottage meetings to which Mrs. Midi invited the officials who had threatened them. A number came and tried to break up the meeting, first by asking questions, and then by whistling and other noises. They came also to the second meeting held in another house, determined on more serious measures. To prepare themselves they demanded of a woman of the house that she give them wine to drink. She, knowing their aim, invited them into another room, set wine before them, and then locked them in until the meeting was ended and Pastor F. safely away. The third party who had invited the meeting sent word that these men had threatened to break all their windows and to injure Pastor F., and begged them not to come. When Mr. F. left that day the persecutors were all at the train. As Mr. F. heard that they intended to mob him while the train was at the station they sent him away in disgrace, he missed the matter in the bud by sending him with each one of them and bidding them goodbye as if they were friends. After that they could do nothing, and he left them looking rather foolish.

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Respectfully submitted,

Rec'd MAR 5 1906
133
Ans'd FEB 14 1906

THE COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Samokov, Bulgaria,
ITS HISTORY, WORK AND NEEDS.

This Institute is a school for the higher education of boys and young men, and is under the care of the European Turkey Mission of the American Board. With the exception of Robert College, Constantinople, it is the only Protestant institution of the kind in all the Balkan Peninsula. Its language of instruction is Bulgarian, and its 500 and more students have been almost exclusively Bulgarians from Bulgaria and from Macedonia.

The school dates from 1861, 4 years after the founding of the mission and 17 years before the establishment of Bulgarian independence. It has always had as its principal object the furtherance of the evangelistic work of the mission. At one time its design was simply to train up preachers and other native workers; but various circumstances made it necessary to alter and expand the course so as to include secular as well as theological studies. As now arranged this course consists of six years given to high school and collegiate subjects after the plan of the European gymnasium, to which we add Bible study in each year; and of one year extra for theological studies for those who wish to prepare for the ministry. A printing office in which the students do the great bulk of the work of the publication department of the mission, a carpentry shop and various forms of school work give the pupils to some extent manual training and practical knowledge of useful crafts, emphasize the dignity of labor, and enable many poor boys to help pay their way through school.

The atmosphere of the Institute is positively and continously religious. The morning and evening daily prayers, the religious basis of teaching and discipline, the systematic and personal dealing with every student in regard to his spiritual welfare, and the church services in which the school participates, are all evangelizing influences. Religion is thus made the basis of education, and there is not another school for boys, with the exception of the Orthodox Theological Seminary and some Catholic institutions, in the whole Bulgarian population of more than 5,000,000 of which the same can be said. These evangelistic means are not in vain. Hardly a year passes without several of the students, from both Protestant and Orthodox families, making the personal surrender to Christ, and others, after leaving the school, recognize the value of the religious training they have received and are grateful for it. From the earliest days of the mission the men in the native ministry, almost without exception, have received their training, in whole or in part, in the Institute: and since 1881 it has sent out 19 men who have done and are doing good work as pastors and preachers; while at least 12 others have already made their mark in other good ways. More graduates would have become pastors if there had been more funds to provide for their support in various new places. And more than this, those who have been students in the school, even if not Protestants, open up the way for evangelical workers in the communities in which they reside.

Bulgaria is yet in its formative stage, politically, intellectually and religiously. Skeptism, infidelity and contempt for religion prevail almost universally among the educated classes. The only hope of the country is to raise up men of strength and powers of leadership who will exert a steadying influence on the nation at this critical period. To do this is the purpose

and effort of the Collegiate and Theological Institute.

But such an institution, in order to do justice to its constituents, the Bulgarian Protestants, and to commend itself to the people in general, ought to be at least equal to the best native schools of the same class. This, unfortunately, is not true today of our school. During the last 25 years Bulgaria has made splendid progress in the development of national education, and today has a system of schools which is commendable in its intellectual and secular training, although decidedly deplorable in its moral and religious influence. The mission's school has not kept pace with the development of the national gymnasium. As a consequence it has no official standing with the government and its certificates and diplomas are not recognized in official circles. This militates against the standing of the Institute in the country, and deters many desirable pupils who would otherwise be attracted to it. Government recognition would mean, for one thing, conforming the curriculum to that of the national gymnasia, which have a 7 years' course, and that would involve more teachers and greater expense. At the last annual meeting of the mission it was voted to approve and authorize the gradual introduction of the full gymnasium curriculum, and at the beginning of the present school year some changes were made along that line and a promise of further ones held out. This step has been heartily approved by the friends of the school and the attendance this year is larger than for some years past, 73 having been enrolled. But, just at this critical time, when the school is already in debt through its efforts, with reduced funds, to maintain its position and to take a step forward, our Secretary, Dr. Barton, reluctantly informs us that there can be no increased appropriation for the school. But we <u>must</u> have more money to take advantage of the opportunity now before us, which possibly we may lose forever if it is not now embraced; and so we are compelled to make a special appeal. Our immediate and pressing needs which must be provided for by the first of July, 1906, are:

1. $500 to clear off the debt of the school and enable us to go on with a clean sheet.

2. $1,000, supplementary to the present resources of the school, to cover the increased expenses caused by the changes already made and by those which ought to be introduced for the school year 1906-'07.

3. $375 to enable the printing office to continue its work of training and aiding the students. The appropriation asked for the publication department has been so much reduced and so much of the remainder has to be assigned to the mission newspaper that without such help the printing office cannot be effectively operated.

These are our <u>immediate</u>, <u>pressing</u> needs which must be met if we are to go on. Further changes in other years will demand a further increased annual expenditure, and we must eventually have an endowment of $100,000. If we do not have the promise of $1850 by the 1st of July, 1906, we shall be greatly crippled in the work of the school, and possibly go to the wall altogether. We shall be forced to make curtailments which can only be detrimental to the best influence of the Institute, and may lead to its complete suspension; for if a retrograde movement is now made it is almost inevitable that we shall lose our students.

In view of the great need of such a school in Bulgaria; also of the portentous events now transpiring in Russia and the influence, which, in certain

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In view of the great need of such a school in Bulgaria; also of the portentous events now transpiring in Russia and the influence, which, in certain

eventualities, they are likely to have on Bulgaria; and in view also of the fact that Bulgaria, once evangelized, might exert a powerful influence for the evangelization of the neighboring states of Roumania, Servia and Russia, where Protestant missionaries are not allowed: it does not seem that it can be God's will to close the only evangelical school for young men in all this region for lack of funds. We shall do all we can to get the Bulgarians themselves to support the school more liberally, but we need your help and we are hopeful that we shall have it.

The Institute has the confidence and sympathy of the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America in Northern Bulgaria, and is under the direct management of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, who will act as Trustees for it.

In behalf of the local Trustees,

President of the Trustees.

H. C. Haskell

Principal of the Institute.

L. F. Ostrander.

Samokov, Bulgaria,
Feb. 17, 1906.

Rec'd Feb. 23, 1906.

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In behalf of the local Trustees,

Kanstantin Duel.

Sofia, Bulgaria,
Feb. 17, 1906.

Feb. 17-1906.

President of the Trustees.

H. G. Dwight

Principal of the Institute.

L. P. Peterson

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TRUSTEES' REPORT for the COLLEGIATE & THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
SAMOKOV, BULGARIA.
SCHOOL YEAR, 1905-1906.

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

134

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To the Members of the European Mission,
Dear Brethren;-

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." This is the thought which inevitably enters our minds as we look over the past year's work. And in spite of the difficulties which we foresee, which indeed are already seen, looming upon us, we gain strength to face them and hope to overcome them, thro the same Helper.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees last June Dr. J.F.Clarke resigned as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, a position which he had filled very satisfactorily for a number of years, and his resignation was accepted. Dr. R.S.Maxwell was elected in his place, with Mr. T.T.Holmes as vice chairman.

FACULTY. Our Faculty shows only a slight change from that of last year. Indeed in the regular staff there is no change. Mr. Bassat, Director in the Samokov Jenish School last year, and our French teacher in the upper classes, has been replaced by his successor in that School, a young man who only recently returned from several years' study in Paris. There has been no serious illness among the Faculty or in their homes; except that of Mr. Terzieff, whose wife is very slowly recovering from nervous prostration. Regrettable as this illness is from the standpoint of the family and the Cause, it has not interfered with Pastor Terzieff's duties in the School. The Trustees exceedingly regret their inability, for financial reasons, of course, to secure as permanent member of the Faculty a young Swiss who could take all the French in the C. & T. I. and at the same time direct the Gymnastics. They feel sure that such a plan would be of great advantage to the School, and hope it may be realized in the future.

CONDUCT. Detailed statistics of Students, Classes and health are not given here, as they will be found in the Report from the Teachers' Body. At the close of last year it was decided not to allow several of the more troublesome of students to return this year. The effect of this decision seems to have been quite salutary. Without these boys, we still have a slightly larger enrolment than for many years past, 74, and the general character of the work done, and the greatly improved good spirit prevailing throughout the School during the rest of the year so far, has amply justified the step. There has not been a single case calling for special discipline.

EQUIPMENT. Thro the generosity of friends of the Director, the School has a fine new organ, which adds much to the efficiency of the musical work and the enjoyment of School entertainments. In memory also of the Directors' mother, the ladies of her Church sent $ $100.00 to be used as Mr. Ostrander thought best. He decided to purchase with this a small, but fine, microscope and also some much-needed and very much appreciated drawing models. A small magic-lantern has likewise been obtained from the same fund, and it is being employed occasionally in giving illustrated lectures in neighboring villages. Valuable as these additions to the equipment of the School are however, and much as we appreciate them, we feel that there is still a great need of further laboratory equipment, especially if we are to become parallel in efficiency with the laboratory work of the national Gymnasia, as well as in other branches of the curriculum.

The LECTURE COURSE commenced last year has been continued thro the past winter with the following subjects:- " The Panama Canal." " The United

States of the Balkans"; "Mesmerism, or Animal Magnetism." All these lectures have been attended by many outsiders, as well as by the Schools. Other subjects are to be presented during the Spring.

One of the new students this year, a former teacher in our Bansko School, has helped not a little in the matter of discipline or by interesting the boys in chorus singing. Day after day he has drilled them patiently and tactfully, inspiring them with his own love for music. This has been valuable in taking up time which might otherwise have been spent in mischief. As the Bulgarian proverb, freely translated, puts it:-" He who is singing is not in mischief." A mixed chorus also, of which the writer is director, has been organized among the teachers and students of both Schools. This chorus, consisting of thirty-eight voices, has provided special music for the Church services, and is preparing to give a concert in the Spring with special music likewise at Commencement. It is believed that this will be valuable in developing and training musical ability in both Schools. It is also hoped that this chorus will be the means of developing a stronger esprit de corps among both students and alumni.

The monthly English services, begun last year, have been maintained during the present year. Naturally on such occasions the audience is almost entirely composed of the two Schools and their Faculties. Attendance is not required, but usually nearly all are present.

The TEMPERANCE WORK, in addition to its ordinary monthly Sunday evening program, has, in the Boy's School, launched out into a new line of effort. Here a " Salvation Army " has been formed which has done some excellent work in plucking some drunken men at night, afterwards calling on them and endeavoring to induce them to give up the drink. Considerable gratitude has been expressed for these ministrations, and the boys themselves have felt more interest in religion because of this practical application of the teachings of Christ to temperance. The impression produced in the city by this work and by the Director's assistance in it, has been marked.

Several of the members of the Y.M.C.A. have spent part of their Sabbath afternoons regularly during the Winter in distributing tracts and in visiting the poor and sick people of the town. In addition to this, some have done considerable personal work, and occasionally have visited two or three of the neighboring villages. This Society holds regular meeting every Sunday afternoon as well as on alternate Saturdays.

In order to insure so far as possible a careful preparation of the Sunday-School lessons and in part to make up for the diminution of the hours of Bible study in the regular course, a half hour is devoted every Sunday afternoon to general study of the Sunday-School lesson for the day which is also the subject chosen for the Saturday morning chapel exercise. We find that this does add to the interest in the class work.

We rejoice to report that during Jan. and Feb. we had with us for special evangelistic services, (18 days,) Rev. D. N. Furnadjieff of Kustendil, an able graduate of Princeton, and later (8 days,) Dr. Rouse. The work of the two was complementary, forceful and earnest, and we believe led to the conversion of a number among the students of the two Schools. These revival meetings, together with individual effort, have led the last of the Seniors to Christ. We can now say that all our graduating class, four in the C.& I.I. and six in the G.E.S., are Christians.

The last item of interest in this line is the initiation of a Personal Social Purity League, which from the very first has spread much beyond the confines of our School. Last year special talks were given to

the boys on this subject, both privately and in classes, but this year the advance step was taken of organizing the Society and having a clear and brief pledge signed by each member. Already in the C. T.I. there are about fifty members. Pledges have been sent to other towns on request. Religious journals, Pravoslav as well as our own Zornitza, have given the pledge in full, and editorially or otherwise wished the movement Godspeed. The need of such a movement throughout the country is great, and some competent judges believe the time is ripe for pushing it with vigor and success.

SOME FINANCIAL FACTS may be given here. Owing to the increased cost of fuel, light, etc., the School tax was slightly raised for this year. Smaller grants in aid have also been granted. From the 74 students enrolled during year 1905-6 the total receipts will amount to LT587.09, of which however LT577.41 goes for board, bath, and students' washing. Thus LT9.68 ($42.60) is all that is received from the students during this year towards salaries of teachers and running expenses of the School. The smallness of this sum is of course due to the fact that while a number of the students pay more than full board, Nap.61 in all, there are still more who pay less than full board, tho the total grant in aid thus made amounts to only Nap.80. In addition to the grants thus made them from the Board, the latter students have to help themselves as much as possible by work so as to continue in School. So far as the writer can discover the amounts recieved by the students from work, (in addition to reductions on board as above,) are as follows:- Wood-working Dep't, LT17.07; Printing Dep't.(March 1st, 1905 to March 1st, 1906,) LT38.17; Care of room bath, yard, etc. LT37.11; Work for Missionary families, LT5.80:- making a total of $1131.15 ($577.06). Besides this they received from missionaries and outside friends towards payment of amounts actually charged them by Board of Trustees, £T91.68 ($403.40). The total aid thus given to students this year is:- From Board, £T44.00; Work, $1131.15; Friends, £T91.68 equals £T266.83 ($1173.85).

Because of the above-mentioned increase in the cost of provisions and fuel, it seems highly probable that the price of board must be raised next year, tho even now it is quite difficult for some to raise the amount required of them. The Trustees feel however that more must be obtained from the students themselves towards the running expenses of the School. This year shows an improvement in this respect over last.

We regret to state that the protest against an increased rate of taxation on School and other Mission property has been rejected by the special assessment committee from Sofia, tho we still hope for special results from an appeal made directly to the Minister of Finance. Nevertheless the Government is in desperate need of funds, and may therefore refuse to listen to our claims, however just.

In making any plans for NEXT YEAR'S CLASSES, we at once find ourselves face to face with the financial difficulty. This is fully set forth the appeal of Feb. 22nd which has been submitted to the Mission and since sent to friends in the U.S., mainly outside our denomination. This appeal has made you so well acquainted with the situation confronting the C.& I.I. that it is unnecessary for me to add anything to it now. Bound up with this appeal, and adding force to its arguments, is the difficult question of the Sixth and Seventh classes for 1906-7, a question on which we come to you for counsel and decision.

ither we must have the needed funds by July, or permission to incur furth
debt, or we must drop at least one class. We do not feel that it would be
hest to the students who have spent five years here already with the ex-
ectation of finishing their course here and recieving a diploma from our
chool, to drop the Sixth class. This is especially undesirable because,
wing to the proposed change of program, it will hereafter take two years
o these same young men to graduate, in place of one, as now. We do not
gard it desirable to fail to provide a Seventh class. There have been
hl three such classes since 1892. At least two candidates for next year's
eventh class are now sure, and there are three or four more possible can-
didates. The field needs these men, and if they do not get the needed edu-
ation here, they will either be lost to the work, be obliged to go to
merica to get it. In our judgment this is undesirable. Nor do we wish
o drop out the lowest class if this can possibly be avoided. Yet this is
he dilemma before us, if funds fail to come in. The Director should an-
ounce our decision in this matter at the close of this School year, by
uly 12th next.

There is a work and a very important work which this School can do
ere. Each class has its influence. Each student becomes a factor in re-
oving prejudicesand breaking down opposition, and in giving a truer light
n our aims and methods. The School should have a great future. But to
his end it needs increased funds. Such funds,however, should not be take
rom the other already impoverished work. Hence the Endowment Fund of
100,000 Must come sooner or later, else we shall slip back, continually
ose ground, and be crowded out by the Government. We hope and pray that
od, whose we are and whom we serve, will prove Himself as of yore, Jehova
ireh and provide for our needs as well as the needs of the whole field.

On behalf of the Trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

Theo. J. Holway.

1906.

1905-06

Rec'd JUN 14 1906

135

Notes on the Samokov C. & T. S.

Ans'd JUN 20 1906

1) I expect to see next school year a much larger number of students unless we are compelled to shut down. Now after 8 have left we have 67. There are desks for 72. The dining room is crowded now. Dormitories are full. We can, I think, find place to accommodate 80 or more. We must raise the fees for board, lodging & tuition. If we raise them much we shall prevent the poor Protestant young men from attending & thus lose the most desirable element. With those in the minority the religious influence of the school will wane.

2) Like the Bul. national gymnasia the program of studies is overloaded. We virtually go over all that the gymnasia do besides having in the first 5 classes 14 hours per week in English. This year the studies of the first 4 classes have been such as to prepare the students for following the national program next school year when the first 5 classes will have the same studies as those classes have in the national schools. To be compelled to recede when we have made this advance would be a sad blow to the school.

3) In order to get desirable teachers or to keep what we have larger salaries must be paid. The salaries we pay are far below those paid to teachers of the same grade by the Bulg. government. We will not be able to pay those we have or to get additional teachers unless we have a large increase in our funds.

4) If the school is to remain here (I believe it should unless we can unite with our Methodist brethren in establishing a college when some more central place may be preferred) we will need additional buildings. We ought to grow at least 5% each year in numbers. If we had a proper supply of funds I believe that we would have an increase each year in desirable students of at least 10%.

Remarks on cooperation with our Methodist brethren.

1) I favor it, believing it ~~practical~~, useful to both parties, and practicable. It would be economical & have a good influence. They would retain their field and we ours, except say a circle of 10 miles radius from some central point in Sofia which territory would be common. Publishing and higher education being carried on there conjointly could be done more economically both in men & money.

2) I would invite them to occupy Sofia with the understanding that while doing their own church work in their own way they unite with us in Publication & higher education.

3) Such an arrangement would demand of each party a minimum appropriation each year or a specified endowment. If one was "flush" and the other "strapped" the agreement would limp.

4) The Methodists have only a G.B.S., nothing for boys. They have a plan for a common Theo. Sem^y for all their European missions, in Switzerland I believe, the language to be German but there is nothing to supply Christian education to the sons of their members who are not studying for their ministry. As their numbers grow there will be a need ~~that~~ which they will feel keenly.

5) To remove from Samokov would cost us a great deal and would be justified only by a very substantial gain, such as securing an endowment, more of a constituency, broader field for influence, greater intrest on the part of philanthropists &c. Grounds & buildings at present occupied would not sell at more than 1/4 of their value.

So far nothing has been talked over with the Methodist brethren. Before any negociations are begun it is desirable that we know in general the probable reception of such a proposition by the Prud. Com.

The foregoing notes or remarks rather disconnected and abbreviated I send you to let you see some points that come to my mind

All here in usual health and as usual busy.

Yours sincerely,

J.W.T. Baird.

Samoka June 1st, 1906.

Notes on the Samokov- O.V.S.

J. H. Baird-

Samokov- June 1-1906-

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

136

Report of the Wood-working Division of the Industrial Department of the C. & I. I., Samokov, for the year ending Apr. 10, 190.

When the growing debt of the carpentry department began to cause anxiety, news came of the Rockefellar gift, $1750 of which was set apart for the needs of this department. A small part of this has been used in purchasing lumber and tools. It is expected that a small sum will be used this summer in erecting a sh. to hold our lumber. A small additional sum can well be used in replenishing our stock of tools and renewing some of the work benches. This will leave a balance for future needs.

This school year, 1905-1906, 24 boys began to work in this department, doing from 2 to 8 hours work per week. Nine of these did not elect to work the second term not because there was no work for them but probably because they lost their interest in it. Twelve of these twenty four boys were new scholars, some of whom had not the physical strength to shove a plane.

The course of study in the C. & I. I. is so full that an average student cannot find many hours per week for work, especially if he needs, as boys do, some time for play. Tho they cannot be expected to perfect themselves in any one thing, much less in the many things going to make up the trade of a joiner, some of them make excellent progress. For the younger boys the bottoming of chairs framed last year has given them work. As this kind of chair does not sell now no new frames have been made. About 40 broken chairs have been mended, 4 large rocking chairs and 7 childs' rocking chairs, 2 Morris chairs

Report of the Carpentry Division of the Industrial Department of the Sanatorium C.+T.S. For year ending April 10, 1906.

2 tables, and six beehives while 9 other beehives are approaching completion. Besides whole articles completed, about 150 hours have been spent planing and doing other work to which the head master Mr. Kostoff puts the finishing touches. At least 3 of the boys with only verbal directions from Mr. Kostoff can make entirely such furniture as cane seated arm rocking chairs, while 3 others can make beehives. Between $78 and $80 have been earned by the boys besides the progress they have made in wood-working. This progress in most cases is quite gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Baird.

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

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Annual Report of the Teachers of the C. & T. S. at Samokov
for the year ending April 10, 1906.

The Lord has watched over and in many ways blessed this school. Five young men at the close of the school year last July finished the course and received their diplomas, while a sixth who was behind in one subject afterwards passed his examination on it and was given a diploma.

In the yearly examinations those students who had an average mark of 90 or higher in any subject except English were freed from examination on that subject. The majority of the boys passed in everything. Seven failed in one subject, six in two subjects, three in three subjects, one in four and one in five subjects. Of these four repeat the class this year, four passed on a second examination, four changed from regular students to irregular, omitting the subject or subjects in which they failed and six are not in school this year.

The personel of the teachers is nearly the same as last year, viz: Mr. Ostrander, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. Holway, Mr. Gulumanoff, Mr. Terzieff, Mr. Pachejieff, Mr. Momchiloff, Mr. Daskaloff, Mr. Christoff and Mr. Adoux. Mr. Christoff is teacher of drawing and Mr. Adoux has two hours French per week with the fifth (V) class.

The first term of this school year began Sep. 21st with a larger number of students than usual. Three left early in the term, and in January one was compelled ~~by lack~~ of funds to go home; two have left because of illness and in February two were drafted into the army. In their places others have come. In all seventy four have been connected with the

school this year of whom sixty six are now in regular attendance; of them sixty one are boarders and five day pupils from Samokov.

As to classes they are divided as follows: VI class 4, V 2, IV 8, III 14, II 18, I 12. Irregulars 8. Of the latter 4 take studies mainly with the V class and 4 with the IV class.

As to religion 50 are Protestants, 19 of whom are church members and 16 Eastern Orthodox, a number of which latter are very favorably inclined to Protestantism.

As to residences, 20 are from Samokov field, 20 from Philippopolis field, 18 from Salonica field and 8 from the Methodist field.

With the exception of one case of typhoid fever the health of the boarders has been very good. Students have been more studious and better behaved than in previous years, — not a case for discipline having come before the Teachers' Body this school year. The moral tone of the school has been good and the religious spirit has been quite encouraging. The revival meetings in the church and the prayermeetings of the Y.M.C.A. have been fruitful of much good. We have good reason to believe that many have begun to lead a god-fearing life.

The V and VI classes this year follow the old course of study but the other classes have a special course to bring them into harmony with the program of studies of the same classes in the national gymnasia. The coming school year the five lower classes will take substantially the same studies as the first five classes in the gymnasia with the addition of English. This gives a program that taxes to the full the power of the average student.

There is a crying need for more funds for securing much

needed chemical, philosophical and other apparatus, for additional teachers, for repairs and current expenses and for additional dormitories as these are now full to crowding. If, as we hope, we are to have next year a VII or theological class, more dormitory room must be found. It is both desirable and probable that next year we shall have a larger number of desirable students, especially as we take students whom the gymnasia reject because too old. The Trustees' report will go more particularly into the subject of school funds. We wish to emphasize what they say.

In behalf of the Teachers of the C. & F. S.

J. W. Baird

Report of the Teachers of the
C. & T. D. for year ending Apr 10, 1906

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137

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
SAMOKOVE, BULGARIA, SCHOOL-YEAR 1905-6.

Dear Fellow-Workers:-

Since our last report we have welcomed back Miss Maltbie, who was absent in the U.S. on furlough from Jan.1st, 1905 until Oct. 25th. Miss Baird also left us Aug.28th for her furlough, and hopes to be absent two years. We have likewise bidden farewell to Mrs.C.E.Maltby of Champaign, Ill. who so generously gave us her services in the Musical Department for the last full School year, and who started home via India last October. The only fixed star in the constellation of the G.B.S. during ~~BTUS~~ 1905 was Miss M.M.Haskell. During the absence of Miss Maltbie, Miss Haskell acted as Director. This position was a doubly difficult one during the Summer and Autumn, when she had no associate, yet she filled it with credit to herself and satifaction to the Trustees. The Trustees also wish to express herewith their appreciation of, and gratitude for , the assistance in teaching in teaching given by the missionary ladies.

The teaching force has been unfortunately rather weak, owing to the poor health of two teachers, the newness of a third and tht inefficiency of a fourth. It should be added however that the last teacher brought fairly good recommendations and was the best who could be secured under all the circumstances.

This paternal Government no requires that all teachers, even in private Schools, and giving instruction even in primary studies, must be graduates of the national Gymnasia or its equivalent. All teachers in the Gymnasium branches or above must be graduates of some recognised University. This new requirement has caused two of our most capable former teachers to enter the Sofia University this year. A third expects to leave us next year with the same purpose. Last Autumn ten possible teachers were taking post-graduate work in order to meet the above demands. No doubt our teachers will be better equipped when they have finished this further preparation for their ante-nuptial work, but it makes the securing of needed competent teachers in a Protestant School a hard matter.

As an interesting instance of the thoroness of the G.B.S. the following case may be given. At the time when the School was located in Stara Zagora it was once bombarded by some infuriated neighbors. A little girl was let down by a rope from one of the upper windows that she might summon aid, and thus the School was saved from harm. Ever since that time she has had a special interest in the G.B.S. Last year her daughter graduated from the Varna Gymnasium, and the mother sent her here for the sake of the Christian influences here. She was to take Music and do some post-graduate work. After visiting some of the classes and examining the methods and matter of each, she voluntarily chose our II class Bulgarian, saying that there were many things taught there which were new to her, and that we were much more thoro in the teaching of the language than they are in the Gymnasium where she had graduated.

There are at present three branches which need to be strengthened, Music French and Draving. The last two of these are ranked high by all educated Bulgarians, and thus gain a more important place in the curriculum than might otherwise be the case. Music pupils, according to the rules of the Institution, must be full-pay scholars. They help put the Institution on a self-supporting basis, a consummation devoutly to be wished if it can be done consistently with an aggressive Christianity.

Another obstacle was placed before both our Schools by the Government last Summer. They required each private School to furnish instructors in

religion of the same Church with that of the pupils. It was supposed that in this way we should be required to call in Orthodox (Pravoslav) priests to instruct those pupils who are not of Protestant parentage; also that these students would be expected to attend the services of their own church. Thus Evangelistic influence over them was to be reducer to a Minimum. At the suggestion of the Bulgarian brethren, a declaration was prepared and sent to Pravoslav parents and guardianswho wished to send their children here. They were asked to sign this statement before the applicants were received. There were only two instances, one in each School, wheresuch signature was withheld and the student rece ived without it, and in neither case was any troublemade

The work of the G.B.S. has gone on as usual during the past year. Attendance has been large, with a total enrolment of 91. There are as many boarders as in any previous year, so many indeed as to fill up as dormitories three of the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Dimchevsky. Among these students are 23 new boarders and 9 new day-scholars, most of them from Pravoslav families. This has made it more difficult to maintain the usual standard of discipline. However there have been only two serious cases,of theft in both instances, for which the two culprits were expelled.

In all, the G.B.S. at present has 61 boarders and 25 day-pupils. Of these 16 are full-pay pupils and 11 others pay full board or more. The total income from students last year should have been LT521.62, tho it was actually slightly less. The total income for 1905-6 will be £T603.30. Thus we expect to receive this year towards payment of outside expenses, teachers' salaries, fuel and lights, etc.LT104.94 above the income of last year from the students. This increase is due in part to the raise of ten levs each in price of board and in part to more full-pay students.

As to Graduates. Last year's graduates were three in number. This year there will be six nice promising candidates for diplomas. Of past graduates from this School there are about fifty at present engaged in evangelical work. Nine are teaching in Macedonia. twelve are engaged in teaching or Bible work in Bulgaria outside of Samokov, and five in Samokov:xx Six are preachers wives in the Salonica field, and ten in Bulgaria. Another is the wife of the Editor of the Zornitsa. Twenty of the girls and two of the teachers now in the School are daughters of former pupils.

One of the desirable features of the work for next year is a Kindergarten. A number of people have enquired about it this year, and been quite disappointed that we have none now. It would be of value in giving a more ready entrance into many a new home and in other ways. But there is no room for it. One place might possibly be employed, but to do so a small dormitory with nine beds must be taken out. The only other available place seems to be be the chapel, and we may be reduced to taking that, tho it is very cold in Winter. The former Kindergarten teacher here hopes to return this Summer after a year's extra study in Chicago.

Probably no Trustees' report for the G.B.S. has closed in recent years without mention of THE CRISIS. This one cannot, altho it does not intend to say much, since two special committees are to give you their reports on different aspects of the problem before us. "To move, or not to move, that is the question; Whether 'tis better for the work to suffer The inconvenience of outrageous housing, Or to take arms against a host of troubles, and by removing, end them. To move? Perchance to rue! Aye, there's the rub" To move? TO stay and enlarge? To stay with present accomodations? The last alternative is that of the youth with arm so tightly bandaged that it cannot normally grow. It loses life. But what shall be done? The question ought to be definitely decided that plans may be made accordingly,plan not merely for one or two years in advance, but plans for ten years or more.

After many hours spent in consideration of this perplexing question the Trustees adopted the following recommendation by a majority vote,6to 4.

"The Trustees of the G. .S., Samokov, having at this semi-annual meeting discussed anew the question of the removal of tad said School from Samokov to some larger and more central town, hereby express their opinion that, passing entirely from all questions of expense in removing and in settling in a new place, the removal of the School from Samokov is not desirable, mainly for the reason that they believe it would injurious to the highest usefulness of the School."

On behalf of the Trustees,
Respectfully submitted,
Theo. T. Bolway

C. + J. 4 and The J. U. J.
for 1905-06.
Samuelson.

Report of the Treasurer of the

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1905-06

Rec'd JUN 14 1906

138

Notes on the Samokov G. B. S. —

Ans'd JUN 20 1906

1) The decision of the Trustees to revive the preparatory class, discontinued because of lack of scholars I did not approve. I think we better insist on scholars being prepared for I class. We havent room for the more advanced scholars.

2) I voted against reviving the Kindergarten - discontinued for lack of a teacher - but all the others were in favor it.

3) I wish that the question of the final location of the G. B. S. could be settled unanimously. I do not want to see it in a place where the C. & T. S. is not located. Such a separation will, I believe, be disastrous.

4) Our call for some one to be in training to take Miss Matthie's place has ~~has~~ up to the present borne no fruit except an expression of sympathy for us.

5) If the G. B. S. is to remain in Samokov, building a new school building is a necessity that should not be put off. There is not room for it on the present grounds. We need the premises enlarged by purchasing some land on the south side; otherwise a building still serviceable must be pulled down & more land be taken from premises belonging to the missionary residences

Notes on Evangelistic work

1) It is very desirable that the Sofia church become entirely self-supporting. It seems about to make good progress but realizations are much smaller than the hopes they & we entertain. Its audiences are good but net additions are very small.

2) We need preachers (native). We need funds necessary for aiding in their support. Missionaries are so tied down to teaching in the C. & T. S. or in literary work that they can do but little in visiting outside places.

Notes on our need of Missionaries.

1) Dr. Clarke's age prevents his doing active work. Dr. Haskell is well-preserved for a man of 70 but he can not preach much because of his throat & can not teach in Samokov as his wife's health will not allow of her living here. Dr. Marsh while still vigorous is showing his years. He will be entitled to a furlough next year - return to his field in 1897. Dr. House's time will naturally be taken up more & more with that Salonica school. With all our men on the field and knowing Bulgarian we are crowded with work. Age too is crowding five of us & near furloughs will take temporarily one or more from his work. Where are the men?

2) Religious freedom will come soon in Servia. If our Board is to extend its work among them - the language is very near the Bulgarian - we should be taking measures soon to extend work among that people who are far behind the Bulgarians in morals & religion as well as education.

3) Albania. No missionary for it. Why not invite some other society to occupy it?

Notes on Samokov - M. B. D.,
Evangelistic Work &
Need of Missionaries
J. H. Baird
June 1-1906.

Eur

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

139

I.

G. B. S. - Samokov
1905-1906

To the Members of the Eur. Bulgarian Mission.

Dear Friends,

Thankful for an eight months vacation in our native land, I returned to Bulgaria the 26th of Oct. last to take up my work again. The Board was not successful in securing a lady to return with me. There are more attractive fields, and those that seem to offer a broader scope for usefulness to a person competent and every way fitted for the position she would be called upon to occupy here. Several candidates received appointments while I was there but were sent to other fields.

Three girls graduated last year. One is continuing her studies in Sofia, another is at her home and the other is soon to be married.

The School was opened in September by Miss M. M. Haskell on whom the heavy burden of responsibility fell alone as Miss Baird left for her vacation in August and I was not able to be here. Miss Elenka Kolchagova, formerly a teacher in the Monastir Mission School, was called to assist Miss Haskell for a few weeks and rendered excellent service in teaching and other ways. The task was more difficult on account of introducing the new program and having new and inexperienced teachers. We regretted being obliged to exchange our experienced, faithful teachers for untried ones, but we hope in the future our institution may be benefitted by the broader culture

Letter on Samokov - G. B. S.,

of these much regretted instructors. Mrs. Ralu Georgeva, Miss Fedanka Busheva, Miss Elenka Popova and Miss Mareeka Evanova of former years are still with us, but Miss Busheva will leave at the close of the year for farther study.

Miss Haskell's selfsacrificing devotion to the School during the absence of the Principal can not be too highly commended and her „strength was as her day."

Miss Baird is greatly missed by teachers and pupils at morning devotions, at Christian Endeavor meetings, at the teacher's gatherings and in the class room. We pray that she may return to us in due time stronger in body and mentally and spiritually refreshed.

It will be necessary to modify our new program in some way or change our method of teaching, for undeveloped and undiciplined girls who come to us can not successfully force so much study into so little time. Only girls from the more cultured families who have had better advantages can do this. The exclusion of French from the curriculum of studies according to the new program, seems to us unwise and it will certainly be unpopular.

We have labored at a great disadvantage on account of the congested condition of the School; over crowded, inconvenient and unsuitable for the accomodation of so many girls. The necessity of having more room and better equipments for the School is

even more imperative than ever.

We have enrolled the names of 91 pupils this year. In the graduating class there are 6 girls and the same number in the Ith. There are 9 in the IVth class.

" " 12 " "	IIIrd " " .		
" " 19 " "	IInd " " .		
" " 18 " "	I^st^ " " .		
Irregulars 17 .			
Preparatory 4 .			

From Protestant families there are

boarders :	37.
day pupils :	15.
From the Orthodox Church,	
boarders :	29.
day pupils :	8.
Hebrews :	2
	91.

The income from the tuition of pupils this year, when all is collected, will be 6039.90 p.p., an advance over that of last years of 104.94 p.p. due to a small increase in tuition and a larger number of full pay pupils.

On account of misdemeanors and thieving two girls have been expelled. This severe dicipline has had a salutary effect upon the School.

The Students' Literary Society „Progress" has given, under the direction of Miss Popova, an entertainment which was well received and added $20.00 to their Library fund.

The Sunday School superintended by Mrs. R. Georgeva and the Christian Endeavor with Miss Haskell for its President have prospered. Their free gifts have gone in various directions. They have contributed for a church building in Mejdurak, Macedonia; to church repairs in Sofia; to Marsovan Hospital. At Christmas

time each class sent Christmas joy to some poor family. They have given about 100 francs to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society. They give 3 francs every month to an invalid christian friend in Sestremo, 2 francs to a little invalid orphan girl in this city, besides their envelop contributions to church benevolences, and they propose to give 50 francs this year to help send a Bulgarian missionary to Servia.

Their outlook has been broadened and sympathy enlarged by correspondence with Christian children in America, with Girls Schools in Lovetch, Maarsovan, Monastir and India.

Since my return the health of the girls has been excellent, a a great mercy in our crowded circumstances.

Among our privileges we count the Lecture Course given by the Teachers of the C.T.I. which is a source of pleasure and profit to our students.

It is too early to sum up the results of this year's study. There has been much irregularity on account of admitting so many girls from the national schools who could not conform to our program without the loss of much time.

A crisis is upon us. Two questions must be decided:

1) Whether we shall plan to continue the School in this place or look forward to the removal of it in the future to a more central and progressive town?

2) Shall we enlarge our quarters by building or receive a smaller number of pupils?

Already applications are coming in for next year.
Both these problems, we believe, will be thouroughly considered at this meeting, and trust the best solution of them will be arrived at.

We desire our School to progress with this progressive nation and be an increasing power for good in this land, and if so we must be in the „forward movement."

To me it seems desirable and also to Miss Baird that we aim to bring about in time the consolidation of these schools so far as this – that they have the same head of each department. Then there would be a competent person responsible for the teaching and progress of each department of study. This would be more economical and serve to invigorate and strengthen the influence of the School in the eyes of the people, and enable it to command more consideration from the government. The musical instruction would be more prosperous if it were a separate department with its well qualified director. There is constant conflict in trying to combine the musical with the regular program. The cultivation of musical talent in the right direction is of great importance in the development of a large number of persons who can be influenced and helped by it, that we could not otherwise reach.

The past year has been one of spiritual blessing. Early in February Pastor Furnadjiff was invited to come to Samokov for evangelistic labor in the schools, the church and city. He remained three weeks and accomplished much good. A number from our School were led to reconsecrate themselves to Christ

and others to seek salvation. Later when Dr. House came for a week, his powerful sermons and earnest and persuasive manner, as he invited those out of Christ to accept the Saviour, induced many to remain to the aftermeetings and decide to live a Christian life. Before Dr. House left every boarder in the School expressed her determination to live for God. We believe that a goodly number of them have really passed from death unto life eternal and I doubt not that there is joy in heaven as there has been rejoicing here on earth. A little girl came to me with face beaming with gladness to tell me that her prayer was answered and her cousin had been converted, but she wondered very much that God should answer her prayer so soon, for said she, I had only given my heart to Him a little while before.

The tone of the School is very different now; less worldliness and more christian love and activity. Ten minute prayer meetings, at noon, in each teacher's room have been well attended and are means of promoting growth and keeping alive interest in spiritual things.

Our hearts are filled with gratitude to God for what He has wrought and trust in Christ "Who is able to keep that which is commited unto Him against that great day", when we shall all meet at His judgement seat.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the American Teachers,

E. T. Maltbie,

Annual Report
of
Girl's Boarding
School.

Samokov
Bulgaria

April 20th 1906.

Rec'd JUN 5 1907

1906-1907

140

REPORT OF SAMOKOVE STATION.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission:-

Dear Friends:-

During the past year our work has gone on much like that of the preceding year, altho there have been several changes among our workers.

The PERSONNEL of Samokov Station remains the same, and the work is divided up in essentially the same fashion, as last year. The only absent member is Miss Agnes Baird, whom we are expecting to return from her furlough the coming Summer. We have been greatly pleased to learn of her improved health, as well as of the other benefits which she is receiving from her prolonged stay in America.

Rev. Robert Thomson has continued in charge of Publication Work and in preparing the new edition of the Bible, and has taught Systematic Theology to the Seminary class.

Rev. J.W.Baird has given most of his time to teaching in the C. & T. I., and has also continued to have charge of the Wood-working Department and of Repairs.

Rev.L. F. Ostrander continues his work as Director of the C. & T. I., teaches a number of classes, and acts as Secretary of both Station andMission

Rev.T.T.Holway teaches in the Institution, is Station Treasurer, and has charge of Colportage, Book Department and Field Work.

All the above, together with two Bulgarians, take their turn in the preaching and other religious exercises of the local church.

Miss Maltbie and Miss Haskell continue their work in the Girls' Boarding School, the former as Directress, the latter as assistant; both teach in that School and also do valuable work in town visiting.

In addition to the regular force, Miss Emma Baird is with us this year, taking efficient charge of the Kindergarten in connection with the G. B. S.

In Sofia Dr. Clarke is domiciled with his daughter in the new Kindergarten building. He has been energetic during the year in distributing tracts, and introducing our Christian literature into the prisons anr hospitals in the capital. These latter efforts have been quite well received, and should be productive of much good. The small libraries thus established mainly at Dr. Clarke's expense, have been much appreciated both by inmates and officials. Dr. Clarke is further striving to introduce temperance instruction into the public schools, thro the Ministry, and it is certainly to be hoped that such effort will be successful.

Miss E.C.Clarke will give her own report of the Kindergarten in Sofia. Not only has she maintained the ground formerly gained, but she has made marked advance in a new neighborhood.

It was with special pleasure that Samokove Station received the flying visit of Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock last Fall. Our only regret is that they were unable to stay longer. We are grateful for the inspiration and encouragement of their day in Sofia and the two days here, and wish that such visits or longer ones might bring us into more frequent touch with the Home Constituency.

Before passing to the out-stations I may as well report briefly for the Station Book Dep't.(1906.) The total number of Scriptures sold from here in 1906 was 253, as follows:- Bibles (in four languages,) 55; Heb.Span. Pentateuchs,9; New Testaments (in three languages,) 98; Gospels or Psalms 91; given away, 13 N.Ts. and 1 Bible; making 267 Bibles or parts disposed of during the year. The total value of all books sold by the Station in 1906 was,- by colporteur, £T9.51; by Samokov Book Dep't, £T23.55. Total, £T33.06. Mr.Vinaroff, the colporteur who had been with the Station for more than 12 years, did practically no work after July 31st, and left for Blocton, Ala. in Sept. His reason for leaving was our inability to raise his meagre salary($145.20 per annum plus 25% discount on all books sold, and travelling expenses). Where he is now located there are a number of Bulgarians, and he is doing some religious work among them in his spare time. He hopes soon thro the coöperation of the local M.E. pastor, to start regular preaching services for them, He has already distributed many tracts among his fellow-workmen, and now sends for a few Bibles, N.Ts., and hymn-books. We have found great difficulty in securing another colporteur in place of Mr.Vinaroff, some consecrated, able and well-educated man who will work for about the same salary. At last, however we have a fairly satisfactory man in view, and we hope soon to be doing in this line more than for several years past.

SAMOKOVE CHURCH. The average church attendance for 1906 was 245. It is really encouraging to notice the way in which outside opposition continues to decrease. Many of the Ortnodox townspeople, army officers, officials and others, have repeatedly attended our ~~our~~ Sunday services, as well as the various lectures and entertainments given during the School year. Unfortunately however, while there is much more tolerance (as shown in other reports from this Station,) and while many approve of all or almost all that we preach, very few indeed of these outsiders are courageous enough to come out boldly on the side of evangelical Christianity, knowing as they do that it would cost them their position. The average attendance at the S.S. here has been 205. Four were added to the church by confession in '06 The total amount contributed by the church was £T82.23, £T20.00 of which was paid to the pastor, £T1.09 for Education, and the balance for local expenses, aid to other churches, and foreign work. Possibly one third of this

sum was given by missionaries.

The more simple Pravoslav women of Samokov who had regular meetings year before last in the home of one of their number for Bible-readings, were checked in this plan during Feb.1906, but have commenced again. Many of them have bought from us, where able, and some have received without charge, copies of the N.T. and Psalms. We learn that they are finding great comfort and strength in this Scripture-reading. One of their leaders recently attended our Womans Prayer-Meeting.

OUTSTATIONS. DUBNITSA, eight hours W. of Samokov, has maintained its services with average attendance of 27. This place, being without preacher, has been visited occasionally from here and by the Kustendil preachers. It has 10 members and 26 adherents.

The village of STOPE, several hours to the South and close to the Turkish frontier, has proven quite encouraging recently. Whenever anyone goes there to preach, he can always be sure of a full house and attentive hearing. Arrangements have recently been made with Salonica Station by which the preacher in Djumaa-bala, Turkey, will visit this village regularly once a month, and will receive a part of his salary from them (Stope) until we can provide sometning better for them.

Rev.D.N.Furnadjieff, one of our the ablest pastors in our whole Mission, left his former field, KUSTENDIL, in response to a call from Haskovo (Phil.) last November. He had been in Kustendil eight years, and while many of the adherents whom he drew to the church removed later to other places, so that no large church has resulted from his work there, he nevertheless exerted a strong and lasting influence over teachers and students in the city Pedagogical Institute. His wife's Mothers' Meetings and Women's Prayer Meetings Continued to be well attended and fruitful to the end in spite of strong clerical opposition. Since Mr. Furnadjieff's departure, this place has been served by his lay father-in-law, an earne t and thoroly sincere Christian of the old type. Kustendil has 10 communicants, 28 adherents, 13 average attendance at church services and 20 at S.S. One added on Conf.

In BANYA, 15 miles E.S. of Samokove, services have been maintained by preachers from here, mainly students, and by a former member of the Sofia church. We hope for much good from the latter's influence, tho a bitter quarrel of some years standing between two of the leading members has not yet been straightened out. Largely thro the generous help of other churches, especially Macedonian, the debt on the meeting room in this village has been more than half raised, and the remainder will now soon be covered by rents. Communicants 6, adherants 35. Average attendance 30.

DOSTENETS, about 6 miles further S.E. has a membership of 7, and an average attendance of 18. They have been led by two of their number, and occasion-

ly visited in connection with Banya from this Station.

ICHTIMAN seems to have been benefitted by trying to get on for a while without a preacher. Formerly they frequently complained of him and of their Bible Woman, but gave almost nothing for their support. So their preacher was sent to another town. Since his departure they have constantly been wishing him back. For the last three months of 1906, and so far during this year, one of our best Seminary students preaches to them every second Sabbath. This theolog feels that their spiritual life is again deepening, But still only a few besides the regular adherents attend. Average attendance, 20: Adherents, 31. Communicants, 10.

LUDJENE (2,000 pop.) about 75 miles S.E. of Samokove, is at present by far our most encouraging outstation. Here are settled a number of former members of the Bansko church and society. Preacher G.N.Popoff is doing a most excellent work in this and two neighboring villages. Next Summer we hope to examine and ordain this young preacher, and to organize the church. Special meetings held in this town by the writer during last Christmas vacation quickened and strengthened the members and others who had grown cold during the recent political troubles. Communicants, 28. Adherents, 78. Average attendance at church services, 50; at S.S. 30. Contributions for 1906, £T17.82.

During the whole of 1906 PIRDOPE and ZLATITZA were without a pastor. They were visited several times by a lay-worker, and one of our teachers spent a month with them last Summer. In spite however of the earnest work of our Bible Woman there, the community has barely held its own. We are glad to report that at last a regular preacher has been sent them. Considering their means, ~~however~~ these friends have given well, a total of £T6.61 during the past year.

SOFIA is the capital of Bulgaria, with over 81,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of our strongest church (96 members; 365 adherents; 255 average attendance on church, and 120 at S.S.). This church reaches many students from both the Gymnasia and the National University, besides various other persons whose influence could count much for Christ. Repairs on the church building necessitated the use of the Kindergarten halls for nearly three months last Summer, but have greatly improved the condition of the building. As it was impossible to secure enough funds here for the needful repairs, the pastor of the church, Rev.M.N.Popoff, was sent to Germany, England and the United States, by its trustees with the reluctant consent of this station. It was however definitely understood that if he should visit the U.S., he was to make no appeals for help to the regular constituency of the Board. At present writing Mr.Popoff is still in America, and we are glad to learn from his reports that he is meeting with fair

success. During the pastor's absence Dr. Clarke is acting pastor. Teh preaching however is done by Mr. Stoyan Vatralsky, who ~~freely~~ gives his services for half of each month ~~without~~ for a nominal remuneration, the pulpit being supplied for the remaining Sabbaths by missionaries and others from Samokove and Philoppolis in turn. Needless to say, Pastor Popoff's speedy return is very desirable, as the church is suffering from his absence.

For several successive years this Station asked for the salary of a second preacher in Sofia. Last year this request was omitted, and again this year; but it was by no means because we feel that the need of more men in a city of such size and importance is any less. It was only because of the Board's financial situation. Advance work in Sofia is imperatively needed, and the sooner another worker can be supplied there the better.

TOURS. It remains only to be said that these outstations have been visited during the year both by missionaries and by the students in our Theological class, as well as by lay workers and by Pastor Furnadjieff. The summary of days spent in touring from April 1st, 1906 till April 1st, 1907, is as follows:- By students, 74 days; by Pastor Furnadjieff and two lay workers, 115 days; by missionaries, 66 days, plus 13 days (ladies). Total, 268 days.

With grateful hearts to God for the way in which He has led us during the past year, and with earnest prayers for greater success during 1907,

Respectfully submitted

On behalf of Samokove Station,

Theo.T.Holway, (Committee).

SAMOKOVE FIELD.

About 125 by 75 miles, greatest dimensions. Population, 355,000. Villages and towns, 853 plus. Occupied by workers, 6; regularly visited by workers, 7, Occasionally visited by workers, 5; total, 18. Samokove & Sofia colporteurs visit about 130.

Some hamlets rarely visited even by priests, larger places have their own priests. Villagers ignorant, tho often pious. Cities corrupt. Impure pictures and books abound. Church mainly formal, tho now awaking. Clergy themselves admit powerlessness. Many teachers infidels, members of State church for patriotism only; many others, Socialists or Tolstoyists. Work small in this field, because of small funds and few workers.

Our Field Force, 4 Preachers, 2 Bible-Women, 2 Colporteurs, besides missionaries.

Report of Samokov Station
April 1907.

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Rec'd JUN 5 1907

Report of Woman's Work in Samokov Station for the year ending May 2. 1907.

The usual departments of work have been carried on during the year.

In the city of Samokov the Girls' Boarding School holds a leading position, and the teachers will make their own report. Suffice it to say that the crowded condition of the poor accommodations for the school hinders its greatest usefulness.

No Bible woman is employed in the city. The Pastor's wife has been entirely laid aside for two years, and none of the four married ladies have had the physical strength to undertake much more than they are already doing. Miss Haskell has done what city missionary work she could in addition to her heavy duties in the school. She has been able to spend ten days in touring. Miss Mattie, our "Mother in Israel" is always doing all the good she can, in all the ways she can, to as many as she can.

Mrs. Ostrander has had charge of the "Boys' Sunday Club" composed of the younger boys of the C. & T. S.; she has "mothered" the sick ones and proved an admirable coadjutor to the Director. She also spends considerable time in drilling privately the

members of the chorus who frequently take part in the often-recurring public entertainments.
She visits among the poor and also among the well-to-do, - and the Kindergarten has been the means of opening new homes. Until recently she has had a class in the G. B. S.

Mrs. Holway, whose health seems to be gradually improving, took up the class which Mrs. Ostrander laid down; she tutors some students in English, and does a very important work by keeping in touch with former pupils by correspondence.

Mrs. Thomson with her feeble health has aided as she was able in the various enterprises going on around her.

Mrs. Baird has taught classes in both schools, and been the executive officer of the "Associated Charities." This small society with a big name is composed of three regular subscribers of forty francs a year each, and two irregular ones. The aim of the Society is to give work in spinning yarn and knitting stockings to poor women, of whom there is an unusual number in this town. About 45 women have been helped this year, at an expense of 275 francs. About 150 pairs of stockings have been made, and the greater part of them have been sold at a loss, and the proceeds used over again

The Woman's Benevolent Society held a sale during the winter and realized 175 francs for the benefit of the poor, and other needy objects. That Society has also undertaken the task of fencing in and adorning the Protestant Cemetery, having raised a special fund for that purpose, and the work has actually been begun. The weekly Woman's prayer-meeting alternates with Mothers' and Missionary meetings; the attendance however, is not large owing to various causes.

There have also been given some lectures to the mothers of the Kindergarten children by Mrs. Ralov Georgieva, and Mrs. Ostrander, which have been occasions of social enjoyment as well. Most of the ladies are from the highest circles in town, both civil and military. There are also occasional tea meetings for the poor women, especially those who have been helped by the "Associated Charities", when a cup of tea and some "pekserit" (zwieback) follows a tender Gospel address. The music teacher and some of the pupils in the G.B.S. have kindly played selections on the organ, mandolin and guitar for the entertainment of both classes of guests.

The city Sunday School has been in charge of Misses Elenka Nicolova and Emma Baird. The Junior C.E. in charge of Miss Haskell will probably be reported by her, inasmuch as the majority of its

members are from the G. B. S.
Only two Bible women are employed by the Station, Mrs. Ivanova in Pirdop, and Miss Marinova in Ichliman. The latter is soon to be married to an earnest young man in the recently awakened village of Kritchim, near Philippopolis. Both these workers have had to face unusually hard conditions during the past year. Both places have been without resident pastors for two or more years. It has been almost impossible for regular services to be maintained owing to the prejudice against women taking the position of leaders except of their own sex. In Pirdop, Mrs. Ivanova has kept up the interest by means of meetings for women, sewing classes for girls, Sunday School and children's meetings. Her faithful endeavors have been rewarded by the arrival of a permanent resident preacher and his family. She is cordially received by the people and they have contributed towards her support. The conditions in Ichliman where Miss Marinova is stationed are similar. A theologue from Samokov has filled the pulpit every alternate Sunday since September. Miss Marinova has kept up various forms of activity, and accompanied Miss Haskell in a tour to neighboring villages. Sometimes she is encouraged by the earnestness of the women in the prayermeetings, - about forty different ones have

been reached - and then again she is disheartened by the lack of interest in others. Here the people do not see their need of a Bible woman, and so they are exceedingly unwilling to contribute to her support. If the Bible woman could add to her other duties a few hours a week of teaching children the people would value her services more, but the Government interferes at this point. No one can teach even in the lowest primary grade who has not finished the III class in some recognized gymnasium or high school. Our school has only six classes, and is not recognized by the Government, and there we are! We have been unable to find suitable workers for Dubnitsa or Banya. One reason is that many of the available persons have gone to other higher schools to get the additional year of study, and a diploma which will be worth something. Some of our very best workers are now taking University training so as to be qualified to teach in the G. B. S. and thus aid progress toward the coveted recognition.

As the University in Sofia has been closed to women, we earnestly hope that the sum asked to help these talented girls to obtain abroad

that which is absolutely necessary for the best good of the G.B.S. may be endorsed by the Mission and granted by the Board.

Is there not some mother whose promising young daughter has been called to higher service, who would esteem it a privilege to spend on such girls that which she would have gladly spent on her own?

In thus reviewing the work of the year we perceive the need of greater consecration on the part of all the workers, and of the power of the Holy Spirit to verify the seed sown in so many ways.

We are greatly encouraged at the prospect of a new associate, and we trust that Miss Abbott may long be spared to work with us for the coming of the Kingdom of God.

Respectfully Submitted

(signed) Ellen R. Baird

Report of
Womans Work
Samokov Station 1906
May 2. 1907.

JUL 11 1907

1906-07

142

REPORT OF THE COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
to the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the European Turkey Mission, 1907.

Dear Friends and Fellow-Workers:-

The Collegiate and Theological Institute is now well on towards the close of another school year, and as we look back over the period since the last Annual Meeting for the purpose of submitting our annual report, our first feeling is one of heart-felt gratitude for the mercies and blessings we have received. God has been gracious to us, has helped and sustained us, and has opened up the way before us. We joyfully acknowledge our dependence upon Him and thank Him for His goodness; and at the same time we would express our hearty appreciation of the sympathetic interest and the generous support of friends in America, Bulgaria, Macedonia, England and elsewhere, whose special gifts have enabled us to proceed with our plan of enlargement and advancement.

With the exception of the addition of Mr. Dobrovski, there has been no change in the teaching force for the current school year. The extra amount of teaching required by the changes in the curriculum and by the theological class has been provided for by some of the missionaries and Mrs. Baird as well as some of the Bulgarian teachers taking more work. The force has consisted of four missionaries and Mrs. Baird, seven Bulgarians, and the Principal of the local Jewish school; but several of these persons have given only a portion of their time to teaching. We are fortunate in that we can report no serious interruption in the work of the school because of sickness of teachers. The Principal of the Jewish school, however, who had our highest class in French, removed from the city about the middle of March and so compelled us to make other arrangements about his class. As he had only one class, his action did not incommode us as much as it otherwise would have done. And here it may be well to state that one of the great needs in our teaching force is an instructor who will take charge of the entire French department. As soon as the new curriculum is fully introduced, there will be work enough in that subject for the entire time of a teacher, and it is very desirable that we should have a specialist for that department.

The teachers this year have joined with the ladies of the Girls' School in organizing a Teachers' Club. The Club has planned to meet once a month for social intercourse and the discussion of various pedagogical, educational and school subjects and problems, and has had five meetings. The effect of this exchange of views and experiences has been helpful and stimulating.

The good spirit that was reported as prevailing among the students during the last school year was somewhat marred by dissentions among them during the last term. Although these were to a great degree straightened out, their unfortunate effects were felt up to the end of the year. We closed in July with 67 students in attendance. Of these four were graduated in the scientific course; one of them has returned to the theological class; another is performing his military service; another is continuing his studies in Philippopolis; and the fourth is at his home in northern Bulgaria. This year we have enrolled 76 pupils in all, 5 of them in the theological class, 4 in the sixth class, 8 in the fifth, 11 in the fourth, 22 in the third, 13 in the second and 13 in the first. Of these 23 are from Samokov station, 11 from the city and 12 from the rest of the field; 23 are from Philippopolis station; 20 from Salonica station; 1 from Monastir station;and 9 from the Methodist

field. 53 are Protestants, or from Protestant homes, and 23 are Orthodox. 18 are church members. Up to the date of writing 10 have ceased to be students; 3 leaving because of sickness, 4 having been suspended or expelled because of bad conduct, 2 going to America, and one being dropped because of unsatisfactory work in his lessons.

The general health of the students has been excellent. The ~~three~~ three cases ~~above mentioned were hereditary or special diseases, and they~~ and two other ~~rather serious illnesses were individual cases.~~ We have been spared the calamity of infectious or contagious diseases, and even influenza has not been prevalent, in spite of a long, cold and trying winter. Likewise the general conduct of the students has been satisfactory. It is true that there have been more cases of discipline before the teachers' body than last year, but most of them have been individual cases and confined to the lower classes. Anything like a general rebellious spirit has been happily absent, and factional strife and partisanship have not been rampant. ~~Three of the cases calling for suspension or expulsion were distressing because of the seriousness of the offenses (theft and drinking) and the youth of the offenders.~~

Most of the students have manisfested a willingness to study and a good degree of faithfulness in their work. The new curriculum is proving a rather heavy load for some classes, and it seems almost impossible to expect from them the thorough work that we would like to see done. In this connection it is encouraging to know that those who have gone from our Institute to other schools in the country have had no difficulty in meeting the tests of these schools, compare more than favorably with their new fellow-students in the character of their preparation and work, and in general win the approbation of their new teachers for their ability and conduct. And our boys this year have shown the same spirit of industry as in other years. All the janitor work connected with the school has been done by them, and also the care of the yard and the cutting and piling of the various wood supplies of the school and of the missionaries' houses. 28 have worked in the printing office and 28 in the carpentry shop. It is estimated that this year the average amount earned by each student in the printing office will be about 3 liras. ($13.20)

We regret that we cannot report any striking results in the religious life of the students. No special evangelistic meetings were held this year, and only one has united with the church on confession of faith, although other are ready for church membership but prefer to unite with their home churches. The Sunday meetings of the Y.M.C.A. have been regularly held and have had a fair attendance and been maintained with a good degree of interest. A new feature in them was a series of biographical talks on Christian men who have rendered signal service to their countries and the world. The hours of Sunday afternoon have been made bright and attractive to the small boys by the sessions of their Sunday Club, under the leadership of Mrs. Ostrander, and by the Sunday games in the home of Mrs. Baird. The gospel truth has been constantly and faithfully presented through the Sunday sermons, in the Sunday School, and in the morning and evening prayers, and He, whose it is to give the increase, can use this seed in His own good time to His own glory. The claims of personal purity have also been presented again this year, and many of the new boys have been enrolled in the league. And a number of the Christian students have done faithful and effective work in visiting the sick and the poor, and in distributing Christian literature.

As in former years, we have tried to make the school a force for the material, educational, moral and spiritual good of the city. The students have taken an active part in the work of the Temperance Society, going out into the streets to look for those in a condition to need their help, and assisting the teachers in the giving of public temperance entertainments. The school study hall has been placed at the disposal of the society, and public discussions have been held on such topics as "The Evils of Drinking", "Its Causes", and "Its Remedies." These have attracted large audiences and have called forth lively debates, in which the local socialists, some of whom are interested in the temperance movement, have taken a prominent part. The free public lectures have also been continued, and these themes have been treated: "The Mighty Power of High Ideals", "The Possibilities of Market Gardening in Samokov, illustrated with Products", "The Wonders of Nature", "Woman as Daughter, Housekeeper, Wife and Mother," "Hypnotism", and "The Present Unenviable Condition of Bulgaria and the Remedy for It." It is expected that still other lectures will be given before the end of the school year. Recently a public meeting was held in the school in the interests of the Russian Famine sufferers, a liberal contribution raised (for which our students gave 5 napoleons (from their boarding club funds) - $20 -) and a movement inaugurated to give general publicity to the need of relief and to seek contributions. Last June a choral society, composed of the teachers and pupils of our two schools under the efficient leadership of Mr. Holway, delighted a large gathering with a brilliant concert, and is planning for another one this spring. The Christian Societies of the schools gave a joint entertainment during the winter, and there have been other entertainments given by the Literary Society and by the students in general. All of these were with an admission fee, attracted large audiences and were decidedly successful. The one given by the students was for the benefit of the school fund. Regarding them a young officer recently said to the writer: "If it were not for these entertainments and other things furnished by your schools, life in Samokov would be quite unbearable."

Some of the cases of discipline that we have had to deal with this year have emphasized the great need of a reform school in Bulgaria. Judge Lindsey's work was described in one of the gatherings of our Teachers' Club, and one of our teachers has become interested in an effort for the establishment of such a school, has interested the central government and a number of prominent local citizens, and is a member of the committee which is now directing the movement. It is quite probable that this crying need may be met before long either here in Samokov or elsewhere.

Another phase of school activity deserves special mention. It is the school fire brigade. For years our scholars have been the most effective fire fighting agency in the city, almost always first on the scene in case of need. For their services in a recent fire, a local factory has sent them a cordial letter of thanks and a present of 100 francs ($20) which is to be used for new equipment; and the city council has voted that one of the city pumps may be kept in our school yard for the use of the students in their work as a fire brigade. The boys take great pride in their organization and effectiveness, under the marshalship of Mr. Baird. And it should also be noted that the students have recently organized an atheletic club for the practice of class drills in calesthenics and of gymnastic feats. Some of the boys are very skilful in such things and do good work under the efficient leadership of one of their fellow-students.

As to the future of the school, we would say most emphatically that the plan laid out for improvement and enlargement should be followed up, and the Institute made worthy of government recognition as a full gymnasium. ~~We cannot say yet what the attitite of the government will be.~~ The county inspector tried to forbid the Girls' School, and through them our school, from obtaining declarations from Orthodox parents to the effect that they have no objections to our Bible instruction and our church services and do not expect special arrangements for their children. There was a polite refusal to comply with this, and the declarations have been required and obtained. But we understand that when it comes to the question of recognition, this refusal to comply with these government demands will be used against us. However, there is a new Minister of Education now, whose position we have not yet had a chance to test; and by the time we are ready to apply again for recognition, such changes may have taken place that the difficulties now foreseen will be entirely removed. This we can confidently leave with God.

With the desire and prayer that we may be more and more used of our Heavenly Father for the advancement of His kingdom in Bulgaria and Macedonia,

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Teachers' Body,

L. F. Ostrander.

Samokov, Bulgaria, April 22, 1907.

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L. F. Detweiler

Bulgaria, April 22, 1907.

Copy for Boston.
Corpl. Jackey Pucci

Rec'd JUN 5 1907.

1906-07

143

Report of the Trustees of Samokov G.B.S. 2nd of C.&T.J.

I G.B.S.

The school year 1906–1907 closed quite successfully, six pupils receiving diplomas, The present school year opened Sep. 19th with a larger number of pupils than ever. The Teacher's report gives the number and the classes to which they belong.

Early in the school year sufficient teaching force was not available. Several persons were corresponded with and finally the services of Miss P. Vicheva, a graduate of the American College at Scutari, were secured. For some subjects special teachers were found. Considering the lack of sufficient teaching force and the overcrowded state of the School, the progress ~~of the School~~ made this year has been quite encouraging.

The need of vigorous measures to put the School, as soon as possible, on such a basis that its graduates can be allowed to teach in the Protestant primary schools in Bulgaria is very evident. Enlarging the course of study so that it shall be equivalent to that of the Bulgarian gymnasia is comparatively easy. We believe that the funds for additional teachers of a higher grade can be found even tho' better qualified teachers must have salaries much higher than we have paid hitherto. Good Bulgarian female teachers are rare; those of good religious character and in sympathy with our work are very rare. To meet government requirements they must have had a university education. So far none of the teachers has reached that standard. To secure such in the near future the Trustees in March last adopted the following minute:

Whereas, under the sanction of the Mission, the Trustees and Faculty of the Girls' Boarding School, Samokov, are endeavoring to bring the School up to the level of the

demand is for money w. ich to ed. such promising teachers.

gymnasia of the country so that its diploma may be recognized by the Bulgarian Government, but, on the other hand in a school of such a standard only certificated teachers would be allowed to teach, and

Whereas few if any promising young ladies in full sympathy with the evangelical principles of this school possess the means necessary for prosecuting their studies so as to obtain the required certificates,

Therefore we, the Trustees of the said Girls' Boarding School, hereby express the opinion that it is extremely desirable, if indeed not urgently necessary and would be a wise expenditure of money, that the Woman's Board of the Interior should make a grant of $250 for 1908 to be used by us in enabling some capable young lady to fit herself as above indicated for teaching in this school. It would be understood that the money so given would be considered as a loan, to be repaid out of her salary as a teacher; but that the money so returned should be kept by us to be used again for another student, and so on. We therefore hereby urge the Woman's Board of the Interior to make this grant.

As there is now a competent young lady, daughter of one of our pastors who has been pursuing her studies in the University of Sofia but has had her course interrupted by the closing of that institution to women, and who wishes to continue her studies this year, we urge that a special grant of $125 be made for this same purpose for this current year, 1907, thus bringing up the total grant for the purpose to $375.

Note. It is right to point out that tho the sum of $375 would suffice in this case, where the young lady has finished half of her higher studies, in most cases the sum of $250 would probably be needed for three or four years.

We feel the need of a new building more than ever and have strong hopes that means for its erection will soon be secured.

After long waiting we are cheered by the glad news that the additional American lady asked for so often has been found in the person Miss Inez L Abbott.

The gross income of the School for the calendar year 1906 was in round numbers $5350 while the sums paid out were about $40 more than was received or about $5590. Tho' there was no debt at the end of 1906 it seemed wise in view of the increased price of living to raise the price of tuition & board to 18 napoleons or $68.30.

We suggest to the W. B. M. I. that some permanent funds for endowment be secured to meet the coming needs of the school

II

The Collegiate and Theological Institute.

At the close of the school year, 1905-6, four young men finished the scientific Course. The present school year began with an increased number of students.

During the summer besides unavoidable repairs an unfinished room was prepared as a dormitory so we had accommodations for the enlarged number of pupils.

The past winter was both very long and very cold necessitating an unusual amount of fuel.

The plan of bringing up the course of study to the standard of the national gymnasia has been held to, and now the first five classes have reached that standard. The VI class will be the last class to graduate under the old program. This year there has been a theological class, (the VII) of five members.

The debt of the C.+T.I. ($338 $\frac{63}{100}$) at the close of the calendar year 1906 has compelled the practice of a parsimonious economy that leaves us a very small sum for library and reading-room, for physical apparatus and for chemicals and chemical apparatus as also for repairs. To diminish this debt special appeals were made to friends in Bulgaria and in America, and these were responded to very encouragingly. Miss Stone in America secured a number of contributions.

To close this the only Evangelical school for the education of Bulgarian young men or even to compel it to live a stunted life would be a sad calamity.

We give here an approximate balance sheet for the C.+T.I. for this school year.

Receipts

From regular	appropriations	$2392.25	
Credits from other	..	22.85	
Share in Special	..	220.--	2635.10

Brought forward	$ 2635.10	
Rent of rooms to Director (44 – 7.30)	36.70	
Income (above expenses) from Boarding club	48.40	
" from miscellaneous sources (organ, fines &c)	20.00	
Special gifts during the year, From America $646.85		
From Bulgaria & Macedonia 145.35	792.20	3532.40

Expenses

For teachers salaries	2257.35	
" fuel	253.45	
" lighting	71.60	
" service	151.10	
" supplies and furniture	175 --	
" the library and reading-room	60 --	
" repairs and necessary improvements	217.15	
" share in watchman's salary	55 --	
" Postage	5 --	
" miscellaneous, small expenses	44 --	
" reduction of the debt	242.75	3532.40

At the meeting of the Trustees last March this minute was passed concerning the $500 added to the appropriations of this Mission for 1907 with the intention of aiding chiefly the C.&T.I. and the Gornitsa:-

"We hereby as Trustees of said Institute and as members of the Gornitsa Committee express our thankfulness for this help and trust that the Prudential Committee may be able to regard this as a permanent addition to the funds of the Mission."

We hereby suggest that the sum added (£T. 113 60/100) be divided as follows:—

To the C.+T.J.	£.T. 50	
" " Gornitsa	50	
" other purposes	13 60/100	113 60/100

We ask the Annual Meeting to approve and endorse this resolution".

As the School has no endowment and the funds which the Board can appropriate for its maintenance are entirely inadequate appeals for help must be made constantly. Such an appeal was made last month. Let us hope that the Lord will make it successful.

Living at this dying rate is very hard work. An adequate endowment should be secured so that the necessities of the School can be met. This need we wish to impress on the Mission and on the Board and its friends. The school is worthy of a good endowment and its opportunities for doing good are very great as it is the only Evangelical institution for the higher education of Bulgarian boys in the Balkan peninsula

At the close of last school year the woodworking department exhibited a number of peices of furniture made in it. The visitors seemed to be well pleased. Some of the students earned in this way spending money while others got enough to pay quite a part of the fees for board and tuition. Unfortunately almost all the proficient workers left for America during the summer or since school began while the new students are for the most part young and wholly inexperienced and the long and cold winter made it impossible to do much work. Those that have learned to handle tools have regular work

On behalf of the Trustees

J. H. Baird.

Report of the Trustees of the
Samotov G.B.S and of the
" C.&T.S. for 1906.

J. H. Baird.

Rec'd JUL 11 1907

Samokov Bulgaria.
1st May 1907.

To the Members of the Ev. F. Mission,
Dear Friends,

The American Girls School of Samokov was never so widely advertised in the press of the country as a year ago on the occasion of the Principal's 70th birthday. The papers announced the approaching jubilee and afterwards wrote up the various celebrations which lasted a week at Samokov and Sofia. There were tea parties, a fine alumnae banquet, a church wedding of a former pupil, telegrams, letters, hot house flowers, gifts, speeches, songs and a poem. And all this was more than deserved by her who had given 36 yrs of her time, strength, and love to Bulgarian daughters. [The paper said "For order, training & discipline the American pension for girls at Samokov is unique in the country."]

Miss Grace Abbot has recently been appointed to the school, and in this report we would extend to Miss Abbot the right hand of fellowship and wish for her as long and successful a term of service as Miss Mallett's

has been, and after Miss Abbot has acquired the language and relieved Miss Malbie of the heavy burden of the administration, may Miss Malbie long be the wise counselor and beloved Mother here, and may she reap her richest harvest of souls in these latter years. All hail also to the good ship that shall bring back to our shores next summer our much missed and beloved Miss Baird after her two years absence.

Numbers.

The ~~dear~~ Kindergartners have mustered 30 recruits and the main school 92. Of the former but three are from Prot. homes. Of the 92 in the main school 65 are boarders, 41 being Prot. & 24 Orthodox. Of the 27 day pupils, 9 are Prot. & 8 Orthodox. 26 boarders & 9 day pupils are new girls.

Income.

Full price for board & tuition is 16½ dol., which sum has been paid by 18 boarders, 8 more have paid an average of 12½ dol. & 6 others the full price of board, - 10½ dol. [thus of the 65 boarders 34 pay full board or more.] The school income for the year should be, from board & tuition 712 dol. from Music 31¾ dol., from the Kindergarten 28½ dol.

making a total of 767¼ stap. of which sum we must calculate to lose 100-15 stap. in collecting. The great rise in price of all commodities has necessitate our raising the full price of board & tuition from 16½ to 18 stap. for next year. The school is obliged to furnish a better grade of living than when it consisted mostly of poor Proletarian girls; however we believe this better living to be one reason of the better health of the family; altho. far be it from us to be unmindful of Miss Maltbie's good nursing and knowledge of how to prevent illness. [Aside from a severe case of pneumonia when for days the angel of death hovered over a dear pupil, the health of the family has been very excellent.

The decline of fanaticism in Sanikov is seen in the freedom with which the town's people patronize the school. When Miss Clarke opened the first Kindergarten here 9 yrs. since, here numbers were much depleted by the opposition of the clergy. At present people only fear not being able to get their children into the Kindergarten because of our limited accommodations.] At the charming Xmas tree for the wee ones the Public School Inspector, army

officers and well-to-do merchants stood up on benches in the back library to be able to see the pleasure of their treasures in giving & receiving their gifts. The Kindergarten mothers' meeting have been a success. Our hearty congratulations & thanks to Miss Emma Baird, who is solely responsible for this work & to Miss Olga Tessieff her assistant.

Dilemma

Should not be necessary to quote comment teachers

Some famous American has said "Any woman be she black or white, rich or poor, who gives her life to work for little children is a lady. We understand that certain priests in our provincial towns would add one adjective and change ~~change~~ a noun to make the sentence read, "Any Prot. woman, be she black or white, rich or poor, who gives her life to work for little children is a nuisance. Between the priests and the Bulgarian Gov't, the life of our outside teachers can not become monotonous. Two of our last year graduates have been teaching in our parish schools; one of them went out as she said with great enthusiasm and determination "to do something for the world, as Miss Frances E. Willard did", but the priests do not understand & appreciate such efforts & the paternal.

Bul. Gov't could not think of entrusting the education of even poor little Prot. peasants to an instructor not in possession of a diploma from a school recognized by itself. Two of the last graduating class passed the examinations and entered the 7 classes of the national pedagogical gymnasia of Sofia & Stara Zagora from which they will graduate in July. It may be that all the outside teachers will be obliged to do this until our school shall receive Gov't recognition. We are happy to say that our present schedule of study fulfills the Gov't requirement except in length, our schools course being a year shorter than theirs; also that as far as we have knowledge, no girl wishing to enter a national gymnasium from our school has failed to pass the entrance examinations. We are much indebted for this last to Mrs. Rados Georgieva, our senior teacher, who is known at over the Prot. community as an authority on Bul. language and literature, and for 14 yrs. has kept up a very high standard in this dept, considered by to be the "Sine qua non" by all Bul. educators.

We wish we could make particular mention

of all our teachers. Drs. Creegan & Hitchcock when on their memorable visit declared we must have searched all Bulgaria through to have collected such a set of young women.

We also would thank the married ladies of the Station both for their aid in teaching & for their great kindness to frail members of our faculty in receiving them into their homes as roomers or boarders. ~~The~~ And we acknowledge our obligations to the missionary daughters, especially Miss Nettie Thomson who has taught drawing, painting & music, & has regulated the school clock.

For the first time this year we have an Orthodox pension teacher. Miss Penka Ketcheff came to us highly recommended by the faculty of her alma Mater in Scutari and her ideas & character have been so moulded by her American College training, that her Orthodoxy has caused us no embarrassment. Miss Ketcheff's unconscious influence has been refining, and she has brought new ideas from a new college world. The cruel grief that came into her life in March in the tragic death of her oldest & favorite

brother, was borne with Christian patience & sweetness.

Our other new teacher this year is Miss E. Kolchagova, class of 97. & Miss Kolchagova taught yrs. at our sister school in Monastir. We regret her short stay among us, but we wish her much joy & blessing in the new life & home she is about to enter.

Various Societies & Lit. Entertainments. The Teachers Club is something new & has been very helpful & enjoyable. The topics discussed have been, "Educators Who Have Helped Me;" "The Benefits & Cultivation of the Habit of Observation;" "The True Basis of Discipline;" "The Education a School Should Afford Outside of Text Books;" "Loyalty, and How to Cultivate an Esprit de Corps in Our Pupils."

The usual lecture course of the C. & T. C. has been of interest, also the short course given by Mr. Thomson, Sabbath evenings on "The Bible & Human Rights." Our school literary society gave quite a brilliant entertainment after its kind, at which they took in 143 levs. The society has expended about 60 frcs. this year for Bul. periodicals & books for the library

The C. E. Society gave a joint entertainment with the G. M. C. A. and cleared 80 of which 20 frcs were sent to Bul. political prisoners in Turkey. This society has done quite a little for the poor of the city & has helped Mr. Stoeff, the invalid friend in Sestremo.

One new feature this year has been a set of questions relating to personal work, given out by the Pres. to be answered by each member & handed back, also a new ~~effort~~ committee has been made by a committee to find older girl mothers for the little girls of whom the school has an unusual number this year.

The Junior Endeavorers have had various contests. A prize was given to the child knowing about the most Bible characters, arranging their names alphabetically: another prize was offered to any child learning ten Bible verses & their references, and a money prize was given for the benefit of the Russian famine sufferers, to ~~any~~ a dozen children who had learned the first verse & number of ten hymns.

The schools regular church contribution has been 110 frcs this year, 24 frcs were given to the Greeken church, & 85 frcs to the Bul. Ev. Society.

Spiritual Life.

The two years previous to this had witnessed good audiences & some awakening at the special revival meetings held, yet the work had not seemed as lasting & deep as we could wish, and the special meetings added to regular school duties were quite a drain on strength, and for the present year it seemed better to work for souls in a private way, & we hoped that much might be attained, but alas, in this interesting world the minds of young people (teachers included) are so full of every plan & scheme, that it seems impossible to ~~fix~~ concentrate their attention for sufficient time on things unseen & eternal unless special time is set apart for special services, & personally we should hope another winter would not pass without such services.

We have been most favored on Sundays, as one good sister said, "Every sermon is better than every other". [The year has seen some quite marked victories wrought, and a few seekers after the light.]

The Future.

"Now faith is the substance of a new School

building hoped for, the evidence of class rooms, an audience hall, dormitories, a dining room, furnaces, cellars & store rooms yet unseen. We have Faith."] God has answered our prayers in providing for the new addition to our faculty, Miss Abbot, a woman of culture, experience, health & consecration, & is He not able to provide a house for Miss Abbot & the family to live in? All gratitude to the W. B. M. I. for her strenuous efforts to supply this need. We think this subject has been sufficiently dilated upon in the past, now we wish to present an urgent new call for aid to help a teacher prepare for better service. Panditta Ramabai had courage to ask for $20000 yearly to carry on her work, & we believe the one way to make a work succeed is not by timidly hiding its needs, but by advertising them & striving after better things in every direction.] For years this school led the van in education for girls in Bulgaria, at present it is not at all keeping pace with the advance of the national schools, & in the near future if it is to have any reputation at all

except as a reformatory, there must be better equipment, material & intellectual.

Most of you are aware that what corresponds to American High Schools, are called Gymnasia in Bulgaria, & are divided into two kinds: the "Pedagogical", to prepare teachers to teach primary & intermediate grades, the "Scientific", ~~to~~ especially adapted for those expecting to become physicians & scientists, & the "Generally Instructive" gymnasia which simply prepare for the a university course.

Diplomas

It seems necessary for our school to be of the "Pedagogical" type, to prepare teachers for our parish schools. As was hinted above, the Bul. Gov't acknowledges no diploma from a school not acknowledged by itself, & our school cannot receive such recognition because of being ~~school is~~ one year short in its study course, and our teachers, not having university diplomas. One young lady has been enabled by friends to enter the university of Geneva, & another her sister has had courage to undertake a course of study almost on faith, & with money borrowed at interest. After much deliberation, the Trustees at their semi annual meeting in March, passed the following vote.

Note.

Whereas under the sanction of the Mission the Trustees & Faculty of the G. B. S. Sanoker are endeavoring to bring the school up to the level of the Gymnasia of the country, so that its diploma may ~~receive~~ be recognized by the Bul. Gov't. but whereas in a school of such a standard only certificated teachers would be allowed to teach; and Whereas few if any promising young ladies in full sympathy with the Evan. principles of the school possess the necessary means for prosecuting their studies so as to obtain the required certificate, therefore, we the Trustees of said G. B. S. hereby express the opinion that it is extremely desirable, if indeed not urgently necessary, and would be a wise expenditure of money for the W. B. M. S. to make a grant of £25 for 1908, to be used by us in enabling some capable young lady to fit herself for teaching in this school. It would be understood that the money so given be considered a loan to be repaid from her salary as a teacher, but that the money so returned be kept by us to be used again for another student and so on. As there is now a competent

young lady, daughter of one of our pastors who has been pursuing her studies at the University of Sofia, but who has had her course interrupted by the closing of that institution to women & who wishes to continue her studies this year, we urge that a special grant of $125 be made for this same purpose for the current year 1907, this bringing up the total sum for the purpose to $250.

Note. It is right to point out that altho the sum of $250 would be sufficient in this case where the young lady has finished half her higher studies, in most cases the sum of $125 would probably be needed for three or four years."

"Voted that the above report be sent directly to the Annual Meeting at Monastir."

You say that ~~even~~ one swallow does not make a spring? We acknowledge this, but one swallow is a forerunner ~~of~~ spring, & with Miss Abbot, so upon modern educational methods & Miss Baird fresh fr. a year in Chicago University & two evangelical Bulgarian teachers of university training would make a deal

of difference in the intellectual life of the school. We appeal the more boldly unto you, Oh Ye Fellow Workers & unto You, Our Mother Board in that you understand the peculiar situation of this school, its position in regard to other advanced schools in a very progressive little nation which at present values nothing so highly as intellect.

You recall the long years of toil & self denial that went to build up for the school a very desirable reputation: you would be loath at this date to mar or lose that reputation, you know we do not ask that the school outshine other schools, but simply that it be worthy the respect of good & bad people.

The writer claims to look at the matter with the unprejudiced eyes of a disinterested party, for with the return of Miss Baird for whom she has been substituting for the past two years, she will make her bow and bid farewell to this place, praying for God's rich blessing & your favor on the future American Girls' Pedagogical Gymnasium at Samsker.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the American Teachers

Mary M. Haskell:

Note. In Annual Meeting it was decided to require the receiver of the help to promise to work for us two yrs. for every $125 received. Also, that the Trustees try to borrow the money from private sources before appealing to the H.B.M.S. We have written the latter all about it.

M. M. H.

Report G. B. S. for 1906.

Sandker 1907.

(M. M. H.)

C'd MAY 23 1908

1907-1908

Report of Samokov Station for the year ending April 20th 1908.

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the European Turkey Mission:-

The Lord has given us the opportunity of another years' work. The members of this station have enjoyed a good degree of health. Miss Clarke left in August for her furlough, her place in the Kindergarten being supplied by Miss Emma Baird. Dr Clarke has been at Sofia doing such work as his age permits, especially in tract distribution and in furthering the cause of temperance. Miss Agnes Baird returned to her work in the G.B.S. in September accompanied by Miss Inez L. Abbott to become, as soon as her knowledge of Bulgarian will permit, the new principal of the G.B.S. Miss Clara Baird arrived about that time. She has been matron and teacher of Domestic Science in the G.B.S. Miss Malthie has held her place as principal of the Girls School. Mr. Thomson has been engaged in literary work as will be seen in the report of that department. He has taught 3 hours a week in the Boys' School. Mr. Ostrander as principal of the C.&T.S. has necessarily given his time to that work. Mr. Holway has had the treasurership, charge of colportage and of the work in the outstations and has taught ten hours per week. Mr. Baird has had charge of the Carpentry department of the Industrial work and of repairs and has taught 18 hours a week.

The married ladies Mrs Ostrander, Mrs. Holway, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Baird have also taken part in station work as will be seen in the Report of Woman's Work.

All the male missionaries have taken their turn in preaching in Samokov and as opportunity offered in some of the outstations. The necessity of lashing them closely to the C.&T.S. so as to keep that school from foundering deprives them of the opportunity of prosecuting the evangelical branch of the Mission work.

Miss Haskell by circular vote of the Mission went to Monastir early in September.

On June 14, 1907 Allen Roys Ostrander arrived without any baggage and was joyfully

received and cared for. He is a permanent visitor. The other visitors we had have stayed only a very short time. Just after our last Annual Meeting Rev. J. W. Metcalf, wife, daughter and son visited us. Hon. Horace G. Knowles, American Minister to Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria and his wife spent a short time with us. Sec'y Hicks and wife cheered us by a visit all too brief. Commissioner Railton of the Salvation Army staid a short time, and last of all came Rev E. A. Adams and wife formerly missionaries to the Bohemians

Two colporteurs have been at work, one of them during the winter months only. They have been received more cordially than in former years and their sales have been considerably larger. This part of our work is quite encouraging.

Two of our outstations have had but little preaching.

Dubnitsa, a city of 11,000 has a few followers who meet every Sunday. Two or three of them take turns in leading the meeting and in this way keep the work from dying out. At long intervals some missionary or native preacher visits them.

Stobe, a village on the Turkish border is visited once a month by the preacher at Djumaya in the Salonica field. The friends are earnest and persevering and the outlook is hopeful.

Three other outstations, Kostenets, Dolna Banya and Ichtiman have preaching not quite half the time, most of it, however, by students.

Banya has been going backwards. The church members live in a way that does not commend evangelical christianity to their neighbors. If a student gathers them together they will come to a preaching service, otherwise not.

Kostenets has shown some signs of life. Three were received to communion last fall at the conference held there. There are a few of the older followers who by their coldness exercise a depressing influence. They however meet regularly on Sunday even when no one is sent to preach to them. Of late some Baptist preachers have visited the place and, while striving to make Baptists of them, seemingly have increased their spirituality. The Bible-woman there reports that she is well received by the non-Protestants and

that many show real interest in spiritual things.

Schteman has been visited from time to time by students. In their absence some of the followers lead the meetings. They desire a preacher and will do what they can towards his support. The Station is thinking of locating there a preacher who will give part of his time also to Kostenets or to Banya.

As to Pirdop it is evident that a more profitable place for the preacher located there can be found. The work has been dwindling, - the audiences decreasing. We have no reason to think that the fault lies with the preacher or with the Bible woman.

Kustendil has had regular preachin by Mr Karaivanoff who finds much to encourage him. One has been received on confession. This city occupies a stragetic point. The railroad will soon reach it and will be extended to the Turkish border and ultimately made to connect with the Salonica - Vienna line.

Ludjene. Last August a church of 13 members was organized in Ludjene, a town in the mountains between Pazarjik and the Turkish border, to which place had removed quite a number of members of Evangelical churches in Macedonia. They were compelled to flee in consequence of the revolutionary movement in N.E. Macedonia. The place has grown much of late, as it is a lumber region and quite a summer resort. They had hired a room for regular services. They are supplied by Mr. G. Popoff, a licentiate, towards whose salary they pay 200 francs per year. The audiences more than fill any room that they can hire so they have been gathering money to buy a lot and to erect on it a suitable church building. For this building the new princess gave 200 francs. There more signs of growth and advance here than in any other of our outstations. The place is within half an hour walk of two large villages.

Sofia During the first half of the past year the pastor of the Sofia church was absent in America raising funds for the repair and enlargement of his church. He was successful, and we may expect to see soon great improvements in the building. There

seems to be a decision that from now on the church will be wholly self supporting. We rejoice in this. We wonder a little that, with its large audience, the addition to its membership on confession is so small, – one during the year 1907. That large city with a great floating population has great spiritual needs and opportunities. There is abundant room for another worker who in time may prepare the material for a second church of our denomination. As soon as the needed funds and man for such an enterprise can be found it should be undertaken.

The Samokov church has kept up its services and activities well with increased audiences. Special meetings well attended, especially by our pupils, were held in the winter and quite a number announced their decision to live a Christian life. Some have joined the church and others have applied. During 1907 7 joined on confession. The pastor's health has been quite good so that he has been able to do more than in past years. In this city there is a growing friendliness to our schools. For example last winter some of our teachers were invited to take part in an entertainment given for a benevolent purpose. They did so to the delight of the city people.

We were spared the loss by a fire of mysterious origin discovered in the afternoon of Jan 14, Bulgarian New Years day, in the printing room under the Carpentry department. Tho many of the boys were out walking or visiting, the prompt alarm brought them in on the run, each to his place. The fire engine was rapidly put to work and its steady stream brought the flames under control before the city firemen arrived. The loss was covered by the insurance.

In behalf of Samokov Station

J. W. Baird.

Report of Samokov Station for year ending Apr 20, 1908.

Rooms

Rec'd MAY 23 1908

To The Members of The European Turkey Mission.

The Woman's Work of Samokov Station must be considered adequately reported only when in addition to this brief chronicle are taken into account the report of the Sofia Kindergarten and the Girls' Boarding School, as the latter especially absorbs the strength and time of the majority of our woman workers. If Samokov field is considered insufficiently manned for most effective work it is also insufficiently "womaned", as at present only two of our stations can boast a lady woman, tho' there are at least four other places where we should like to put them could suitable candidates be found.

Mrs. Keaka Ivanova continues her work in Pirdop and writes hopefully of the situation there. Two new women church members especially cheer her with their enthusiasm for interesting their neighbors, and one of the two, by continued prayer and persevering efforts, has succeeded in convincing a formerly unbelieving husband of the truth of the Gospel Message. Instead of the regular women's meetings at stated times, she has this year seized the opportunity of talking on religious subjects wherever she has found several women assembled at their work, and she is much encouraged at the interest shown. The city sewing school now claims most of the young girls whom she formerly gathered for instruction in that branch mingled with religious teaching, but she says that she has a finger in this school also, and hopes next year to be able to carry out a plan whereby the school itself may become a garden for the sowing of the good seed. Her children's meetings have had thro' the winter an attendance of thirty, and tho' she has met with some discouraging features of late, she feels that this year has perhaps been one of preparation in which they are gathering force for the one to come.

In the village of Kostenets Miss Elenka Vezeva has been working this year, and writes with delight of the cordiality with which she is received into the homes of

the Orthodox women, who often themselves lead the way to religious conversation, and who never fail to ask for another visit from her. The women's meetings have been held regularly and tho' the real supporters are few in number there are usually present neighborhood women, and by special invitation they have held meetings in three Orthodox homes. Our children's meetings are also well attended. The discouraging feature there is a division element among the people which causes the enemy to rejoice.

The pastor's wife in our station too are closely occupied at home by the care of small children, and one, after being laid aside from work on account of ill health for three years, is now, we are happy to say, showing marked signs of improvement and we hope soon will be resuming, in part at least, her former activities.

Miss Elizabeth Clarke is on furlough this year in America, fitting herself to carry on even more successfully her ever growing Kindergarten work in Sofia, her place being filled by Miss Emma Baird.

Miss Mary Haskell has been lent temporarily to Monastir Station, where she is revelling in orphans and they in a most devoted & loving friend.

Miss Macfie continues to shepherd her ever-increasing flock, supported this year by Miss Agnes Baird who was warmly welcomed back after a two years' absence. Both these ladies are rejoicing as does all Samokov Station, in the presence of Miss Abbot here, who is devoting her time most diligently and effectively to the study of the language in preparation for her coming duties. She also spends a good deal of time in trying to enlighten some of the dark parts of the earth as to the needs of Bulgaria, and some very tangible results of her efforts have appeared already in the Girls' School.

Of the missionary wives Mrs. Baird is still the one who bears the burden of the day, as the other three of us are incapacitated to a great extent at present either by lack of strength or by family cares, and we can do chiefly only the work that comes to us or that falls at our very doors. Mrs. Baird teaches eleven hours a week - a part in each school; is the President of our Women's Benevolent Society, the leader of a monthly missionary meeting for the women, the able executive officer of our Associated Charities, and teaches the Women's class in Sunday School. We groan when we consider next year without her. The above mentioned "Associated Charities" with its three regular and two irregular members has received dues to the amount of 110 francs, and in turning them over about two and a half times in the purchase of wool and payment for knitting, has helped forty-six women during the winter. Our Women's Benevolent Society in addition to its regular charitable work has succeeded in redecorating the church, has carried out its plan of fencing in the cemetery, and is now engaged in arranging and plotting it, to bring some order out of its former chaos. Samokov city itself presents a rich field for work and we lament the fact that just now there seems to be no one able to engage in it as it should be done. With hopes for the accomplishment of more results in the future, and a prayer for more earnest consecration and strength to help bring them about,

Respectfully Submitted

Mary R. Ostrander

Samuel J. Allen.

April 20th 1916.

MAY 23 1908

AMERICAN COLLEGIATE & THEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE, SAMOKOVE.
TEACHERS' REPORT FOR 1907-8.

THE TEACHING STAFF of this Institute has been decreased for this year by the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Ivan Pachedjioff, our teacher of Mathematics, after six years of able and honest work in his department. Without in the slightest degree reflecting on the Board, with whose financial burdens we feel only the deepest sympathy, we nevertheless keenly regret the reason for Mr. Pachedjioff's giving up his position, namely the insufficient salary. Having especially in view the serious increase in the cost of living, the problem of salaries has become a very important one to us, as well as to him.

No one else having been found to take the work in this branch for the current scholastic year, the extra teaching hours have been divided between the present staff with the assistance also of Mr. Thomson. Such an arrangement is not however advantageous to the School, nor will it be possible when the proposed seventh class is added to the Course.

Three years ago the Mission decided to adopt the national program and give the full seven-year Gymnasium Course in our School in order to secure Government recognition for our graduates. All things considered it is a wise policy, and has been faithfully pursued ever since. We sincerely hope it may be continued for the future, and that the final seventh class together with the necessary additional teachers may be provided next year.

STATISTICS. During the present School-year, 1907-8, the Institute has had a slightly higher enrolment than even last year, 80 in all. Five of these have dropped out during the year so far, one by death, one thru lack of funds, two thru inability to study, and the fifth because the regulations in our School were too strict for him. 71 were boarders, of whom 65 remain. 24 come from the Salonica field, 21 each from the Philippopolis and Samokove fields, 11 from the Methodist field, and one each from Monastir and Roumania. 27 are from Orthodox and 53 from Protestant families. Only 11 of the latter are as yet church members.

We are glad to report that there have been no serious cases of bad BEHAVIOR during the past year. No student has had to be suspended, and all in all the behavior has been unusually good. Those acquainted with the National Schools inform us that there the most troublesome element is found in the upper classes. We rejoice to say that with us the opposite is true. Unquestionably this difference is due to the Christian influences constantly exerted here. Last year, in a special session of the National Education Committee to consider the deplorable moral condition of the public schools of the country, there was some serious talk of sending a special delegation to Samokove to study our methods, but the motion to that effect fell. The fact that such a motion was made, however, is in itself an evidence of the appreciation in some non-Protestant quarters of the moral influence of our Schools.

The GRADE OF WORK done by the students has on the whole been quite good.. There are some notable exceptions, weak students who have failed

elsewhere and have been sent here as a last chance; old boys who have not studied for a long time, and find the unaccustomed tasks quite hard; and some who have not yet really learned how to study. We may frankly say, however, that the National Gymnasium program to which we are of necessity striving to conform, crowds upon the students more work than they can properly and thoroly carry. We believe that fewer studies with a more thoro preparation would be of far more permanent value to the students. Last year's experiment of excusing from final examinations all students who secured an average mark of 90 or above for the year's work, proved quite successful. A number of students were thus excused from the finals. In most cases the plan seemed to serve as a manifest stimulus. Still, perhaps it is yet too early to decide permanently on such a measure.

With three or four exceptions the HEALTH of the students has been good. We very much regret to report the death of one of our boarders, a town-boy belonging to the second class. Soon after falling ill, he was taken home by his parents, where he died ten days later. The doctors reported rheumatism of the brain as the cause of his death. The School attended his funeral in a body. Shortly afterwards his father gave $20.00 to the Institute in memoriam. We had also a light case of typhoid fever and one of scarlet fever, and later an attack of influenza which was quite general thruout the School. But in other respects, we are grateful to say that God has spared us any really serious sickness.

GIFTS. We are glad that a slight addition, both of instruments and materials, has been made this Winter to the Chemical labaratory. They are much appreciated. Nevertheless much more is really needed in order to put this department on a satisfactory basis.

Another much-appreciated gift to the Institute came from Rev. Irving W. Metcalfe of Oberlin, O. Who visited Samokov last May. He saw for himself how shabby our Study-Hall was becoming, and gave $100:00, a part being for its renovation. Under the supervision of the Station ladies this work was done both tastefully and economically. A large platform has likewise been added, the expense of which was borne in part by the students themselves. This hall is the largest in the city aside from the church buildings, and in it all our lectures, concerts and entertainments are given. Hence it is all the more important that it should present a respectable appearance.

The report of the School's Trustees will of course present its needs, but we speak of one which is becoming more urgent as the size of our classes increases, namely, that of larger class-rooms. With medium-sized classes we can get along as heretofore, but our present third and fourth classes are both uncomfortably large for most of the recitation rooms at our disposal. There is now almost no room for growth by the School, either in class-room, study-hall or dormitories.

A very creditable concert was given late last Spring by the Students' Mixed Chorus, and the Lecture Course has been continued since last year's report. We have recently had a lecture on the "Kind of Education Bulgaria Needs", and another on Spiritism, followers of the latter being very active in this country now. Other lectures are planned for the near

future; one on"Our Near Neighbors in the Heavens" and another on Macedonia The various societies of the Institute have each given an entertainment, all lectures and entertainments being largely attended by the general public. On several occasions during the year the Y.M.C.A. has had outside speakers, and the meetings have been thrown open to all. All such meeting have been well appreciated, as judged both by various remarks and by the crowded condition of the hall.

One of the most helpful and interesting features of our work this year has been the Teachers' Club, composed of the teachers and wives in both Schools, and held monthly. The subjects so far considered have been, "The National Program for Schools", "Adolescence", "The Ideal Teacher", "Aesthetics", and "Industrial Education". The average attendance at these meetings has been about 30.

RELIGIOUS. We rejoice to report the decision on the part of a number of boys to definitely give themselves to Christ. The usual week of prayer was postponed from the first week in January until all the students should be back in town. The regular week was then followed by still another week of prayer-meetings, with earnest addresses by the Pastor and others Some gave themselves to Christ then. A little later we were unexpectedly favored by a visit from Commissioner Railton of the Salvation Army Headquarters, London, who preached thru an interpreter on three evenings. His simple, clear and earnest setting-forth of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus led some others to confess Christ. In all about twenty of the boys in our School thus chose the Christian life with its pure ideals. We hope that before the end of the present School year many more may enter into the new life in Christ.

On behalf of the Teachers in the C. & T. I.,
Theodore T. Holway.

Samokove, April 14th, 1908.

Report of the
Teachers of the C. + T. I.
Samarkov. for 1904.

Rec'd MAY 23 1908

148

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION

from the COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE and the GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL at Samokov, Bulgaria. 1907-08

Dear Friends and fellow-workers,

In presenting the financial report of our schools in Samokov and in setting forth their needs, it seems best to speak first of those things which are peculiar to the one school or the other, and then to turn attention upon those points which are common to both.

First then in regard to the Collegiate and Theological Institute. The present school year has been marked by a decided increase in attendance. Eighty students have been enrolled in the six classes of the scientific course, as compared with 71 in the same classes last year when there was a total enrollment in the two courses of 76. Of these 80, 73 are boarders and 7 day scholars. Of the 72 boarders who pay for board and tuition (the steward of the club has his school fees remitted in return for his work) 16 pay the full tax of 16 1/2 napoleons ($63.85), 13 pay various sums between full tax and full board, 16 pay full board, which is eleven napoleons ($42.50) and 27 are received for sums ranging between 8 3/4 napoleons and full board. The total amount to be received from day scholars is 9 1/2 napoleons ($36). Making allowances for absences and withdrawals, the full sum due from students is 770 napoleons, of which 700 will have to be given to the boarding department. If there are no more withdrawals and if we can collect all the money that ought to be paid, we shall make a decided gain in the income from students' fees this year; but of course some shrinkage and failure to collect must be expected.

So far as the Club is concerned, the year has been one of plain living, but it does not necessarily follow that there has been an extra amount of high thinking. With the same price for board as in former years, but with much higher prices for almost all of the commodities used by the Club, the food has necessarily been inferior both in variety, quantity and quality. The students, however, have seemed to understand and appreciate the situation, and have shown a very good spirit, very few complaints having been heard. Those who have been able to do so have bought supplies of various kinds at their own expense in order to supplement their food, and the helvahjis in consequence have driven a flourishing trade. While the students have thus far passed the year in good health and appear to be well kept, still it must be admitted that the food served at the tables has hardly been sufficient for active, growing boys and young men, and it seems necessary that there should be a substantial rise in the price of board for another year, accompanied by a corresponding rise for the full tax.

In the general management of the school, the year has been one of close economy. The regular appropriations from the Board have been about the same as formerly, but special gifts have not amounted to as much as during the previous year. The total amounts of such gifts, since last annual meeting, is about $370, of which $277 are from American sources and include two donations, each of $100, from Rev. Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Ring. The £150 voted to the school as its share of the special appropriation for 1907 was a great lift, and the unused balance of the "Zornitsa's" share of the same fund, £58.82

was most welcome; and the much appreciated help from these sources gives rise to the earnest hope that the annual meeting will make a similar disposition of the special appropriation granted us for the current year. We have earnestly tried to keep the expenditure of the school within the limits of its funds, and we feel that we have largely succeeded. In the readjustment of the teaching work made necessary by the refusal of one of our teachers to continue to work at his former salary, the budget for instructors amounts to 64 liras less than the original estimate. This was made possible to a great extent by riding the "free horse" of missionary teaching to just about the limit of his strength; and it should be noted that the present arrangements can be only temporary, and are not the most satisfactory ones. And we have kept down expenditures along other lines also. Our only extravagances have been the spending of about £t5 ($22) out of Mr. Metcalfe's gift for the erection of a permanent stage in the study hall and the redecoration of that room, and the investment of about £t32 1/2 ($143) in chemical apparatus and chemicals that were absolutely essential. By hook and by crook the school debt was reduced from £t79 in June last to £t55 in December, and if our present hopes are realized we expect to see the latter sum greatly reduced and possibly wiped out entirely by the close of the school year.

Turning now to the needs of the school, one thing which the writer considers so important that he wishes to give it first mention is the need of extensive repairs to the present buildings. All recent visitors from America have been struck with the unsatisfactory, not to say dilapidated, condition of things. The Secretaries noticed it and Dr. Creegan said: "I have thrown these buildings on the screen many times, but I had no idea they were in any such condition." Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe frequently spoke of this evident need, and Dr. and Mrs. Adams significantly asked ~~when~~ Dr. Barton had ever seen the buildings and expressed the rather extreme view that they are entirely inadequate to the needs of the school. New floors, new windows in the old building, painting and renewing broken and damaged parts are things that must be attended to if the buildings are to continue serviceable, and these items call for the expenditure of a considerable sum of money.

A second immediate and pressing need is that of more apparatus for teaching physics. Leaving aside the fact that our method of instruction in physics and chemistry, without individual laboratory work, is entirely out of date, we have no proper equipment for the teacher to make experiments and illustrations. Secretary Hicks said that in America no teacher would undertake to instruct his classes with any such equipment. As we are to have the seventh class next year, we have come to the point where it is absolutely necessary to make a substantial addition to the physical cabinets, especially for electrical subjects, and this likewise will call for a good large sum.

Since we are to have one more class next year in the scientific course and if the school continues to make the slow, but steady growth which it has had during the past few years, then we must provide more accommodations for students. With only six classes this year, the 75 in actual attendance can be provided for in the 72 seats of the study hall only by some doubling up. The boarders now in attendance use all available dormitory room, and the dining room could accommodate but very few more. Several of our class rooms are uncomfortably small for our larger classes, and so, in view of all these considerations we would call your attention to the special item in the Samokov estimates which asks for £t5000 for a new building. Such a structure should pro-

vide for the physical and chemical department, in an up-to-date manner, furnish a class room for drawing, and other classrooms with desks, and give us another dormitory, and possibly a dining room.

Turning now to the Girls' Boarding School, we find that of the 68 boarders enrolled during the year, 22 pay the full tax of 18 napoleons ($69.65) 16 pay full board, 10 1/2 napoleons ($40.60) or some amount between that and the full tax; and 30 are received for less than full board, at an average rate of 8 napoleons ($30.95). The total amount to be collected from students is 882 napoleons, of which 61 are for music, and 12 for th kindergarten. This is a decided gain over last year, but it does not help out the general fund of the school, as the rise in the cost of living more than overbalances it.

The same economical administration which has characterized the school in the past has been continued, and there is nothing special to be mentioned in the way of expenditures. The Girls' Boarding School is more fortunate than the Collegiate and Theological Institute in this, that it gets the full amount it asks for and so does not have to suffer a cut of 1/3 of its estimates. Thanks to this it has thus far got along without a debt, although it will require the most careful planning and administration to make things balance this year.

All that has been said about repairs and enlarged accommodations for the Collegiate and Theological Institute can be repeated with even stronger emphasis for the Girls' Boarding School. The main building, which is also the oldest, must be repaired to a very considerable extent if it is to remain usable, and all the available quarters in it and in neighboring dwellings are full to overflowing. So any news of the speedy realization of the much needed new building is a cause of great rejoicing and thanksgiving.

The friends in the home church of the new member of Samokov Station, Miss Abbott, have generously provided the loan fund for aiding prospective teachers to secure their university education. Part of this fund is already available, but up to the present it has not been possible to find any young lady who cares to take advantage of the fund on the terms which the Trustees have prepared. We hope to have something better than this to report next year. Miss Abbott has also been able to add a good deal to the equipment of the school in the way of a magic lantern, typewriter and mounted pictures, and there is also rejoicing over a fine new piano obtained through her efforts.

The great problem that faces both schools is that of teachers. This involves two things: properly qualified persons and the means to pay them. The coming absence of Mr. and Mrs. Baird and the prospective furloughs of other missionaries now in Samokov, together with the enlargement of the course, will call for an increase of three in the permanent number of Bulgarian teachers in the Collegiate and Theological Institute, while the refusal of one of our present teachers to continue on the salary offered will make it necessary to find four new Bulgarian teachers for next year. Our experiences last fall and the consultations that have been held during the year show that it is a very difficult problem to find such persons as would be satisfactory for the positions, entirely aside from the matter of salary, and at the present moment the writer does not see how the problem is to be solved, although he believes it will be solved in some way. The situation is not quite so acute for the Girls' Boarding School, but there also it is a serious problem; for the supply of qualified persons whose influence in the school would be desirable is decid-

edly limited. And when we do find the persons who can fill the bill, we must expect to pay them larger salaries than those that have hitherto been paid. The mission must face this fact fully and squarely. We cannot expect to secure and retain competent instructors unless we can pay them salaries more nearly commensurate with those paid in the other schools of the country. In view of this fact, emphasized by the refusal within a year of two teachers ~~within a year~~ to accept the low salaries offered them, the recommendation of the March meeting of the Trustees, that the funds of the Collegiate and Theological Institute must be increased at least £t350 over the present estimated income or the school be reduced to one of five classes, is a matter of vital importance, to which we call the careful attention of the annual meeting. WE feel that such a retrograde step would be fatal to the progress of the school, if not to its very existence.

Another matter that concerns both schools is that of land for growth. We are hemmed in now both on the south and the north; and yet, for satisfactory growth we must have more land for building purposes, or else make other arrangements for the missionaries now living in the compound. The piece of land to the north, which was offered to us on very reasonable terms, has been sold to another party because of our inability to make even a shadow of a definite offer; and this experience shows us how very desirable it would be to have a fund at our disposal with which to be able to take immediate advantage of opportunities to purchase land that would be suitable to our purpose. The long delays entailed by the correspondence back and forth between Samokov, Boston and Chicago almost preclude a successful issue to any proposed transaction in real estate.

Before closing this report we would call attention to the action of the Trustees which was taken at their annual session last July as follows:- "That we recommend to the Mission and to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society that the term of office of the non-resident Trustees of the Samokov schools should begin with the opening of the school year in September following their election." It is also expected that this annual meeting will take some action in regard to the schedule for the salaries of the unmarried teachers in the Girls' Boarding School, the revision of which was authorized by a circular vote during the year.

With gratitude for all that we have received in the past, especially to those who have come to our aid in time of need, and with the confident expectation that our Heavenly Father will in some way open up a path through the difficulties that now surround us,

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Trustees,

L. F. Ostrander.

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With gratitude for all that we have received in the past, especially
those who have come to our aid in time of need, and with the confident ex-
tation that our Heavenly Father will in some way open up a path through
difficulties that now surround us,

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Trustees,

L. T. Dettweiler.

of the C. & T. of Samokov Board
T. S. & the B. B. S.
Samokov. 1907.

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J. B. S. 1907-08 149

Samokov, Bulgaria, April 22nd 1908.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends:

The first thing that impresses me as I take my pen to write the Annual Report is that the past year has been one of change. Early in the vacation of last summer Miss Mary M. Haskell left us for Monastir; the need of a competent person to take charge of the Orphanage there appealing strongly to her; so she closed her connection with the school for the present, after two and one half years of most faithful service in the absence of Miss Baird and myself in America. Three Bulgarian teachers gave place to others Miss Kolchegova to become a homemaker, Miss Vichova to become a companion to her lonely mother, and Miss Zolliker, to return to her home in Switzerland, after visiting her friend, Mrs. Clarke in Monastir. Miss Emma Baird, the very successful teacher of the Kindergarten School of about thirty (30) little ones, went to Sophia to take charge of Miss Clarke's Kindergarten, during her furlough in America.

Just before the term opened in September, Miss Agnes M. Baird arrived from the United States, accompanied by Miss Inez L. Abbott, appointed by the Board to become the Principal of the Girls' Boarding School as soon as possible. We have waited long for this missionary teacher and welcome her most cordially, praying that her strength may be as her day. We believe the Lord sent her and that she is just the person for this position.

Teachers. No one could fill Miss Agnes Baird's place in this school, and we are thankful she has returned from her two years' vacation in good health and fresh vigor to occupy it. Mrs. Raloo Georghieva is still with us, and of her untiring work in the Bulgarian language the school need not be ashamed. Mrs. Spaska M. Demchevsky has taken up her burden of music this year again and we are confident this department will prosper under her faithful and skillful instruction. Miss Todorova, from long experience, is able to cope with the various problems of a teacher's life. Miss Popova's specialty is mathematics, Miss Evanova's favorite study is history, and Miss Subova, a new teacher, graduated at the American College, Constantinople, teaches French and science. Mr. Gulumanoff still teaches the higher branches of science. The school Secretary, a graduate of our school, is Miss K. Koshoeva, whose home is in this city. Miss K. Boadjieff, returned from America in time to open the Kindergarten, which she taught before going away. Miss Clara Baird, coming on a visit from America, has conducted most efficiently the domestic department, and brought order out of confusion into the household arrangements, for which service we are very grateful. The Trustees thought best for Miss A.M. Baird to assume in the middle of the year, the responsibility of the general management of the school, relieving the Principal of a large part of her care.

Graduates. Since the last report a class of seven girls has left our school. One is now pursuing her studies in the American College for Girls in Constantinople. One is taking seventh class studies in Sophia, another in Stara Zagora. Three are at home with their parents in Samokov, two of whom are daughters of the Samokov pastor; the other one is teaching in the village Protestant Primary School of Merichleri. Our pupils finish the six years' course younger than in former years, and most of them are too ~~young~~ undeveloped and too inexperienced to begin teaching and need the mental discipline of the Seventh Class Studies.

Numbers. The number permanently enrolled in the main school is ninety-five (95). Forty-two of the boarders are from Protestant homes, twenty-five from Orthodox, while one is a Jewess. Of day pupils twenty are from Orthodox homes, and seven from Protestant. We have girls from the best families in the city. Most of the Third Class in the National School applied to enter our school at the beginning of the year, and had we had sufficient room, many others would have sought admittance. We enrolled the most hopeful of the applicants, and have had opportunity to learn in a very concrete way, how much the National Schools lack in moral and mental training. There are sixty-seven (67) girls in the "pension". Twenty-two (22) of these pay full tuition, eighteen (18) napoleons, or one and a half (1 1/2) more than before, and for those who are received for less, fifteen (15) pay more than the amount charged for board. The average amount paid by charity pupils is eight (8) napoleons for the year. A few girls have left on account of illness; one on account of the death of her mother. The enrollment in our Kindergarten has been only nineteen (19), the main reason for this small number having been, probably, the prevalence, among the children, of contagious diseases, so that the average attendance has been very low.

Income. The whole amount of income to be realized from the tuition of pupils is eight hundred eighty-two (882) napoleons. Sixty-one (61) of these are from music and twelve (12) from the Kindergarten. This is about one hundred (100) napoleons in advance of last year, but this amount will be more than overbalanced by the ~~prices~~ rise in price of supplies; and there will, of course, be loss in collecting.

Health. The health of the girls was good during the first term, with the exception of one case of Typhoid; however, since Christmas, both teachers and pupils, like all the rest of the world, have been compelled to succumb to the masterful sway of " La Grippe".

Grip. Very few have escaped and some have suffered from an exceedingly disagreeable relapse.

Needs. The reports of past years have enlarged upon our need of better accommodations for our school of nearly one hundred pupils, and I will not dwell upon what must be so evident to all who know anything at all about the school. The conditions have greatly changed within a few years in many respects. The increase in the number of applicants, the decrease in prejudice in Samokov and elsewhere, the changed attitude of non-Protestants toward our schools, new school laws, etc., all combine to make the necessity for more room and better equipment still more imperative. We cherish the vision of a day when the school will be installed in a suitable and commodious building. We are well aware that the officers of our Home Board are putting forth strenuous efforts to make our vision a fact as soon as possible, and we are deeply grateful for this.

Visitors. During the past year we have had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Metcalf and their daughter and son from Oberlin, Ohio. We were greatly encouraged and refreshed by thier coming to us with warm hearts full of sympathy with the great outside world that knows not the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord. Mr. Metcalf left a substantial expression of his confidence and interest in our school by a gift of one hundred ($100.00) to supply some special need of the school; and ~~we have~~ decided to use it in fitting up the library- a long felt and crying need of the school. We greatly appreciate this gift and thank God as well as the donor for it. The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, though very short, was profitable for the work. On Friday evening, April 7, Dr. and Mrs. Adams of Chicago, for many years missionaries to the Bohemians, came to Samokov, and we considered ourselves exceedingly fortunate in having the privilege of entertaining these friends for two days. Their sympathy and interest in this our work for a nation kindred in language and race to that for which ~~xxxx

savory dinner but by the Christmas songs sung by the girls. (3) Special services and conversions. There have been during the year some religious interest and sincere conversions. Girls have come to our school who have never read the Bible and are entirely ignorant of the plan of salvation through Christ Jesus, the Redeemer of the world. Pastor Terzieff conducted some evangelistic services following the week of prayer, which were successful in arousing many of the young people to think about the salvation of their souls; and soon after this Commissioner Mr Railton of London, of the Salvation Army, spent a few days with us. His meetings were full of earnestness and sympathetic appeals to the unsaved. Many were persuaded to listen to the voice of conscience and the Holy Spirit, and abuot twenty of our girls expressed their determination to live a Christian life.

Future. We have abundant reason for gratitude to God for the degree of success that attended the efforts put forth in the past for the upbuilding and confirming of this institution on the firm basis of Christian principles, so that its influence, wherever felt may be uplifting; therefore we trust that the future holds for this school a still greater fullness of blessing in every respect.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the American teachers,

E. J. Matthie

American Teachers of
The Lawrence, B. B.
(Boston Copy)
Jan 1904

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Rec'd JUN 2 1909

150

EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION
ANNUAL REPORT OF SAMOKOV STATION FOR 1908-1909

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

Dear Co-workers in the European Turkey Mission:-

The report for Samokove Station for the year 1908-1909 is as follows:-

I. STATISTICS. One station and ten outstations. In Samokove there are four missionary families and four single lady missionaries; in Sofia two missionaries; total missionary force 14, and one not under appointment. Native laborers, 6 preachers, 23 teachers, 2 Bible-women, 2 colporteurs and three others; total 36. Churches, 3 organized and 7 other places with regular services. Communicants, 256. Schools, 4 with 258 scholars. Native contributions, £T493.65, or $2172.06. The population of the field is about 350,000, with 853 villages and towns.

The PERSONNEL of this Station remains the same as last year, tho there has been one change in position. Miss E.T.Maltbie, after 35 years of hard faithful and fruitful work, calling for conviction, courage and consecration, handed over her office as Principal of the Girls' boarding School to our newest member, Miss Inez L. Abbott. We feel exceedingly grateful to God that He led the W.B.M.I. in finding and sending us out a woman of such consecration, character and ability as Miss Abbott is proving herself to be. Our prayers that the Lord would send us the right person for this difficult place are answered. Rev. and Mrs. J.W.Baird and Miss M.M.Haskell are spending their furlough in the Homeland, greatly missed by us, but, we trust, gaining fresh strength for further work. We were very glad to welcome Miss E.C.Clarke back to Sofia, where her influence for the best interests of Sofia womanhood is growing.

The principal items of interest in our field during the past year have been the Jubilee celebration in Sofia last Summer, the aggressive temperance campaign carried on by Dr.Clarke this Winter, and the settling of a worker (temporarily at least,) in one of our more remote outstations.

The JUBILEE, commemorating fifty years of evangelical work among the Bulgarians, was held in Sofia, August 11-17, in conjunction with the Triennial Summer-School of the two Missions. Its services were very well attended, almost all of our workers in both Missions in Bulgaria being present, as well as the majority of workers from across the Macedonian frontier. Gratitude to God for the great change in the Sultan's dominions, and the bright prospects for future work there, made the occasion all the more joyous. Large and sympathetic audiences, full, clear and valuable sketches of the literary, evangelistic and educational activities of the two Missions, touching letters, greetings and reminiscences from earlier workers both American and Bulgarian, and the consciousness that the work of the past is now bringing forth more fruit outside of our own ranks as well as within them,- all these things combined made native and foreign workers alike more grateful for the past and hopeful for the future.

Dr. J.F.Clarke has applied much of his perennial vitality this year to TEMPERANCE WORK with very good results. Much exceedingly valuable and convincing material has been published during the year, first as supplements to our Mission periodical, the Zornitza, and later in the form of tracts. Dr.Clarke secured the hearty coöperation of the editor of the leading Bulgarian medical journal, who printed some of this material in his own paper before it appeared elsewhere, thus giving a semi-official professional sanction to the temperance cause in this land. Next Dr.Clarke visited the Ministry of Education, and with their hearty consent, forwarded thousands of these temperance tracts

to primary and secondary schools throughout the country, urging that they be distributed among all the scholars. A full list of all Bulgarian Schools in European Turkey was also furnished by the Ministry, and the Bulgarian Commercial Agents, under whose care such Schools are placed, were written to. They agreed to assist in the distribution, and in one case at least applied for more tracts than had at first been sent. Dr.Clarke did not rest with this. He ~~issued an appeal~~ sent several tracts to all the members of the National Assembly ~~urging~~ looking towards the adoption of a Local Option Law, ~~sending them~~ together with a pamphlet showing what has been done in this line in the U.S.. Queen Eleanora graciously granted him an audience, and expressed interest in and sympathy with the movement, as did also the Minister of the Interior. Owing to the press of other business, because of the Bulgarian Declaration of Independence last Sept., and the trouble with Turkey over the indemnity question, no bill for such a law was presented. It is highly improbable that any such law could have been passed just at present but the way is being prepared. In this temperance cause and in the distribution of our other tracts, Dr.Clarke is far and away the leading worker in Bulgaria today. He has likewise met with some success in introducing Scriptures and evangelical literature into the prisons and hospitals of the capital.

Two of our prospective workers left the seventh class in the C. & T. I. last Fall, instead of completing the course here, and went to America, where they are now fitting themselves to become preachers in the M.E. field. Aid to go to the United States and to study there was furnished them by the M. E. Mission, with the understanding that they pledge themselves to join that Church and become workers in their field as soon as ready. Both were from our field, one from Macedonia, and had received aid for four and five years respectively. We sometimes find ourselves greatly hampered, as in this case thro the fact that in such needs as the above, we cannot give present aid and especially are unable to assure future employment to desirable workers. It was with this in mind and with a strong desire to retain in our field a promising student who has finished both the collegiate and theological courses that we undertook to send the latter to a small town near the Turkish frontier, and to secure his support outside of the regular appropriations which are already insufficient for our few workers. He has begun very well, by no means confining himself to his home village, but steadily making friends in the surrounding villages. He has connected himself with the organization for village improvement, has suggested one or two other helpful plans as well, has started a lecture course, and has manifested a genuine and sympathetic interest in all the town life. On a recent visit the writer was much pleased to notice the general esteem in which this young preacher was held, and felt encouraged to believe that in the coming years have much in store for our Stope church.

On the whole, the work throughout the Samokove field is a little more encouraging than during 1907, tho not much progress can be expected in small and isolated places all of which we missionaries cannot visit even once a year. The Winter season is the true harvest season for religious efforts. Peasants work from early till late in the fields during our Summer vacation, and it is not very profitable to carry on special meetings then. Yet the Winter is just the time when the entire Station force here is most tied up on the School premises.

The last Christmas vacation consisted of 15 days, of which the writer spent 13 days on the road or in one of the outstations, preaching nine times, lecturing once, spending many hours in visits and personal conversations, and passing six days in actual travelling by automobile, railroad, carriage, horseback and on foot. He frequently sat up half the night, trying to help someone in his intellectual difficulties, to show another how to work with outsiders, to deliver a third from sistic

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siders, to deliver a third from spiritisticsnares, or to striaghten out some church tangle. It is a great privilege to go out thus. One always returns from such a trip with a keener sense of the perennial truth of the Master's words: " The field is white unto the harvest, but the laborers are few;" with a clearerrealization of the need of his prayer for more laborers; and with a deeper humility in that God condescends to use him in the eternal cause.

Our numbers do not increase so rapidly as we could desire, for various reasons. But a strong influence is being exerted all over the land. Two interesting items from Ludjeni illustrate the truth of this. The Bishopric of Philippopolis has a regularly appointed travelling preacher, who recently visited Ludjeni. When there before, he had publicly abused Protestantism. This time he not only pleasantly greeted our preacher there when he met him on the street, but attended our Sunday-School, and afterwards said: "e are seeking the same end; why not strike hands and work together?W Later the local priest publicly invited our preacher to give an address ot a Pravoslav funeral. Since then our C.E. Soc. there has given a very successful temperance entertainment in the village schoolhouse, which was well attended and heartily commended by Pravoslavs. All these things are straws if you will, but they show which way the wind is blowing Recently too, the organ of the aggressive element in the n tional church heartily praised one of our tracts on " Character-Building" as well as a temperance tract issued by Dr.Clarke.

Another reason for encouragement in the Samokove Station is the improved condition of the Sofia church. Its Pastor, Rev. M. N. Popoff, secured here, in Scotland and in the U.S. funds nearly sufficient to have ou church building in the capital repaired and renovated. It now presents quite a handsome appearance, and is increased in seating capacity by the addition of a small rear gallery. This Church further deserves our congratulations on assuming self-support for the first time this year. It is thus the third church in our Mission to reach that stage of development. We sincerely trust that it may soon become the mother of other churches in the same city. Rev. E.E. Count, the Supt. of the Methodist Mission in Bulgaria, in pursuance of the plan for coöperation in evangelizing Sofia, now resides in another quarter of the city ,andis a regular attendant on our services until their own place of worship is secured.

Nor must we neglect to mention two other events of importance. Rev F.B. Meyer of London, en route for special meetings in Constantinople, was persuaded to stop over in Philippopolis for a conference with our preachers. Every worker in our field was present excepting the two colporteurs. In the words of Pastor Popoff of Sofia:" it was a spiritual feast such as we Bulgarian pastors have never had." "e feel confident that all our communities will feel the quickening impulse of those three days in Philippopolis. The other event to be mentioned here is the arrival in this field of Rev. J. Alston Campbell from london, England, an evangelist, who spent two weeks in Sofia,quickening the church there and leading numbers to Christ. Mr. Campbell is now in Samokove holding two weeks servicesAbout 75 have so far confessed Christthe majority being from the two Schools Mr.Campbell's personal interviews with the converts later have been of great value in clearing away the doubts of inquirers and clinching the decisions of all. We are indeed glad to have this brother with us and rejoice to see the new spirit of reconciliation of earnest personal work and of newness of life in many hearts.

We have been unusually fortunate the past year in our visitors. Prof.Harlan Beach cheered us by his report of work in Korea and his sympathetic insight into our own situation. Treas.& Mrs. Wiggin gave us a fleeting glance of themselves , just long enough to make us wish for a longer stay by them

Tamokore Station

for 1908.

The Autumn brought us Mr. and Mrs. Denny from Oak Park, Ill., whose visit was much enjoyed by both the Schools as well as ourselves. We should much enjoy moresuch visits and longer ones.

With many thanks to God for all the blessings of the year,

Respectfully submitted

On behalf of the Station,

Theodore T. Holway

April 1st 1909.

JUN 2 1909

Woman's Work

151

Samokov, Bulgaria, April 1,1909.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends:

As there was no other one of the ladies of the Samokov Station able to prepare the report of the work done by the women of this and the outstations, the lot fell upon the one least qualified to give a satisfactory account of what has been done, because of lack of information, in regard to the activities carried on outside of the school. I know this, that the harvest is whitening on every hand, but the laborers are very few. We pray as our Lord commanded, but as yet the laborers are not forthcoming.

The number of American married ladies in this part of the field is three, and there are four single ladies. The wives of native pastors and preachers are five. Since the report of last year we have had three Bible women,- one of whom left and has since been married. The society of Associated Charities has given work to 58 different women, paying them 267 francs for their work.

Mrs. Baird, the General of benevolent work in Samokov, and Miss Mary Haskell, to whom we have looked as Field Marshall, are both in America on furlough. Since they left three of the missionary ladies have been seriously ill, and the fourth in delicate health. Miss Clarke has returned from America and resumed charge of the Kindergarten in Sophia, and Miss Emma Baird, who substituted for her last year, is in America. The Associated Charities conducted by Mrs. Thomson, has three regular members, who give one franc each per week, and has also received in contributions fifteen francs. With this small sum considerable has been accomplished by turning it over, so that fifty-eight women have been helped to earn something for their bread. Twenty-three okes of wool, at the cost of one hundred francs, has been bought, and knit into socks; for which the women have received 267 francs for their work. The socks are sold to the hospitals, soldiers and workmen. When no wool was on hand a few were given employment in cleaning the yards or helping in homes where help was needed. There is a weekly woman's prayer meeting, which once a month is conducted by the pastor's wife as a missionary meeting. The Ladies' Benevolent Society, of which Mrs. Ostrander is President, gathers once a month to sew for the poor; the articles made are sold at auction and more than one hundred francs are thus collected to relieve extreme poverty. Mrs. Ostrander also has a Boys' Club that meets every Sunday afternoon and is a blessing to both the boys and the school. The Carpenter Shop of the C.and T.I. has been superintended by two of the married ladies of the Station and Miss Thomson, and they find its work very unsatisfactory on account of the inefficiency of the overseer. Mrs. Holway has been hard at work preparing a treatise on Spiritism, and it has assumed the dimensions of a small book. Many people here, ignorant of the subject, have become Spiritists and adopted damaging views, even to the undermining of the faith of Christian men and women. The need of more light on this subject is very apparent.

The Bible work in the outstations is languishing for lack of capable and consecrated Christian women who can give their time to this most important branch of service. The Bible readerin Pirdop has been absent some two months on account of the dangerous illness of her mother and some business affairs. Her sister and a former pupil of our school have helped to sustain the Christian worker there by their influence, in conducting a sewing school in a Christian manner and by helping in church work. We hear that the good seed sown in that town for years is taking deeper root in the hearts of the women. We have a faithful little woman in the wife of the preacher in Stope, and though only a bride of a few months, is making a large place in the hearts of the simple women of her native village; and they turn to her as to a sister for sympathy and advice. Mrs. Kara-Evanova in Kustendeel, the wife of the helper there, is a woman of strong faith and lives a life of prayer,- often receiving remarkable answers from God. In Lugene I found some earnest Christian sisters, but the pastor's wife is occupied mainly with the care of her home and her little ones. I hope soon to visit this and other places and learn more about what Christian women are doing to advance the coming kingdom. Iktoman has no worker on account of a misunderstanding in regard to the one engaged to go there and she went to another place. Mrs. Milday, a lady from Prague, now living in Balova, a very bigoted town on the railroad to Philippopolis, is keeping up a Sabbath service for the few women she can gather in her own home. Mrs. Candovska, a graduate of our school, is at work with the women of Sophia, and finds many women glad to receive her into their homes; especially since the helpful evangelistic meetings conducted by Mr. Campbell of London, England.

Respectfully submitted, E.T. Matthews

Rec'd JUN 2 1909

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Mrs. Baird, the General of benevolent work in Samokov, and Miss Mary Haskoll, to whom we have looked as Field Marshall, are both in America on furlough. Since they left three of the missionary ladies have been seriously ill, and the fourth in delicate health. Miss Clarke has returned from America and resumed charge of the Kindergarten in Sophia, and Miss Emma Baird, who substituted for her last year, is in America. The Associated Charities conducted by Mrs. Thomson, has three regular members, who give one franc each per week, and has also received in contributions fifteen francs. With this small sum considerable has been accomplished by turning it over, so that fifty-eight women have been helped to earn something for their bread. Twenty-three okes of wool, at the cost of one hundred francs, has been bought, and knit into socks; for which the women have received 267 francs for their work. The socks are sold to the hospitals, and soldiers and workmen. When no wool was on hand a few were given employment in cleaning the yards or helping in homes where help was needed. There is a weekly woman's prayer meeting, which once a month is conducted by the pastor's wife as a missionary meeting. The ladies' Benevolent Society, of which Mrs. Ostrander is President, gathers once a month to sew for the poor; the articles made are sold at auction and more than one hundred francs are thus collected to relieve extreme poverty. Mrs. Ostrander also has a Boys' Club that meets every Sunday afternoon and is a blessing to both the boys and the school. The Carpenter Shop of the C.and T.I. has been superintended by two of the married ladies and of the Station and Miss Thomson, and they find its work very unsatisfactory on account of the inefficiency of the overseer. Mrs. Holway has been hard at work preparing a treatise on Spiritism, and it has assumed the dimensions of a small book. Many people here, ignorant of the subject, have become spiritists and adopted damaging views, even to the undermining of the faith of Christian men and women. The need of more light on this subject is very apparent.

The Bible work in the outstations is languishing for lack of capable and consecrated Christian women who can give their time to this most important branch of service. The Bible reader in Pirdop has been absent some two months on account of the dangerous illness of her mother and some business affairs. Her sister and a former pupil of our school have helped to sustain the Christian worker there by their influence, in conducting a sewing school in a Christian manner and by helping in church work. We hear that the good seed sown in that town for years is taking deeper root in the hearts of the women. We have a faithful little woman in the wife of the preacher in Stope, and though only a bride of a few months, is making a large place in the hearts of the simple women of her native village; and they turn to her as to a sister for sympathy and advice. Mrs. Karaivanova in Kustendeil, the wife of the helper there, is a woman of strong faith and lives a life of prayer,- often receiving remarkable answers from God. In Lugeno I found some earnest Christian sisters, but the pastor's wife is occupied mainly with the care of her home and her little ones. I hope soon to visit this and other places and learn more about what Christian women are doing to advance the coming kingdom. In Komen has no worker on account of a misunderstanding in regard to the one engaged to go there and she went to another place. Mrs. Midlay, a lady from Prague, now living in Pelova, a very bigoted town on the railroad to Philippopolis, is keeping up a Sabbath service for the few women she can gather in her own home. Mrs. Gandovska, a graduate of our school, is at work with the women of Sophia, and finds many women glad to receive her into their homes; especially since the helpful evangelistic meetings conducted by Mr. Campbell of London, England.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. N. F. Mattlin

Report of Women's Work
Samokov Station,
April 1, 1909.

Rec'd JUN 2 1909

G. B. S. 1908-1909

Samokov, Bulgaria, April 1, 1909.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission, assembled at the Annual Meeting in Kortcha, Albania.

Dear Friends:

The Samokov Girl's Boarding School during the present school year has enrolled 83 pupils, of whom 52 have been boarders and 31, day pupils. The Kindergarten has enrolled 23 children (14 girls and 9 boys), making a total in the institution of 106.

Of the entire number, exclusive of the Kindergarten, viz. 83, 36 are from Protestant homes, 46 are from Pravo-Slav homes, and one is from a Jewish home. Of those in the boarding department, 18 pay full tuition (18 napoleons), 12 pay full board (11napoleons), orsomething between that amount and full tuition, and 22 pay less than full board, the least amount for which anyone is received being 6 napoleons.

18 of these girls are from the Samokov field, 11 of them living in Sophia. 25 are from the Philippopolis field, only three of whom live in Philippopolis. 8 are from Macedonia, and one is from Roumania. Of the 52 enrolled in the boarding department, 47 are now in attendance.

In the music department there are 12 pupils, 8 of whom receive instruction on the piano, and 4 on the organ.

Of the six girls in our highest class (the sixth) 5 are boarders and Protestants, while the day pupil is a Pravo-Slav. Fifteen teachers have been connected with the institution during the year, including five who have taught but a few hours each.

The salient features of the school during the past year may be classified for convenience, as social, educational, and religious, while some of the activities belong, e. g., to the social and educational, or to the educational and religious, or even to all three classes, and some are not easily classified.

The main SOCIAL features of the year have been the following:

1. The wedding of last year's sewing teacher, Miss Nicoleva, in our church, at the close of the last school year.
2. The school excursion to Cham Korea in September.
3. The entertainment given, according to an old established custom of the school, early in the year, by the sixth class girls, as a welcome to the new girls.
4. The public entertainment given by the literary society, "Progress", on the evening of March 3.
5. Occasional teachers' suppers.
6. Occasional Friday evening gatherings of the teachers for relaxation and social intercourse.

The chief EDUCATIONAL features have been:

1. The regular school work.
2. Music.
3. The work of the temperance society.
4. The Teachers' Club.

The RELIGIOUS activities have been those of

1. The Sunday School.
2. The Christian Endeavor Society.
3. The noon prayer meetings for teachers.

Applications to the regular school program, which is so heavily loaded has consumed the greater part of the time and strength of our girls. In fact, those who prepare their lessons conscientiously, do the housework assigned to them, take the required exercise twice each week, attend the mid-week prayer meeting and the Sunday services, find but little time at their own disposal. Our girls are hard working and are often overworked.

Were this not true, the number of those studying music would doubtless be larger. If conditions were fovorable, it would seem advisable that all the girls in school who show any aptitude for music, should be urged to study it here. For the few in the music department who ventured to take time for study in this line, special privileges have been offered in the Friday evening addresses given three times each month by the music teacher on the lives of great musicians, also in the recital given once each month. The public recital of March 27 was a benefit not alone to those having a part in it, but to parents and friends of the day music pupils. it showed what the school is trying to do in this line.

In connection with the work of the music of the school, special mention should be made of the concert given in June, 1908, by pupils from our two schools, under the leadership of Rev, T.T.Holway. The careful training which a large number of our girls received in studying the classical music such as that of which this program was composed (the Hallelujah Chorus from the "Messiah" being one of the numbers), and the success with which it was rendered, make us class this concert as one of the distinctly educational features of the past school year.

Believing that if Bulgaria is to be a temperance country in the future, it must have a body of citizens who will both have an intelligent understanding of the evils of intemperance, and who will be total abstainers themselves, the temperance society has aimed to do its part in training such a body of citizens. This society, composed of teachers and pupils from the two schools, and of a few others from the city, has taken charge of one Sunday evening service each month. It has striven to make the programs entertaining, instructive, and convincing.

The monthly meetings of the Teachers' Club have been both social and educational in their nature. The discussion of the subjects, " The Value and Methods of Teaching Foreign and Modern Languages, History, Psychology, and the Bible", also the debate as to the value of examinations, proved not only interesting, but instructive, and we believe helpful. The Teachers' Club has come to be a force in our school life,

and we trust that its good work will long continue.

Religious life of the school. We believe that no other line of missionary effort offers more, or even as many opportunities for real missionary work as does a boarding school. In so far as the spirit of Christ does not prevail in our school in all our relations one with another and with the girls, the result must be failure. If, however, Christ rules our lives, the possibilities of our work are almost without limit. Realizing this, and knowing that unless we can help to point our girls to Christ, our school can not justify its existence in Bulgaria, our teachers have tried this year, as in the past, to make their lives object lessons of Christian living.

The noon prayer meetings for our teachers, held in Miss Maltbie's room, have, we believe, been a potent factor in our school life during the past year.

The Sunday School meets in the school every Sunday afternoon, from four to five o'clock, with Miss Baird as Superintendent. At Christmas time the various classes made gifts of food and clothing to needy families and individuals in the city, and of clothing to one of our own poor girls in school. The gift of 6.40 francs from the Sunday School for the temperance work conducted by Dr. Clarke in Sophia, has helped to create an interest in many in this great cause; and this interest was recently deepened by a temperance address to the school by Dr. Clarke.

The well attended meetings of the Christian Endeavor Society, on Saturday evenings, are an an evidence of the interest of a large number of our girls in spiritual matters. The visiting committee of this society has made calls in some of h the homes of the poor, the sick, and the aged in the city, and in the city hospital, often carrying with them, apples saved from their own dessert, and always an abundance of good cheer.

The special meetings, still being conducted by Mr. Campbell of England, while this report is being written, have turned the thoughts of our school specially to things spiritual, and have caused a number of our girls to decide to confess Christ, and to try to make their lives count in the interests of the kingdom of heaven

The character of any school depends chiefly on the character of the ~~ts~~ teachers in that school. And so the character of our school during the past year, has been what the teachers have made it. Most of them have become familiar with the workings of the school previous to this year. To one and all of them, as well as to the five new members of the teachers' body, the new Principal wishes to express her heartfelt thanks for their loving and loyal support. With the feeling of assurance of such support in the future, she looks forward with a glad heart and joyful anticipation to the work that may be accomplished in this school for the girls of Bulgaria, in the years to come.

Miss Maltbie has taught some classes in English, has cared for the sick girls, and has worked and prayed for the welfare of this institution, as only one could, who these many years, has literally given herself to the work of enriching the lives of those around her. Miss Baird has taught English and Psychology, and with untiring and loving energy has devoted herself to the interests of the school. Mrs. Georgieva has had charge of the work in the Bulgarian ~~L~~ language, and Mrs. Demchevska that of the music department. Miss Todorova has taught classes in theBulgarian language, Bible study, and History; MissPopova in Mathematics, MissEvanova in History and Mathematics, Miss Thomson in Drawing. Of the new teachers, Miss Stanoeva has taught French, Bible in the higher classes, Geography and Gymnastics; Miss Demetreva, cooking and sewing, besides supervising the work in the dormitories. Miss Setchanova has had charge of the Kindergarten. Miss Koshoeva, besides being President of the Christian Endeavor society and Vice-President of the Temperance society, has acted as school Secretary, looking over the mail of the girls, and writing the Bulgarian letters for the school . Six hours teaching in the higher classes in Science has been done by Mr. Gulumanoff of the Boys' School, while the classes in the Russian language have been taught by Mr. Demetreff of the National Schllos.

Again we have great reason to be thankful that another year has passed without any severe sickness in our school, among either the teachers or the pupils. This condition is a tribute to the climate of Samokov, and to the skill of Miss Maltbie in caring for the sick; also an evidence of the loving kindness of our Heavenly Father.

A material evidence of the interest in, and affection for, our school, on the part of former pupils, was a gift of forty(40) francs from the Sophia Alumnae Association of the school, to be used as most needed for poor girls now in the institution.

It is our desire that both former teachers and pupils should know not only that our hearts are gladdened as we receive word from time to time of their loving remembrance of this school in which they have taught and studied, but that we on our side think of them most kindly and gratefully for what they have meant to us. As an expression of this feeling, the school,at the holiday season, sent Christmas and New Year's greeting cards to all former teachers of the school, numbering fifty two. The expression of this feeling to former pupils has not yet taken shape; but it is our purpose to print a kind of Samokov Bulletin of ~~news~~ school news, for the pleasure of all who have ever studied here, containing personal items about these former pupils and items of general interest in reference to the school at the present time.

Of the seven girls who completed our sixth class in June, 1908, two have been spending the present school year in their own homes. Two entered the Pedagogical Gymnasium for girls in Stara Zagora in September, in order to complete the Gymnasium course, that they might become teachers in our Protestant primary schools; but they encountered such diffuculties, because they came from our unrecognized school that they returned to their homes at the holiday vacation. Another member of the class has almost literally given her services to the work in a faith Orphanage, opened in Samokov last September. Another is in Miss Clarke's Kindergarten Training Class in Sophia, while still another is pursuing her studies in the American College for Girls in Constantinople.

Fund During the latter part of the last school year, a portion of our Loan

Fund was used by a young lady studying abroad, a graduate of our school, who has proved to be one of our most efficient teachers during the present school year. Another candidate for the Fund is one of our present teachers, who plans to begin her University course in a foreign country next September, spending as much time as necessary to make her a government recognized teacher in our school on her return.

Even though Samokov is off the R.R. and all our guests must make a special effort to reach us, the past year has three times brought us joy and inspiration, through the visits of interested guests. Prof. Harlan Beach, formerly an American Board M missionary in China, now Professor of Missions in Yale University, made a short call in Samokov, on his return home from an all-round-the-world tour, for the purpose of studying missions. His statement that the equipment and accommodations in our Girls' School, which, because of its location in the midst of an advanced and constantly advancing civilization, ought to be of the very best, in order to keep the patronage of the past, is as poor as any he has found anywhere in all his visits, was offset by another statement; viz., that in but two other schools similar to ours, had he found girls who seemed to possess such a high grade of intelligence. The accommodations and equipment will surely come soon to these girls, whose lives, through them, will be so enriched for better service in their own country. Secretary and Mrs. Wiggin, of the American Board, spent the night in Samokov early in July, on their return to American, after attending the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission. Because of the impossibility of completely grasping the situation in so short a time, Mr. Wiggin hesitated to express an opinion in matters, in reference to which we had so much desired his presence in Samokov. Early in the fall of the present school year, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denney of Oak Park, Illinois, spent nearly a ~~wek~~ week with ~~with~~ us, studying the workings of our two institutions and getting all the missionary information possible for future use.

During the long summer vacation, the main building underwent repairs more extensive than usual. The repairing of old floors, the rehanging of the outside doors most used by the girls, that they might open outwards for the sake of greater ~~sa~~ safety, and the enlargement of both kitchen and dining-room, have contributed much to the comfort of our household during the year. Although the building needs many more repairs, we hesitate to spend for this purpose more money than is absolutely required to keep it usable for a few years; feeling that, after the new building, now under consideration, has been erected, we shall need to ask the W.B.M.I. for another appropriation, with which to erect another building to replace the present main building.

All that has been said in previous reports, both of the Station and of our school, in reference to the imperative need of a new building, would be repeated here and with greater emphasis, were that possible, if the writer thought the securing of the money for our purposes could be hastened by so doing. But the frequent assurances that the Woman's Board is doing all in its power to meet our needs, convinces us that no such emphatic repitition is necessary.

We realize that our equipment, which would not be tolerated in the more intelligent communities in America, can not be added to extensively until we have more room in which to accommodate it. We feel also that the addition of the seventh class to our present curriculum next year, as recommended by the general body of Trustees at its spring meeting, can not be made in our present quarters, without injury to other parts of the work. Unless it appears later that by adding the seventh class at once, we should receive an advantage that we can not afford to lose, the recommendation of the Trustees can not be complied with. We must wait till more room and more money are at our disposal for carrying on this important work, which seems to us now to be at such a critical stage, demanding an extensive enlargement at once, in order not to lose the vantage ground already gained.

It is our aim to do our utmost with the means at our disposal, firmly believing that the Lord can bless these efforts beyond our fondest hopes.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the American teachers,

Inez L. Abbott.

April '08 - April '09.

Boston Copy.

JUN 2 1909

1908-09

153

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION

from the AMERICAN BOARD SCHOOLS at Samokov, Bulgaria.

Dear Friends and Fellow-Workers,

In making the financial report of the Girls' Boarding School for the period since our last annual meeting, we would submit first of all the following statistics:-

Of the 83 students enrolled (aside from the Kindergarten) 52 are boarders and 31 are day scholars. Of the boarders 18 pay the full tax of 18 napoleons ($69.65), 12 pay various amounts between full tax and the price of board, which is 11 napoleons ($42.50), and 22 are received for sums less than full board. The total amount to be collected from students to the end of the year is 709 1/4 napoleons, of which 38 3/4 are for music and 18 for the kindergarten. This total is a decided falling off compared with the previous year, and is due to the fact that there are 16 less boarders in attendance than there were last year.

The number of paid teachers has remained the same as in our last report, i. e. 13, but in several cases the salaries paid are somewhat higher; and owing to the constant increase in living expenses since making our estimates a year ago, it looks now as if the resources of the school would be insufficient to cover its current expenses, and so the year is likely to close with something of a debt.

Since submitting our last report, one young lady has availed herself of the loan fund for help for one year of study, and during this present school year has rendered efficient and satisfactory service as a teacher. At the present writing no one is receiving help from this source, although it is thought very probable that there will soon be a candidate for this aid. The problem of finding suitable teachers for the school is still a pressing one, and promises to be especially difficult at the end of this year because of the prospective withdrawal of some of the present force, some of whom expect to continue their studies in higher institutions. We feel that we must repeat and emphasize the statement of a year ago to the effect that the progress of the school and the improvement of the teaching force will require a decided increase in the amount that must be paid for teachers' salaries.

The only recommendation from the Trustees that we have to report this year is one to the effect that "so far as possible and wise it should be planned to have a seventh class next year." At the present writing this hardly seems to be possible, for various reasons, which will be explained in part a little further on.

In presenting the needs of the school, we shall speak first of several that could more easily be met, and then of the great, outstanding need. The geographical department ought to be strengthened by the purchase of new maps. Many of the present ones are in a dilapidated condition, and are hardly serviceable any longer. They should be replaced with new ones, and still others should be added to the equipment. The school should also do its share to improve and complete the equipment of physical apparatus which is used jointly by the C. and T. I. and the G. B. S. It already has a share in this apparatus, but it is well known that our equipment in this respect is antiquated and insufficient and that there is imperative need of modernizing and completing it. Since the Girls' School has the use of the apparatus it is only just that it should do its part in supplying this common need.

Another matter to which attention should be turned is the reinforcement

of the library. There is a lack of reference books and good reading books, and it is imperative that steps should be taken without delay to make good this deficiency.

This year, as last, the need that overshadows everything else is that of a new building. Until that is secured the school can only mark time; it can not advance as it should. Lack of accommodations, both in dormitories and classrooms, is one of the reasons why it seems impracticable to plan for a seventh class next year. This year, with only six classes and only 52 boarders, and with the house formerly occupied by the Bairds now used entirely by the school, there is no room to spare. More boarders and another class would cause uncomfortable and undesirable crowding. In many other ways there is also need of more room for expansion and development which the present cramped conditions make impossible. The vote of the Mission last year settled the location of the school in Samokov, and the Trustees last June appointed a building committee to deal with the whole question of the new building. $5000 have already been forwarded by the W. B. M. I. for the purchase of land, if necessary and possible, and are now deposited in Constantinople at 4% interest. While no definite decision has been taken, it seems most probable that we shall want to build on part of our present property, after tearing down two of the oldest residences; and the sooner this can be done the better in every way. Some of the secondary buildings of the school are literally falling down, and must either be torn down or extensovely repaired at great cost. It does not seem wise to spend money on these buildings until we know what our final plans for other building operations are to be. And so, while thanking the W. B. M. I. for their earnest efforts in our behalf, and realizing the difficulty of their work, we feel that we must again urge, as strongly as it is permissible for us to do so, the supreme importance of the completion of the fund for the new building.

THE COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Out of the 82 pupils enrolled in the C. and T. I. this year, 73 have been boarders and 9 day scholars. Of the boarders 19 have paid the full tax of 16 1/2 napoleons ($63.85), 16 pay various sums between the full tax and the cost of board, which is 11 napoleons ($42.50), 19 pay full board and 18 are received for sums ranging between 8 3/4 napoleons and full board; the school paying towards the board of these 18 the comparatively small sum of 23 3/4 napoleons, or less than $100. The total amount to be received from day scholars is 11 3/4 napoleons, or $45.25. Making allowance for absences and withdrawals, the full sum to be collected this year from students is approximately 828 napoleons, of which 717 will go to meet the expenses of the boarding department. This leaves a surplus of 111 napoleons (provided all dues can be collected) to be used to meet the current expenses of the school, and we consider this a decidedly gratifying and encouraging improvement over the conditions of a few years ago when the income from the students was barely sufficient to cover the cost of the boarding department.

As may be seen from the above statement, the price of board has not been raised, contrary to the expectation of a year ago. This has meant very careful and even scanty living in the club, and it is doubtful if the students can meet their expenses to the end of the year with the funds at their disposal. This matter presents a very serious problem, for under existing circumstances and with the present prices the amount assigned for board can hardly meet the

needs of the students, while on the other hand a material increase in the dues would be a heavy burden upon those who support the students and would probably mean that a considerable number would be excluded from the privileges of the school. The Trustees are to decide the question at their next meeting in June.

Last year at this time the great problem before us was that of finding suitable teachers. The Lord helped us out of that difficulty and sent us the men we needed, who, on the whole, have done very satisfactory work. The problem of suitable cnadidates we hope will not be so acute this year, though we shall have to search again for some new men. The great question before us now is:- How are we going to pay the teachers we have already secured and those whom we shall need in the future? Last year the Mission approved the Trustees' statement that the funds of the C. and T. I. must be increased by at least £350 a year, and authorized them to advance along the lines planned out. Acting on advice from Boston we prepared a statement so strong that one of the oldest members of the Prudential Committee said that it was the strongest appeal of the kind that he remembered to have ever heard from the field. We asked that Mr. Baird's salary during his furlough might be applied to the school; and when Mr. Bond was compelled to refuse to rejoin our work, we besought the Prudential Committee to designate the money that would have been used for his support to the C. and T. I. The Prudential Committee have given our appeals careful and sympathetic consideration, but in the end the best that they could do for us was to place us first in the list of beneficiaries from any special funds that may be raised for the work of the Board. In addition to the 50 liras which we receive from the extra $500 granted of late to our Mission, and which we have come gratefully to consider as a regular thing, we have received only $25 of special help from America, and very little more from other sources, to meet the £350 that we called for. The result is easily seen. In spite of the fact that last June we cleared off the debt of the school, we estimate that next June, near the close of the school year, under the most favorable conditions, we shall have a debt of at least £200. The reason why it will not be £350 according to our previous estimate is that we secured our new teachers for less than we estimated and that we have decidedly increased the amount of income from the students. But our plans for 1909-10 will involve the same expenditures, and, unless our income is increased, will cause the same deficit. The Trustees, in their annual meeting in March, informally authorized the writer of this report to express their opinion that we should continue in the course marked out and have a seventh class again next year, and we respectfully request the annual meeting to endorse this opinion as strongly as it may seem best to do so. We feel very decidedly that the word to retreat, or even to halt, must come to us directly from Boston.

Our other needs are about the same as last year. Some repairs have been made in order that the buildings might be habitable and usable. In this connection hearty thanks are due to the lady managers of the Summer Club, who gladly devoted a large share of the proceeds of the club to paying the expenses for some much needed and thoroughly appreciated improvements. But the buildings are still in a far from satisfactory condition. We need to plan for a new building that will provide for the chemical, physical and drawing departments, and give us needed dormitory, library and class rooms. If our school is recognized by the government we may expect a large increase in applications from students, but with our present accommodations we would not be able to receive many more.

We repeat our previous request for means to purchase more adequate and up-to-date physical apparatus. This is something that MUST be provided for,

and that too without much delay, as it is possible that our inadequacy in this respect may be a hindrance to our getting government recognition. We ought also to improve our collections in natural history, especially in prepared animals and birds.

The report of the Teachers' Body refers to our attempt to secure government recognition, and so we shall only mention in passing that the matter is at present in abeyance awaiting the arrival and investigation of one of the head inspectors from the Ministry of Education. We have reason for gratitude and encouragement in the fact that Queen Eleanora is personally interested in our application and is trying to help it along as much as she can. After the visit of the deputation to Sofia and the audience which was granted by the Queen, the Trustess of the two schools sent her a specially bound copy of our hymnbook as a slight token of our gratitude and appreciation of her interest in our work. In thanking us for the gift the Queen sent a donation of 200 francs to be used in helping the most needy students in the C. and T. I.

Fully believing that God will lead us in the right way, and that He will supply us with all that we really need and ought to have, and humbly thanking Him for all His mercies in the past,

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Trustees,

L. F. Ostrander.

Samokov, Bulgaria,
April 2, 1909.

Report of the Trustees of the Samokov Schools, Copy for Boston.

JUN 2 1909

1908-09

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION

from the

TEACHERS of the COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Samokov, Bulgaria

Dear Friends:--

The school year 1908-'09 began with the complete scientific gymnasium course of seven years. In the seventh class there were four students, one of whom, almost at the beginning of the year, entered the city gymnasium. Two others left and went to America, and only one, an irregular student but a promising young man, remained to be the seventh class. The number of all the students enrolled during the year amounts to 82, distributed as follows:-

	Prot.	Orthod.	Jews.	Total.
Monastir field	1			1
Philip. field	19	9		28
Salonica field	9	3		12
Samokov field	13	15	2	30
Methodist field	6	4	1	11
Total	48	31	3	82.

At the end of the first term it seemed best to expel three students from the first class for unruly conduct, and the father of one of the fourth class students was advised to take him out of school for an indefinite time; so that now the number of students is 78. Of these only 9 are day scholars from the city. All the rest are boarders living entirely in the school.

Because of the hard winter we have had a few cases of severe illness, but they soon recovered and the general health of both students and teachers has been excellent. The work of the students on the whole has been satisfactory, taking into consideration the overcrowded program of studies. Likewise the conduct of the students, with a few exceptions, has been very good. This year there have also developed decided cordial relations between the upper classes of the students of our school and of the city gymnasium. They recently had a social gathering of a very intimate character for the sake of getting better acquainted with each other and exchanging views. This undoubtedly has some moral influence which cannot but reflect well on these young students.

The Young Men's Christian Association exercises an excellent, beneficial influence over our students with its useful weekly meetings. Their yearly public meeting is always very uplifting, and the church is always crowded on this occasion. Ten of all the students are members of the church. New members have not been received yet this school year, but before its end some may be received, because even now some hopeful and good students have applied to be examined.

To the teaching staff have been added two young, able and good teachers who received their college education in the United States, viz:- Mr. N. Vezeff, from Bansko, Macedonia, and Mr. J. Panaiotoff, from Samokov. A third new instructor is the teacher in French, Mr. Jacob Alkalai, also from Samokov.

The teachers monthly club and the prayer meetings have been of great benefit and inspiration. This year, in addition to the meeting for organization and another evening given up to a social time, the following subjects have been discussed in the Club:- "The Importance of History, Natural Science

and Philosophy and the best way of teaching them;" a similar discussion of "Languages and Mathematics"; and a Debate on "The Value and Desirability of Examinations." Also there have been given by the teachers, open for the public, the following lectures:-- "The Present Need of Armies and Recent Movements for Worldwide Peace;" "Noel Buxton on the Macedonian Question"; "Bulgaria as a Paradise"; and "A Moment in the Balkan Problem." The public has been greatly pleased. All the lectures and the large concert given at the end of the school year under the leadership of Mr. Holway, and likewise the temperance discussions led by Mr. Dascaloff, are becoming as time goes on more and more popular, and very beneficial in bringing us nesrer to the citizens and getting them to understand and receive the principles of the good, the beautiful and the true. The same could be said of the literary society, "Self Development", under the leadership of Mr. Panaiotoff, and of the Philanthropic society, "Comfort", to which a prominent orthodox gentleman has entrusted 1000 levs to be used by the society in its work for the poor; of the athletic society, "Iscarski Unak" and of the "Besseda", the Sunday afternoon club for the boys of the lower classes, under the leadership of Mrs. Ostrander who in a motherly way draws their hearts and beautifully leads them towards seeing the good and prepares them for the Young Men's Christian Association as they enter the fourth class.

In the present circumstances great need is felt for the government recognition of the school as a regular gymnasium; otherwise the students will go on to the fifth or sixth class with us as a means of facilitating their further education and then will leave to enter some of the national gymnasiums to finish the seventh class, as they already do. It is known for certain even now that most of the students of the present sixth class will not come back if the school is not recognized. As a result of this the Teachers' Body has energetically worked for the desired recognition, sending two delegates to Sofia,-the principal and one of the teachers--for this purpose. The Ministry of Education has already informed the principal that it will send some of the chief inspectors to inspect the gymnasium according to our desire . After this inspection on which depends much for a successful outcome, we shall hear the resolution of the Ministry on the question. So far the progress of the affair is quite encouraging. May God help is in this instance. Our eyes are turned chiefly towards Him.

Just during these days there is working among us, with great success with his excellent, spiritual, attractive and convincing sermons, Rev. J. A. Campbell, from London. The church is literally filled with the many visitors. Our students, of course, have the first place in our plans. There are already encouraging signs that God will bountifully bless the incessant efforts of this consecrated and sympathetic brother. The teachers have eagerly put forth special efforts and prayed much to prepare for this blessed work. The number of those who have already publicly confessed Christ amounts to nearly one half of the whole school, and the interest manifested is deep and serious.

It is entirely imperative now that the school should be endowed with a fund, from whose income it will be supported, because if it is recognized as a regular gymnasium the number and qualifications of the necessary teachers will impose an increase on the school's budget which the present resources in no way can cover. For the foundation of the needed fund from Bulgarian sources only 2000 francs have already been put into the treasury of the esteemed American Board, and there are about 1500 levs more that are promised. We must make them at least 5000. The fund grows surely, but very slowly. Let the esteemed mission take measures to find a source from which they will be able to draw what is needed in order to build the structure over this our modest foundation.

Because of our determination and steps to make our school a full gymnasium, the city school just across the street has been growing during these last years from a four class school to a gymnasium with seven classes, and one of the strongest arguments to make this possible was that the American school was going to have seven classes. It is very unusual for a small city like ~~Bulgaria~~ Samokov to have a full public gymnasium, and so the authorities recognize the importance of competing with us. The question now is, Shall we be able to compete with them? We think we shall; for we believe that after our Heavenly Father has led us so far He is not going to compel us to turn back.

In the name of the Teachers' Body,
Most heartily and respectfully your brother pastor
and teacher in the gymnasium,

(Signed) C. J. Terzieff.

Samokov, Bulgaria,
March 31, 1909.

Report of the
Teachers' Body of
the C. and T. I.
Samokov, Bulgaria.
copy for Boston.

MAY 25 1900

Introductory Report of the Samokov Kindergarten. (later Sofia)

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the
European Turkey Mission.

It has been suggested that as the kindergarten has been made a part of the regular work of the mission, a report of the same would be in order. As the work of the last four months can hardly be reported alone, it may be best to give a brief outline of its life from first beginnings.

One Monday morning, early in February of 1898, the kindergarten first opened its doors in one room of a private house. Two children, the daughter of a Bulgarian protestant teacher, and the son of a Greek prawoslav teacher, formed the first morning circle. During the morning several more came in, in time to learn the good-by song. The number steadily increased until the limit of accomodations was reached; also the limit of our good bishop's tolerance of such a protestant innovation, and the people, teachers especially, were forbidden to send or their children on pain of losing their positions. A good many children were taken out of kindergarten, and a few others came, so that the first half year closed with sixteen children,

including a small epileptic who only dared come when Mado Vladika was out of town. At other times he contented himself with playing kindergarten at home.

In the fall of 1896, the absence of Mr & Mrs. Kingsbury in America, left empty a part of the house usually occupied by them, and the kindergarten was glad to avail itself of ~~their~~ permission to share these better accomodations. Ever since, it has rejoyced in the sunshine and convenience of its new home.

With the hope that, at the beginning of the new school year, a much larger number of children could gather into the kindergarten, it was thought best to have an assistant kindergartner in training, and Miss Kaliopka Sechanova was invited to take up the work. She accepted, and in many ways has proved herself naturally fitted to be entrusted with the education of little children. With a love for these little ones, she has brought to her work a childlike teachableness which has admitted her to an understanding of Froebel's principles of education such as many a more self-satisfied spirit might have missed. Miss Sechanova has made for herself an enviable place in the hearts of the children and their mothers.

In comparatively satisfactory accomodations, and with Miss Sechanova to assist, the kindergarten

seemed fairly well equipped for work. One element was lacking, the children. Samokov is not in the habit of paying much for other than meat, drink, and raiment, and twenty-five leva a year seemed a high price to pay just for the care of a little child, five mornings a week, when he did not even learn his letters. During the first half year we had but twelve children, but such interesting happy little folk, that it was impossible to be disheartened when with them. Still it was particularly helpful to our faith, to hear at the church Thanksgiving service that fall, two parents, giving as one of their cause for thankfulness, the kindergarten. It raised the hope that, after all, there might be a true success without great manure. Testimonies from parents, of the evident improvement of their children; or of their stand for truth against the common deceptions often practiced in the home for some temporary convenience; or of their singing kindergarten songs, especially those about the child Jesus, again and again to the home circle or to guests, made it the easier to be happy with the few. As the winter passed, and the tuition became free, more children joined us, and we closed the year with twenty. The children invited their friends to visit us on the closing day, and our rooms were filled with interested guests. The sisters of

some of our children wished to sit at the tables and work with the rest. It was quite noticeable that, although older, they were far behind the little ones in original ideas and deftness of execution.

Last fall we were again disappointed to find that not only few new children applied, but also that those who had been with us before, whose parents had assured us that they would come with their younger brothers and sisters, did not put in an appearance. Before long however, we learned that the city, not content with admitting our children to the first primary at less than the required age, to keep them from us, proposed to open a rival kindergarten. A young lady, recently graduated from the Philippopolis gymnasium, was offered the position of kindergartner, or nothing. Forced to do something, she undertook what she considered quite out of her line, and visited our kindergarten for ideas. Finding us ready to help her in any way possible, she came with her assistant quite regularly, for a while, to learn methods and songs, persuaded the assistant knew to come to see what materials should be ordered, and showed every inclination to be friendly, until forced to meet the criticism that she could do nothing independently of us.

Latterly, they have kept away from our kindergarten, but have attended our mothers' meetings, began to visit them,

Now this two-year-old child, this youngest offspring of the mission, stands in need of a name to distinguish it from the other kindergarten in town.

The delight of the children in the radiant colors of the spectrum has suggested the name "Rainbow Kindergarten," and as I have looked at these little children, each reflecting with his own tint the divine light which shines into his life, the name does not seem inappropriate.

There have been two years of experiment, of feeling after the methods best suited to the place, of discouragement, and pleasure. We are happy indeed in the love of our little children and the loyalty of our "Alumni." They accept eagerly any invitation to a reunion, and when the city kindergarten was opened, more than one child was quite sure that no other kindergarten could quite equal their "Alma Mater." We now have children of all sorts, poor and rich, Jews, Greeks, Bulgarians, and one little bright-haired, sunny-tempered Scotchman.

In spite of having fallen so far short of the ideal, we can but believe that this little kindergarten, in its opening and location, was overruled by the Master, and has a work yet to be accomplished in Samokov.

In behalf of a few of His little ones,

Respectfully your co-worker

Elizabeth E. Clarke.

Samokov, Bulgaria

April 27th, 1905.

Samokov, April 27, 1900

and have just ordered kindergarten supplies throughout from America. The city kindergarten numbers over thirty, and we like to consider it a part of our work, as it would probably not have been opened but for the older kindergarten.

In the meantime, our numbers have slowly risen until we have twenty again in the regular kindergarten; and a class of six from our first primary spend the last half of the morning in kindergarten, doing advanced work. In addition to these six, as many more from our higher grades and, from the city primary, sisters of some of our children, come in so regularly as to really belong to us, though they pay nothing. We have been hindered just a little, by sickness among the children during the winter & spring. With scarlet fever in town, we can hardly hope for an uninterrupted summer term. As yet our little circle has not been broken by death, though three children have been called from the other kindergarten.

As in all such work, songs and games fill an important place. Most of these have been translated from English, and the kindergarten is greatly indebted to Mrs. Tersieva and especially to Mrs. Kalos Georgeva for her help in the revision of such translations. She has freely given many whole evenings of her time, as her donation to this work for the little ones. About seventy

songs have been prepared and used.

No great immediate results of these two years' work can be seen. More than sixty children have belonged here for a longer or shorter time. This means an entrance into a number of homes which would hardly have been gained otherwise. Three little primary scholars have been of our number from the very first day.

Tuitions have been paid in money, by sewing and cleaning, and one little fellow has been paying during Lent in milk of the most aristocratic kind, if milk and blood are to be judged by the same color. Very few have been received absolutely free. It may seem best to reduce the price to five lei a term, for children we must have, if the kindergarten is to accomplish any good. In all, the receipts have amounted to about 460 lei, nearly one half of running expense, including that part of Miss Sechanovik's salary paid by the kindergarten.

Several mothers' meetings have been held for the discussion of subjects related to the training and education of children. These have been quite well attended, even by some who had not before entered our homes or any of our services. A few have become interested in the mothers' prayer meetings, and the parents of one child have been quite regular at our Sunday evening church service.

Samokov, April 21, 1900

Report of the Sofia Kindergarten for the year 1900-1901.

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the Am. I. Mission.

As the time comes to look back over the year just past, I can but wish that there were greater visible success to report, but at the same time realize with sincere gratitude to God, that His presence has guided and blessed the undertaking of the past year.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Mission, held in Salonica during the spring of 1900, it was voted that I move to Sofia to open a kindergarten there. As the time was short, it was thought best to apply to the government in Sofia for permission to open the kindergarten, without waiting for the approval of the Norwalk Board. This was done as soon as the necessary documents could be secured, but before an answer was received, an expression of disapproval came from the Rooms.

The guide posts seemed to point in opposite directions, and it was a question which was the way to take. After some discussion the Samokov Station, reenforced by Mr. Howe who was here, decided that the vote of the Mission be carried out if permission from Sofia were granted, trusting that if it were according to God's will, He would provide the necessary funds.

if not, that He would close the way. Permission was received soon after, and no insurmountable difficulties being met, I proceeded to move. A house was hired which while not altogether satisfactory, has served its purpose well during this first year of small numbers.

Kindergarten tables and chairs were ordered from a Sofia factory, other material on hand was divided, part remaining for the use of the Samokov kindergarten in charge of Miss Sechanova who had had two years of training and experience. Miss Kristanka Bogadjieva was engaged as new assistant to help in the Sofia work, and on October first, the nursery rooms were ready for their little occupants.

It would not be true to say that our expectations have been realized. As in Samokov, the great difficulty has been to secure the children. We enrolled six the first day; the number slowly doubled during the fall, then as the winter closed in, and the cold, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, influenza etc. were arrayed against us, one after another was absent, until just before Christmas we had to content ourselves with two, three, and four children. Many a time I have been thankful to our good pastor's little son and daughter for having kept us from the discouragement of a day with no children. No day proved cold enough to chill their little hearts, tho

the fingers were blue, and the tears would come in answer to Jack Frost's teasing. But for the firm belief that my commission came from head quarters, the temptation would have been strong, during those disheartening days, to throw it up and retire to private life. However, the day began to dawn after the darkest discouragement, and after the winter vacation our children came back to us one by one, new ones also were added, until in all, we have enrolled twenty-six, though not all at the same time. Sickness removal to a distant part of the city, etc. took away several, but we closed the year with twenty-two. Of the twenty-six, with the exception of the pastor's children, but one has been received without paying in full the fee of four lees a month for one, and six for two children from the same family. As some of these have attended only a month, and but five, the whole year, the total receipts have amounted to only 314 lees silver, a little more than enough to pay the assistant, exclusive of her board. The children have come from better stock than most of those who have been reached from Protestant homes in Samokov, and though there is a peculiar pleasure in bringing sunshine into the lives of children who have little of it at home, there is also a satisfaction in having a share in the development of those who, with greater advantages of birth and education

will probably exert a wider influence in mature life.

Nor is our hope only for the future. The parents know we love their darlings, and this is a bond between us. We have met nothing but cordiality in calling at their homes, and there has been a ready response to our invitations to mothers' meetings and other gatherings, which the children have delighted to fold, seal, and then deliver, seeming to hold themselves responsible that they be accepted in time.

These meetings have given us the opportunity not only of meeting the mothers, and getting into a conscious partnership with them, but also of knowing more about our children themselves. We are told little incidents about them which no doubt mean more to us than to any one else, as expressions of impressions received. We have learned in this way that new and timid children often understand and learn more than they show in kindergarten, repeating the songs and stories in the home circle, or when thinking themselves quite alone. One little fellow went with his mother to the dentist about Easter time, and when she referred to the pain, said that we should be able to endure the pain from our teeth, remembering how much Jesus endured for us. A girlie, not knowing herself watched, opened the front door one moonlight evening and reaching up her little arms, sang the song "Lady Moon, Lady Moon, sailing so high,

finished her song and went in again. When questioned about it she said "O, I saw the snow upthere, and thought I would sing her a song." Another child who has been particularly fond of the radiant colors of the spectrum was examining his sister's new inkstand one day, and suddenly said, "When it is broken I can have a piece of glass to make colored sunshine." If only he is as ready to turn his own calamities into rainbows of promise, he has learned a valuable lesson.

Such little glimpses into the hearts of our children the abundant proofs of their loyal love for their kindergarten home, the marked change in the conduct of some of them, the growing spirit of self-forgetfulness and helpfulness, have given us hope that the few children we have taught have taken a step toward that unity of the human race with nature, with fellowman, with God, which Froebel considered the great aim of all true education.

On the last day of the school year most of the parents came to what the children called our "examination", and appeared interested and pleased with their progress. Several of them called afterwards especially to thank us for what they were kind enough to say their children had gained in kindergarten.

As plans have to be made by the mission for another year, the question will no doubt be asked Has

the Sofia Kindergarten been enough of a success to warrant its continuance?" God knows. It has not succeeded during this first year in enrolling a large number of children. It has gained a foothold, has won the loyalty of its members and the respect of their parents, and has closed its first year free of debt.

The appropriation asked from the Woman's Board, withheld at first, was granted during the year, and although there were rather heavy expenses in moving and making provision for the larger number expected, though the rent was more than twice the appropriation granted for it, the year closed with a small credit. This gives me courage to plan on a little larger scale for next year, unless the Mission disapproves.

Growth is the universal law of life. God has ordained the planting of the kindergarten in Bulgaria as a part of the work of this Mission. Although slowly, it has grown and will continue to do so. More kindergartners will be needed. They too must grow. Miss Boyadjiva has been increasingly interested in her studies and her little class, with whom she has been quite successful. After another year she will be in a measure prepared for independent work. Should she leave Sofia, some one will be needed to take her place who will have had at least a partial preparation. With future

probable needs in view, it has been my hope to have a training department, the course to consist of two years, giving pupils as much practice as possible, especially during their senior year; that such pupils, if graduates of the Samokov G.B.S. be received free of charge, but with the understanding that in return for board and tuition, they be ready to help in any way required either in kindergarten or household; that for the present at least, each class consist of two pupils, making three this year and four hereafter, the number to be increased only when warranted by the demand for kindergartners. With this training class in view, and the reasonable expectation of more children next year, it will be necessary to hire a larger house, as the one occupied during the past, was quite full enough with only twenty-two children. It is to be hoped that some day the kindergarten will have a home of its own.

In closing this report, I would express my appreciation of the cordial sympathy and help of friends in Sofia, especially of Pastor and Mrs. Peoff, and Mr. and Mrs. Boyadjieff; also of the moral support of the members of the Mission. Above all, I would render heart felt thanksgiving to the Heavenly Father whose we are and whom we serve.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Sofia kindergarten.

Samokov Bulgaria.
July 11th. 1901.

Elizabeth E. Clarke

Annual Report

of the Sofia Kindergarten,

July 11th 1901.

Recd Aug. 13

MAY 19 1902

Report of the Sofia Kindergarten for the Year 1901-1902.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Brethren and Sisters,-

Only seven months of the school year have passed, and that in such a quiet uneventful way in our little Kindergarten, that though there has been plenty to do, there is little that needs to be told.

In accordance with plans reported last year, the first matter demanding attention last summer was the proposed class for training in kindergarten principles and methods: that there might be young women prepared to open in other places kindergartens for which there is already a demand. The two chosen to constitute this were Miss Natalia Grumcharova, who after four years in the Samokov Girls School returned home, where though the only Protestant christian in the town, she has tried to be a consistent one; and Miss Anka Bagranova, who had had a year's successful experience as a Bible worker after graduating from Samokov. They have both brought to their work a good degree of adaptability and, I believe, the sincere desire to gain that by which they may be more useful in their day and generation.

With the family doubled and a reasonable hope of more children, it was necessary, as the second step to find a larger house, and after a long tiresome search, one on the same street, belonging with an unused brewery, was hired which, having been used for some time as a military store-house, was in a very dilapidated condition. This made the owner the more willing to throw two large rooms into one, making a roomy kindergarten with plenty of sunshine, which in a measure offsets the less desirable features of the house. As last year, rooms have been sublet to Mr. & Mrs. Boyadjiev, whose presence in the house has been very helpful. Situated as the kindergarten is within two blocks of the edge of the city, and charging a tuition of 35 levs, which, while not high for some, is for others more than they wish to pay for the training of such young children, one difficulty still is to get as many children as might be accommodated. At the same time there has been a steady growth in number, the average attendance for the five terms since the Sofia Kindergarten was opened being 8 5/8, 10, 17, 20, & 22 2/3, respectively. The whole number of children enrolled this year is forty though no day have we had more than twenty-eight. There is a probability that the summer term will bring back children who have not attended during the winter, or add new ones to our number. While still dealing with

such small number, it is encouraging to read that in Boston where this year there are over 4,000 children gathered in the 84 kindergartens, there was thirty years ago but one, beginning the year with two, and closing with only eight children.

Of all our number, perhaps there was no one we were more glad to welcome back, than Ivancho, who made a warm place for himself in our hearts last year, through the very wilfulness and temper which made him a well known character in the house and neighborhood, and made such large demands on our patience and prayerful study of methods. There was a change in the child before the end of the year when the family moved out of town. In February they returned to Sofia, and he at once came back to me. His little friends of last year immediately recalled him by one of his naughty performances, but he has lived down his old reputation, and though by no means a perfect child, is a favorite with all, being particularly fond of helping the little ones, whom he last year more often delighted in vexing.

We have been pained sometimes, by having children who are obedient and lovable in kindergarten, reported by their parents as quite the reverse at home, and have realized more than ever before, that for children as for others, the one thing needful is a heart to choose the

right under all circumstance. It is with this in mind that I have chosen the stories from the life of Christ to tell them during this Lenten season. How interested they are in them, and how quickly lessons seem to take root in their unprejudiced hearts. The story of the first temptation impressed them particularly, but in various ways. One little sceptic did not think Jesus could have turned a stone into a loaf of bread even if he had wished to use his wonderful power for his own comfort. It took an appeal to miracle which he see constantly in nature and to the public opinion in kindergarten to change his convictions. Another boy exclaimed "How many loaves he must have eaten when he reached the next village"! When we came to Christ's answer that man does not live by bread alone, one child echoed "no, man can not live with bread alone, he needs "mangea" and cheese, and apples, and other things. Twentieth century luxury rooted in childnature. They were nearly as much interested in the story of how Jesus who would not make bread for himself, did make it for the hungry multitude, only they did the telling themselves, our pastor's little son adding with satisfaction that it was a little boy who had brought the loaves and fishes. We have had a most engaging little pet, during the last weeks, in the younger brother of one of our youngest children. He seemed bewitched to stay with

his "Batie", and his mother begged permission to send him with his nurse. Too small for our smallest chairs, he has taken possession of a foot-stool as his personal property, and is an exemplary scholar in the circle and at the table. His soft brown eyes express approval of his surroundings, and no amount of energetic petting from the children ruffles his even temper. For a garden we have no place at all in the yard, for under the paving stones are great cellars, used formerly for beer, but every morning gardeners are chosen to make one in the centre of the circle of any plants which have blossomed, and the floral offerings of the children. These have served as inspiration for the spring songs which have been in order the last two months. A pile of earth and another of boards are waiting to be turned into window gardens for which our wide window sills provide ample room.

Our child-garden has at least grown into eight this year, as was proved by statistic blanks, sent by the inspector, for this year and last, when we were overlooked.

The girls in training have made reasonable progress. Miss Boyad is a graduate in June, and if her physical strength is equal to it, will be ready for independent work. Both the juniors are practicing as well as studying, having each a small class of children ~~which~~ who can not work to advantage together.

During the past year this kindergarten, small as it

still is, now more than doubled its members in both departments, with no larger gifts to its treasury than were received in 1900-1901, and only such an increase of income as has come from tuitions. Already 564 lives have been received, and 289 more are due next term from children now in kindergarten; an increase of 539 lives over last year. Next year we hope to go a step further and double the number of kindergartens in this city, besides furnishing the Philippopolis friends with a kindergartner if they are ready for her. A branch kindergarten, probably in Youch Bunar would be of two fold advantage. It would give the access to more, and a different class of homes than can now be reached, and at the same time furnish an opportunity for the members of the senior class to do more independent work, while still within reach of help.

With twenty-eight hours of teaching a week, and time required for planning work, for study, and for oversight of the household, there has not been time for as much as might have been done with the parents, and in the neighborhood and protestant community. During the past winter a special effort has been made by several of the ladies of the church to interest people in the monthly mothers meeting. Invitation blanks have been printed which are filled out each month and sent in various directions. We send them by our children, in envelopes of their own

making, to their mothers, and nearly all have come at least once, some quite regularly. These meetings have this year taken the place of gatherings especially for kindergarten mothers, and are increasingly well attended. To the last, Mrs. F. E. Clark drew over sixty ladies. Our little Jewish maiden told me before it that her mother hoped it would rain so she need not come, but her hope was disappointed, and come she did, while I have not yet decided whether to be hurt because she did not wish to come, or pleased that we have influence enough to draw her against her will.

These meetings, as well as those of the newly formed Alumnae Association, gather in the kindergarten, and it gives me great satisfaction that paying the high rent does, the house can be useful in these various ways. It would be still more so, as well as more accessible to children, if in a central locality. So far it has not been possible to hire a house that would at all answer the purpose, in a better place. I hope the day is not far off when the Woman's Board can own a suitable property in a desirable part of the city for a permanent home for this kindergarten headquarters. The rent paid for this house is 5% of 1,600 £.T. which I have little doubt would purchase a far more desirable place than can be hired, and give stability to the undertaking in the eye of the public.

All the lessons of the past year have not been learned

by the normal classes and the children. There have been lessons of faith in a prayer-hearing God, which have made His personal care for the smallest needs of His children a precious reality. The "daily bread" given by His liberal hand has increased the assurance that He accepts even our feeble efforts to hasten the coming of His kingdom. It is with thanksgiving for His loving kindness and infinite patience with the faulty work done in His name, that I look back over the past months. "Blessed are all they who put their trust in Him".

Respectfully submitted.

Elizabeth E. Clarke.

Sofia Bulgaria.
April 17th 1902.

Received May 19, 1902

Annual Report of the
Sofia Kindergarten, for the year 1902-1903.

Dear Brethren and Sisters of the
European Turkey Mission,

It would be more satisfactory to come to the writing of another report at the close of the summer term with the school year completed, as it would then be rather easier to run up the work accomplished. As for the results of such work, they can be compiled only in x, y, and z, the absolute value of each unknown quantity, being yet to be revealed.

The second year of the kindergarten in Sofia closed last June with encouraging success ~~on the whole~~. Forty-~~two~~ six children ~~had been~~ were enrolled, of whom thirty-four remained until the end of the year, the others having dropped out for various reasons. Seventeen moved on into the first primary in September.

Of the young ladies in the training department, one graduated after a two years' course of theory and practice, and is this year in charge of the kindergarten in Samokov. During the summer, one of the two in the Junior class accepted a permanent position in a home of her own, and the second followed her example in the fall. In way their experience here

have fitted them to perform more conscientiously and successfully their new duties.

These two being no longer available, the only helper in the kindergarten here during the present year is Miss Sechanova, who although she has done very satisfactory work in the Sawokin kindergarten for four years, has not taken the full course preparatory to her calling. She graduates in June, but I shall be glad to be able to keep her longer as assistant, unless there is a louder call for her elsewhere.

The school year opened therefore in September in the same house, but with a majority of new children, and quite a different family.

The innovation of the year is one little boarder, a child whom I was induced to take largely by the desire to know by experience some of the difficulties and problems which mothers meet with their children, and also to know better than can be learned in the morning hours in kindergarten of the real child-nature as it shows in the freedom of the home. This knowledge is coming by degrees, though the young teacher does not realize herself to be teaching.

Another unconscious teacher in human nature is boarding with us in the person of a

young lady, an orthodox, who has been teaching for several years in the public schools in Samokov, and being this year in Sofia, wished to live with us. Through her eyes I have looked upon life from a rather new point of view, and humbly hope that her sojourn with us may not be without an influence for good in her life. Though nominally an orthodox, she says of herself that she is by belief more of a protestant, but is proving to others (not to herself) the absolute truth of Christ's affirmation that "no man can serve two masters".

The kindergarten proper has continued to hold its own with a slight advance in numbers.

It was pleasant to hear from one and another in the fall when coming to inquire about the kindergarten, that it had been recommended to them by parents whose children came last year. It has been an encouragement also in meeting people who were absolute strangers to me, to find that they had heard about the "American Kindergarten", and that, favorably.

There are several children whose parents say they will send them next term, but experience has shown that it is wiser not to build very much on what people say.

During these two terms we have enrolled forty-six children, of whom however a number have dropped

out of our circle. Some have been kept away by sickness, two have moved out of town, another is planning a longer trip with her parents across the Atlantic, to the home of Kindergartens. One has been transplanted by the Head Gardener to the banks of the River of Life; while Dave is entrusted yet a while the little twin sister. A few of the aristocratic mothers, not Bulgarians, have decided, unless I am very much mistaken, that some of our children are a little too democratic to be desirable associates for theirs. On the other hand the matter of the tuition is keeping others away. Although it has proved impossible to bring it to pass this year, I still hope in time to open another kindergarten in a poorer part of the city with a tuition fee much smaller even than that now charged, that it may be accessable to children of all sorts and conditions.

In seeing the much that is calling to be done, and believing in the lasting results that might be reached through kindergartens, it is hard to be brought constantly face to face with our limitations. Financial limitations are ever in sight, but it is far more depressing to realize our lack of time and ability to improve fully the opportunities which present themselves to us in connection with the kindergartens.

One of the side interests is the Alumnae Association

of former students in the Girls Boarding School in Samokov, which was organized last year. Though not very fully attended, the quarterly meetings have been held regularly as voted. The annual meeting in January voted its first gift of fifty levs to Elena, mater, deciding to spend the money for Bulgarian books and papers for the school library, as what we wanted to give, a raised map of Bulgaria, was found quite beyond our means. May we be richer in the future. The spring meeting is invited to the home of our president, Mrs Stoyova, and will be the first to be held outside of the kindergarten walls.

The monthly mothers' meetings, begun last year, have continued regularly, and with very good attendance, under the oversight of a self appointed committee of four. Various educational subjects, and others not purely such, have been discussed, "Heredity", "The Relation between Mistress and Maid", "Christianity, a Power in Life", etc. We have been thankful to our pastor Rev. M. M. Popoff, to Rev. Mr. Isakoff of Haskovo, and Mrs. Tursradjieff of Kustendil for lectures delivered before this meeting, and the largest attendance on record, over seventy ladies, testified to our appreciation of Dr. Haskell's most helpful address on "Mothers as Educators".

It has been the desire of the committee to press into service able Pravoslav ladies, but their help has been limited to the encouragement given by their presence and interest. If the latter is to be sustained, we realize that the programe must be still more carefully prepared in the future. This is no slight undertaking for the ladies who are willing to help, but whose hands are already well filled with home, church and school duties, especially so considering the character of our audience.

There are only too many proofs of the need of such effort for the average mother, even in the upper middle class about us. How often we meet parents who, failing to secure good conduct and obedience from their children by lawful means, try to frighten them into it by threats which they have no thought of carrying out. The mother of one of our most restless youngsters came for him one day, and told me in his hearing that if he were not a good boy, they would drive him into the street at Easter, and not receive him into the home. Poor little fellow, when I looked into his wistful brown eyes, and thought of the faraway look in them when he asked me one day "What is God?", I could not miss the opportunity to tell her what a terrible thing it

seemed to me to teach a child falsehood, and shake his faith in man, and therefore in God, in such fashion. "Is it true?" is a question that has often been asked me this year, and I have been glad to be able to assure them that "it is true", whether with regard to the birth of the Baby Jesus, and his life, death, and resurrection for us, or that the flowers are awakened by rain and sunshine from their long wintry sleep, and I think they can understand that what may not be absolutely true in detail, is true in principle. Once, after having been interested during the day in the legend of the golden dipper, and going out in the evening to see the starry dipper in the sky, our little boarder asked me whether it is true that if we forget ourselves in doing for others, our tin cups would change into gold, encrusted with diamonds, and would overflow into a perpetual fountain. She seemed satisfied with the answer, that the change would be in our hearts, though how could she understand that these hearts of ours which, if put into themselves, can hold a cup of happiness too scanty for ourselves alone, may through the influence of the divine love which seeketh not her own, be transformed into fountains of living water to bless all who

come our way.

We do not lack friends to offer us advice quite free of charge. The father of one of our children came in one afternoon to say that it was altogether too much trouble for us to attend to putting on the children's coats and hats after kindergarten, that we should have an old baba to sit in the room with her knitting to be ready to wait on the children. Others insist that the institution should be enlarged to include not only a kindergarten, but the four primary grades as well, to continue the influence exerted in the former. But the advice that I most heartily endorse and would pass along to the Mission and the ladies of the Woman's Board, is that a suitable building be provided for the kindergarten as soon as possible.

This year all that the Board has appropriated for rent, and all the receipts from the children, does not pay the rent, and for what? For a large but inconvenient house with sunshine enough for the kindergarten but next to none for living rooms, so that even with a large outlay for fuel they can hardly be kept comfortable in winter; for an out-door kitchen, a cellar constantly flooded with water from the cesspool, no garden, and various other

minor disadvantage. Why should not the $360 a year now paid for rent be saved to the work rather than go toward paying a bankrupt landlord's debts? I would gladly give at once the amount which, judging from the past, I should otherwise draw for rent during the next ten years, if my $1,000 could be multiplied by ten and a suitable permanent kindergarten building be secured in a desirable locality. Would it not be by far the best economy not only of health, energy and opportunity, but also of money, to make this outlay at once, rather than in smaller sums which would pass quite out of the work of the Board. I have just learned that a place I have often thought of as desirable is for sale.

I believe that He who sends little children into the world to make it happier and better, and at the same time be trained in it for the kingdom, has money enough to carry on generously whatever will tend to that end. My only question in the matter is as to regard to my own duty and privilege. Is it not possible that the Mission and the Board also have a duty in the same?

In behalf of the Sofia Kindergarten—

Elizabeth C. Clarke.

Sofia Bulgaria.

April 14th. 1903.

Received May 14, 1903

Annual Report of the
Sofia Kindergarten.
1902 — 1903.
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Rec'd MAY 9 1904

Report of the Sofia Kindergarten for the year 1903-4.

To the Members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends,—

Although not expecting to be with you in annual meeting this year, I am quite unwilling to have the kindergarten absent from your thoughts, or left out of your consideration. That work for little children is worth considering we who are in it firmly believe. We find ourselves in good company in such an opinion. For example, a recent number of the Congregationalist quotes Phillips Brooks as saying "He who helps a child, helps humanity with a determinateness, with an immediateness which no other help given to human creature in any other state of their human life can possibly give again." We believe that the kindergarten helps the child, and are helped in turn by the belief.

The year 1902-3, reported in part last spring, closed with a total enrolment of fifty children of whom ~~thirty~~-six remained to the end of the summer term. Of these,

Received May 14, 1903

twenty-six passed into the primary school, and seven are with us again this year.

It has been interesting to notice that friendships formed in kindergarten continue into school life, which gives us the more reason to hope that any influence we may have had in the children's lives will continue, that the group will be stronger than the individual to resist any undesirable elements that may be met as they grow older.

For two years we had been child-gardening in the old brewery, putting up with various inconveniences for the sake of the one desirable room in the house, that used for the kindergarten. Friends knowing our need, promised to report better houses, and we looked at a number supposed to be such, but only to be confirmed in the conviction that we should have to be satisfied to remain where we were. It seemed therefore especially like an answer to prayer, when a young lady called one afternoon during the summer to offer us the house we are now occupying.

It did not take long to decide that, on the whole, it would be quite an improvement

on the brewery, and so it has proved. Sunshine in our living rooms, unhindered except by clouds, and plenty of garden room, have been luxuries indeed!

In one respect however we have been disappointed. Moving further into the centre of the city ~~of the city~~ we expected more children, instead we have had fewer than for the last two years, - thirty-three in all, of whom but three have left us and failed to return in the spring. We comfort ourselves by finding various reasons which may be responsible for this falling off, and at the same time are busy and happy with the smaller number, which makes possible closer relations between us. There is still the expectation that as in previous years, new children will come in for the summer term.

We have had an unusually large proportion of boys especially in the winter when, for weeks, I had but one girl in my class. As day after day I have worked and played with these embryo lawyers, teachers, priests, officials, civil and military, I have often found myself wondering what manner of men they will be twenty-five years hence. One can easily imagine two very different characters developing

from the germs unfolding now in each child. What, for instance will prevail in our small Vacilcho, that bundle of contradictions. His is the sunnyest smile, his the most frequent frown; one moment he spontaneously jumps up to give his place to a smaller child, and shortly after, his shield must be removed from the place of honor because of unknightly conduct; one moment, penitent for naughty behavior, and so anxious to have Jesus cleanse his heart that he unbuttons his jacket to have it done the sooner; the next he grabs his hat and runs home with rude words. His very affections are contrary, and in keeping with the remark he made the day - "I don't love any one but Father, mother and you, and I don't love you very much". Which will prove stronger in this perplexing wide-awake, lovable youngster, the good or the evil? Can we hope during the two years he will have been with us to have given such a morning impetus in the right direction as to baffle the evil of the streets which are too often his play-ground in the afternoon. Is it worth while to try? As we undertake to sow the seed day by day, it is a constant help to faith, to remember the miracle, none the less wonderful because so common, of the tiny seed in nature.

In playing the seed game, it is quite popular with the children this spring to grow into an oak. May the game be prophetic.

The kindergarten, as well as other mission institutions, tho to a lesser degree, has been affected by the sojourners in our midst from across the Turkish boundary. Our christmas accumulation of bows and stotinki went to retrim our christmas tree for the pleasure of about forty refugees, old and young, whom the Sofia Y. M. C. A. gathered for a christmas dinner. The children gave their pennies for walnuts, made candy bags, pasted candy rings into chains, and made a few other things with the hope of giving joy to those who had had so much to suffer. Probably for most of our guests it was the first Christmas tree, and they showed their appreciation of its simple fruit. Some time after Christmas a small refugee, whose father has found work near us, was admitted to our circle. The children have been kind to him, tho as he is a quiet unresponsive little fellow, he does not claim much of their attention. A second is with us temporarily, being the first arrival for an orphanage for Macedonian boys, which an Irish gentleman is starting here. I am particularly pleased that circumstances should bring him into

our midst, because his benefactor has declared himself unwilling to have anything to do with members of a "regular proselyting mission". Considering it a sin to shake the children's faith in their national church, this gentleman has secured the Sofia bishop as a member of his board of trustees, and a priest to give instruction to the boys when they shall have gathered. The latter already considers Angel a lamb of his flock. One morning he met him at our gate at eight, and persuaded him to go to church before coming in. That accomplished he accompanied Angel back to expose him to tate. At my urgent invitation the priest remained a half an hour, and was a sympathetic listener, smiling often at the children's remarks. He left professing himself pleased with what he had seen.

Angel hardly seems in place among us. He is much larger than any other child. His patron has fitted him out with suits of clothes such as are worn in the Deber district, from which he comes, even to the heavy shoes liberally supplied with iron pegs, which are not conducive to quiet or graceful motion. He is mischievous, as might be expected, but is happy to be here, fond of the children and their kindergarten, and improving

in various ways.

The kindergarten continues to be the place for the monthly mothers' meetings, carried on under the auspices of the ladies' benevolent society of the Tofica church. They are well attended by those whom we can reach by invitations and their friends. It is true there are many invited who do not come, but often when we are on the point of dropping such from our list they surprise and encourage us by appearing. One meeting, addressed by Mrs. Marriage Allen, who came from England to distribute help to refugees, was attended by over eighty ladies.

We try to keep in touch in this way with all mothers who have shared their children with us, and often the latter continue to record our invitations. Every once & again ladies tell me that when the note is received, our former pupils now in first, second, or third primary will urge "Mother do go, and be sure you are not late." Their messages of affectionate remembrance are very precious to me.

Miss Sechanova continues to be my capable assistant. This is the fifth year of her valuable service in the kindergarten. For now she limits her activities to this. In church, Sunday school,

and work for young people her presence is felt for good. Under existing circumstances she sends the seed here in Sofia, and Miss Boyadjiva is in charge of the kindergarten in Samokov. But if for any reason either should find it impossible to continue, there is no one ready to fill a kindergarten vacancy. For the second year there is no training class. It is a financial impossibility without an appropriation from the Board to meet the expense. In Bulgaria the one field where the kindergarten as a missionary agency is not to grow? Shall we be satisfied with these two kindergartens? At the table one morning a number of children built kindergartens for Miss Tschanova, Shuipay and me, and we located them in different parts of the city. That was in miniature what I still hope some day to see in Sofia, to say nothing of other places. In loyalty to kindergarten principles I can not approve of starting so called kindergartens and placing in charge of them young women with superficial, if any, understanding of the nature of their work. There must be kindergartners in training. If this is impossible in Sofia, might it not be accomplished in Samokov? An elective kindergarten course added to the

regular course would require no increased expense, and with the two trained kindergartners in or near the school & a kindergarten connected with it for observation and practice, such a course seems quite possible.

Mention should be made of efforts to find the right house or land for the Sofia Kindergarten's home. Not only I but also other members of the mission far wiser, have examined a number of houses, also building lots in various parts of the city, and we are agreed that the most desirable by far, is the corner mentioned in last years report. The place, containing 668 sq. metres, is in the market for 24½ leva gold the metre. The first price asked being 27 leva. Largely through the munificence of one who evidently believes in education as a missionary agency, there are funds enough in hand to buy the lot = $3,168— and a little more. Such a building as it seems desirable to put up, covering about 200 sq. metres would cost probably about $4,000 more. Towards this sum it seems but reasonable to hope that the Woman's Board will be willing to grant advanced rent for ten years or 350 L.T. = $1,500. This sum granted in addition to other amounts

in sight, it would be possible to build at once if but by mortgaging the building. It seems to me most desirable to build the corner not only to secure good and convenient accomodations for the kindergarten and enterprises connected with it, but also to establish the institution as a permanent thing in this part of the city.

There is room enough in Sofia for a number of kindergartens provided they are at a respectful distance from each other. I am convinced that God's guiding hand led to the establishing of our work in this quarter. It was the neighborhood chosen for the one city kindergarten, which was accomodated in a house across the street from where we now are. Was it pure accident that the year after the American kindergarten opened the city kindergarten was closed and we were led right across the street from its former quarters? From one and another I hear that next year it will be reopened in which case it will be better for us to be permanently established where we wish to remain lest there be an pleasant rivalry for this neighborhood. I would beg the mission to endorse this plea for advanced

sent from the Woman's Board.

Commending to your kindly est consideration this institution began and conducted in the name of the Mission.

Cordially your co-worker
Elizabeth B. Clarke.

Sofia Bulgaria.
March 25th 1904.

Received May 9, 1904.

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

Sofia Kindergarten
1904-05

To the Members of the
European-Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends,

It is with great satisfaction that, in this the fifth year of its existence, the Sofia Kindergarten welcomes under its roof the representative of the European Turkey Mission.

A glance back over the months intervening between the last Annual Meeting and this makes me wish I were a David and could turn this report into a psalm of thanksgiving for the many proofs they contain of the loving kindness of the Father. Last year at this time He was allowing me to realize the dream of years in a trip to the Holy Land and Egypt with all that means of rare pleasure even tho at the price of extreme fatigue at times, of help in making the life of Christ and all bible history more real, of widening one's missionary horizon by visits to other mission fields, and even more valuable perhaps to a kindergartner, a fresh inspiration through the Sunday School Convention, consisting as it did of a remarkable series of addresses centering about the child, and the duty and privilege of guiding his development into all that is noble and pure and Godlike. Marion Lawrance, in his

Received May 9, 1904.

address on "Childhood the Hope of the World" said "Childhood is the battleground of the kingdom - it is therefore our duty to give of our best for the children, the best in buildings - equipment - teaching, the best of our sympathy and love." It seemed in harmony with the views that almost as soon as we returned to Syria we set to work in earnest to find just the right place to put up the best of buildings for our kindergarten children. Thanks to the kindness of friends both in the mission and in America, it was evident that the Lord had a building in store for us, and the first question to be decided was where it should be placed. After looking at a score and more buildings and lots, we were convinced of the desirability of the corner lot mentioned in the kindergarten report two years ago. This was finally secured in spite of a number of mortgages and attachments. As it was then late in the season to build, all further plans were put off until this year, with the result that building is proving much more expensive than was expected. Once and again it seemed that it would be quite impossible for the present, but all difficulties only proved the more evidently the loving kindness of our Father. A letter from the dear sister and aunt in Boston who had already rendered large gifts to the kindergarten

was received just when we seemed to have come up against a blank wall, and opening before us an unsuspected gate bid us go forward. Here is a rare example of generosity. The assertion that it is more blessed to give than to receive is evidently to her not only "gospel truth," but actual common sense business practice. I only fear lest that which has cost us so little, shall not be appreciated at its full value. The first days in March saw the old buildings on the kindergarten lot removed under Dr. Marsh's energetic supervision. Two weeks were spent in digging foundations, and then came April 5th, our red letter day, when with hearts full of thankfulness to God, to our lady knight, and to all other helping friends, the kindergarten went in a body from the old home to the site of the new to join with our pastor in asking God's blessing before laying the first stone in the foundations. The children sang their little songs of thanksgiving, and then as they described it "Vietie father read from the bible and asked God to keep the workmen from getting hurt, and to make the children good, then Dedo Clarke read another prayer" (the benediction) and the work began amid general congratulations. It continues steadily and now the corner stone is waiting to be put in place. The sight of the growing

walls and the sound of the chisel seem to find an echo in the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes -

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!"

We hope to begin the next kindergarten year under the new roof, all but the older children, whose satisfaction that they will be old enough for school is sung in the minor key, enlivened however by the hope that they can come to kindergarten for their younger brothers or sisters, while the poor unfortunates among them who are the youngest in the family cast about in their minds to think of some little friend or neighbor who will surely need their escort. We are often visited by our alumni who like nothing better than to join in our games or sit down to sticks and blocks as of old.

The kindergarten, numbering forty-one so far this year, is made up as usual of children of every sort. Mrs. Wood-Allen would find her "sensory child" and her "motor child", with all the shades between,

and it would be hard to decide which is the more interesting and lovable. It would be a stony heart indeed which could resist our wee mouse Elenche, -the little one, pet of all- through the winter, whose smallness and frailness has called forth the knightly instincts of our roughest boys; or Pincho the Great, our youngest at present, her opposite in many respects. Sturdy little Albanian Joko won his way at once into our lily of holies by his wise unconscious ways, while our stammering, chatterbox of a Draga is quite irresistable. During the first half of the year there was a little brotherless boy in the house who loved his Lelya Krishkova too much to miss his mother. The father came from Belovo to find a place for his boy, and quite against the wishes of his relatives left him under our roof. By Christmas however, the family council proved too strong for him. They called him to court once again, charging him with being incapable of taking the responsibility for his child, the fact that he had left him under protestant influence being proof enough of insanity. The judge sided with the family, and the poor father seemed to have no choice left him but to come for Gocho, who went away in tears, leaving a mourning household. But time would fail me to tell of Antow, and Borko and Cyril- down to Cicte

and Verchin and Vetka, each child facing its own peculiar problem of life, and to us has been given an opportunity to help in its solution. Some parents expect great things of the kindergarten. One mother said to me not long ago "I expect you to make an angel of my child", others unfortunately seem only to care to have their children out of their way. In either case the responsibility is grave, the privilege great.

It is with the hope of helping others to appreciate the importance of child training, and to prepare in some measure for its responsibilities that I have undertaken again this year a training class of two young ladies. One of these graduated from the Samokiv school last June, the other left the school several years ago when in the fifth class. Past experience warns me not to be too sure of their service as kindergartners in years to come, but may the attention they are giving to kindergarten principles not be altogether lost whatever their future.

They are making satisfactory progress, are attentive to their studies, helpful in kindergarten and sympathetic, congenial members of the household.

Whatever the course may be worth to them, it is proving a help to me so that I have often thanked God during the past months that through my father

the class is a possibility.

The kindergarten has continued to be as heretofore, the place of meeting for the Alumnae Association for all who have been members of any one of the American girls' schools in Bulgaria, and also for the monthly gathering of ladies in what we call a "mothers' meeting". For the latter our accomodations have often proved uncomfortably small, noticeably so when Mr. Stephen Mihailovsky, one of Bulgaria's most independent thinkers, at the time a member of the national assembly, accepted the invitation of our committee to address the November meeting.

It was with some apprehension that we looked forward to that gathering, not being sure that what might be said by a member of the orthodox church would be in harmony with the object of our meetings, but Mr. Mihailovsky's address was more than satisfactory, it was scholarly, instructive, reverent, and the fact of his cooperation with a protestant society, as well as the subject matter of his lecture made a deep impression.

For the fact that the regular work of the kindergarten has continued as successfully even as has been the case, with the various importunate claims upon our time and strength, and especially during my absence last

spring, warmest thanks are due to the cooperation of Miss Sechanova, whose willingness to help has often been greater than her physical strength. Would that the latter might increase as experience adds to her worth as a kindergarten. The children, who are quick to read certain traits of character, are her devoted friends.

Our family was increased early in March by the addition of a boarder, a young girl, a niece of one of the Samokov teachers, who is studying in the city gymnasium in the sixth class. But the crowning proof of God's goodness is that he has overruled the removal to Sofia of my dear father. He has turned this house into a home. With him to advise and help as he does in various ways, with the advantage coming from the new building, which will probably add to our prestige as well as to our facilities for work, the coming year promises to be more successful than have been the past five. With God's help it shall be our chief aim to build up a spiritual kindergarten such that the soul may justify this body of stone and brick which is in process of construction. The earnest endeavors to use to the best advantage their gift, are the only thanks we can offer to God, and to all other kind friends of the Sofia children, in whose behalf this report is respectfully submitted.

Sofia Bulgaria. April 20th 1905. Elizabeth C. Clarke.

Sofia Kindergarten
1905-1906

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

To the Members of the
European Turkey Mission.

Dear Coworkers,—

Each year, with the call for a report of effort and progress, of undertaking and the resulting success and failure, comes a fresh realization of God's goodness, His faithfulness in fulfilling promises, His fatherly care for our every need, His astounding love proven in so many ways.

The past year has been unique in the history of the mission's kindergarten work in Sofia, marking, as it does, the end of its migratory existence, and its taking possession of its permanent dwelling, so wonderfully provided. Of strictly kindergarten work there has as yet been little. Nearly a year ago, the mission gathered in Sofia in its Annual Meeting, assisted in laying the cornerstone of a generous building which shall stand as a memorial to the dignity of childhood, the genius and generosity to be found in mankind, and the faithfulness of Him who said "Suffer the little children to come unto me". During the spring months which followed, the walls grew apace, were covered by the roof, and then followed the tedious process of finishing the building outside and in. By the middle of August a few rooms in the upp

half story, were inhabitable & inhabited, but for five months more workmen of various nations and vocations vied with each other in adding to the confusion and noise, seeming to the impatient occupants to be trying to prolong each his own task to the utmost and with remarkable success. Time was when, believing all promises of architect-builder, etc., we planned definitely to begin regular work in kindergarten the middle of October. Had we done so, the children would have been obliged to climb two flights of stairs to our attic apartment, the only place where it would have been possible. October gave way to November. The assistant kindergartner and two normal girls came to be on hand for work. Surely Thanksgiving would be a most appropriate day to call together our neighbors and friends to join with us in dedicating the building to the service of God in the training of little children. A circle indeed gathered to give thanks with us for the many rich blessings received during the year, but the building was still unfinished. The promises continued to be for "tomorrow" - "next week" - "next month", and at last we were forced to say "next year" if asked when the kindergarten would open. The end comes however, Hungarian ingenuity & ability to extend a paying job, and group by group they took their leave, Bulgarian masons and carpenters, Hebrew, Austrian and German plumbers and electricians, Servian and Italian painters, and Gypsy porters, and right glad

we were, after they had completed their tasks, to be rid of their smoke and dirt and tobacco smoke.

In the mean time what was the kindergarten family about while without regular duties? Waiting - but not idly. The training class spent more time in study than would otherwise have been possible, the assistant kindergartner translated songs and stored up energy for future use, each lent a hand to transform the house into a home, planning, painting and unpacking; preserving and pickling; practicing patience and perseverance in the vain effort to keep any part of the house clean, while the dear father of the family worked altogether too hard in attending to the many matters connected with furnishing and furnishing a home. And a home it is, fulfilling its primary purpose as a home for the kindergarten by furnishing such accommodations for the children, as it would be impossible to spend, with plenty of air and sunshine and a reasonable amount of room. It is proving what we planned that it should be, all that is necessary - nothing superfluous. The 140 sq. metres devoted to the kindergarten proper furnishes a kindergarten hall - a smaller room for table work, a teacher's office, dressing room, and a corridor, which is in great demand at playtime. This on the first floor. The second is a convenient apartment of six bright rooms, kitchen and bathroom, which

brings in a monthly income of two hundred leva. The half story above was a surprise to us as to all who come into it, furnishing six bedrooms, a study-dining hall and kitchen, which houses our family of eight most comfortably. The basement supplies laundry, furnace and storerooms and accommodations for helpers in the household, at present a family of twenty-two in all.

The first use to which the kindergarten hall was put, was the Christmas celebration of the Sofia Y.M. & W.C.A. The second - a dedicatory service, and at last, bright and early on Monday morning, January 2nd old style, the new kindergarten was opened to the children.

It was with deep gratitude to God - to the dear aunt in America and to other good friends and with an almost oppressive sense of our privilege and responsibility, that we gathered our first circle of dear children about us.

Our school year has as yet been scarcely three months long. As while our doors were still closed, the Government reopened its kindergarten in the former location but three blocks from us, charging a fee of only one lev a month to our five, it seemed quite possible that our summer accommodations might remain comparatively empty, but the winters have compared favorably with last year's. During the first month we averaged 23 children to 12½

during the same month last year, the second and third - 34 and 35 - to 16½ and 21. Last year the largest number present at once was 26, this year we have had 40, the whole number enrolled being 47. It seems probable that before the end of the year we shall reach our limit - 50. These larger numbers have brought in a larger income, averaging 140 levs a month to last year's 69.

Under existing circumstances it seemed wise to put the older group of children under the care of Miss Schanova for their table work, and the younger ones in alternating months under the two members of the normal class, giving them so this opportunity to practice under supervision. This has not been an easy task for them as we have a rather large proportion of young children, but they have not been unsuccessful. Often we have felt that eye and ear convey impressions in spite of restless limbs and apparent inattention, as for example our small George who is hardly four, and the impersonation of perpetual motion. On the morning after I had begun to tell them stories of Jesus which were to lead up to the beautiful Easter story, I asked whether anyone remembered what I had told them. George was the first to exclaim "Oh yes! there was once a baby who had to sleep where the cows and lambs eat hay, and an angel came down to see the baby."

Another small boy not yet four, is, all unconsciously, interesting as a problem to prove the power of heredity

vessive environment. The son of parents whose death with all reverence for parenthood - seemed the greatest of blessings for their children, he has been adopted into a good home, and part of his training is entrusted to me. Just of late what we please to consider inherited naughtiness, makes him refuse to have his face washed and to come to kindergarten, preferring rather to run the streets, but the end is not yet.

Often in looking about the circle, while telling them of the life of Jesus, it has been with the wish that the great Physician might come among us in person as of old, and with his power open the dull ears of little Kolya, straighten Alexandre's crooked foot, give acuteness to Kostia's mental powers, and strong will and self control to others who have peculiar need. But with the wish comes the assurance that "The Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save." This is a comfort that we particularly need to bear in mind, for as each days problems present themselves, for solution, it is with the question "Who is sufficient for these things?"

The various ladies' meetings have met since January as usual in the kindergarten, but with much greater comfort than in the past. Miss Aksakova has conducted one audience to America, and, Mme Dimchevski another to London. The ladies were delighted with both visits, but these monthly workers' meetings must not be simply pleasure trips. The opportunity for still more important things is a great one who hard to improve. The members of the training class have made real

progress towards being prepared for the various duties of a kindergartner. Next year they will be ready for work which will probably make it possible to carry out the long cherished scheme of opening another kindergarten in a poorer part of the city. This is not more than a hope, it is a definite plan to be put into execution next September unless God overrule it otherwise.

The daily enjoyment of our own home, in various respects, so much more than we could have hoped for, makes still more painful the contrast which the Sofia church building affords. All over the cracked ceiling, discolored walls, decaying floor, tottering belfry, and generally shabby exterior seems to be written the words "You dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of God dwelleth within curtains". The cedar house has promised its first fruits to the tabernacle, but what is that in face of the still existing need. $15.00 added to the $1,000 we have in hand would accomplish the required result. Surely He who has made possible and overruled the building of the one is not less interested and able to help in repairing the other, but where does the human responsibility rest? The committee having the matter in charge meets at the Throne of Grace at seven each morning to seek guidance, and as spring opens must decide whether or not to build as much as possible with funds now in hand.

In the church as in the kindergarten, the past has some experience not pleasant to remember, the future yet wider opportunities to improve.

There seems to be the one thing to do, "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

In behalf of the Sofia Kindergarten,

Elizabeth C. Clarke

Salonica Turkey.
April 13. 1906.

Report of the Sofia Kindergarten for the year 1905-1906.
Boston Copy.

MAY 23 1908

Report of the Sofia Kindergarten for the Year 1907-1908.

To the members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends:

Another year in the history of the Sofia kindergarten has gone by, with everything to encourage. The Lord's blessing has rested on this work with the little ones, bringing a deep sense of gratitude to those whose privilege it has been to work with and for these future citizens of Bulgaria.

One of the most encouraging features this year is the very large enrollment in both the main and branch kindergartens. This has been a banner year in numbers. Ninety nine children have been enrolled in the main kindergarten and thirty one in the Youch Boonar branch, making the largest number in the history of kindergarten work in Bulgaria. The high standard of work and the splendid work done by Miss Clarke in the years past, and her ably trained assistants account in a great measure for the popularity of the school. Several gentlemen on enrolling their children

have said, "We hear of the way this kindergarten trains the children and we want ours benefited by the same training." Some ten children who last year attended the government kindergarten have come to us. This city kindergarten is closed this year on account of lack of funds to maintain the number required in this large city. The ministry of education, however is making a study of the different methods used in the various private kindergartens and infant schools, such as the Greek, German, French and American - in order to see which is the most practical. The fact that the inspector of the primary schools, sends his little daughter here, shows that he approves of the work done here.

The very large attendance during the fall term made us sympathize in a measure with "the old woman who lived in a shoe," for even the large spacious rooms seemed small and crowded. The large temporary circle almost touched either side of the room. This congested condition was soon remedied by a waiting list, so that whenever we were informed that one or more children would not attend for a certain length of time, those who waited took their turn. In this way the average for the fall months

was fifty two in one building and nineteen in the other.

The teaching force is the same as last year with the exception of Miss Clarke. Miss Setchanova has charge of the Youch Bomar kindergarten this year also. She has been very successful ~~t~~ with the thirty one under her care. The lack of a suitable building for housing this enterprize in that part of the city makes the work harder.

We were not able to rent the rooms used last year but after a prolonged search two rooms were found very near last year's location. These tho none too light were the best to be found in that section and Miss Setchanova has made the best of them.

An epidemic of measles prevented the main kindergarten from having its closing exercises at the close of last year, and a similar reason deprived both schools of the best part of the whole year's work - namely, the preparation and celebration of Christmas - It was a great disappointment that the kindergartens had to be closed for eight weeks including the Christmas vacation.

An epidemic of scarlet fever and typhoid brought a strict order from the board of health that all

the schools in the city be closed. We feel that both children and teachers missed a great deal in that we closed just at the time when all were looking forward to ~~the time~~ making presents for father and mother, and to hearing the story of the Christ Child, the shepherds and the wise men.

During this time of enforced vacation, the time was well filled with church work, church entertainments and translating for a temperance supplement to the Zornitza

To try and make up in a measure for our loss at Christmas time, an Easter party is planned for the children and the parents, and some simple gift of the child's own work will, we trust, teach him the blessedness of giving.

What a charm Christ's life has for all - both young and old. From the very beginning of the school year, one boy in particular repeatedly asked for the story of Jesus and the children, suggested by a large copy of Plockhorst's, "Suffer little children." "Please tell us about Jesus blessing the children and about their bringing flowers to Him," is a frequent request especially among the older boys and girls. A short time ago as the story of the transfiguration was told, one bright

restless little fellow, who finds it hard to keep his mind on a thing more than a minute at a time, looked long at the picture - Rafael's Transfiguration - and then softly remarked, "What a beautiful story that is"! and a little later, "all the stories about Jesus are nice". This led to a talk on what made His life so beautiful. On calling at the home of the same boy, at the beginning of the year, we asked him if he remembered who his last year's teacher was. "Oh, yes, I know was the reply, "she used to tell us about Jesus and the story never ends."

The favorite song of all the children is "Jesus loves me". Not a day goes by but it is sung at least once. Often when at work some little one is heard humming, "yes, Jesus love me" and sometimes all join spontaneously in singing the chorus over and over. Surely the seed thus sown will bear fruit in its own season.

A number of mothers have spoken of the change in their children - from troublesome and selfish to happy and helpful little people. A savings bank which is now full with their offerings for some poor child, is one of their greatest delights. It has been a struggle with two or

three when father gives them five or ten stotinki for the bank and they want to keep it for themselves; yet each of them, of his own accord dropped in his mite for the poor.

A great deal of sickness since new year has reduced the attendance and made it very irregular. With the settling of the weather it is hoped more will return and attend regularly.

During the fall, plans for mothers' meetings could not materialize but since new year two meetings have been held, both of which were very successful in interesting the large audience. Plans are under way for two more meetings during the springterm. The numerous requests for more such meetings proves that there is a real opportunity for work in that line.

The kindergartens were the happy recipients of a box containing kindergarten material, scrap books and a large number of pictures from the Walnut Ave. Congregational Church, Roxbury Mass. The contents found ready place in the kindergartens in Samokov, Sofia and Kustendil.

The financial problem has not been disturbing except that during the time the schools were closed practically all expenses went on while the

income was lacking. That leaves us about a months expenses behind. It is hoped that during the spring this deficit will be made up.

Deep gratitude is expressed to Dr. Clarke who has helped in so many ways, to make the machinery of the house and kindergarten run smoothly for the one inexperienced in work of this size.

It will be a great pleasure to all to welcome Miss Clarke back, with whose return great things are in store for the work in Sofia.

Respectfully submitted,

Emma L. Baird.

April 17th 1908

Sofia, Bulgaria.

JUN 2

Report of the Sofia Kindergarten

1907-1908

JUN 2 1909

Report of the Kindergarten Work in Sophia for the year 1908-1909.

To the members of the European Turkey Mission.

Dear Friends:-

During the present year 76 children have been enrolled in the Sophia Kindergartens, 48 in the main, and 28 in the branch institution. The largest attendances have been 36 and 20, the smallest 6 and 2, with an average of 22 and 12. These have been mothered with the assistance of two Bulgarian Kindergartners and the three members of the training class.

The income from tuitions has averaged 138.55 and 37 levs, or 175.55 levs per month for the seven past months. The cash outlay has been 70 levs for salaries, 63 for wages, 55 for rent of branch, 195 per month, not including 846 levs for the year's fuel, the board of the two Kindergartners and of two members of the training class, the materials used in the kindergartens and incidentals. These are covered by the generous help given for several years by the B.L.M.A. Society, in addition to the grant of the Ir. B.M. for the missionary's and assistant's salaries, a

total of 175 - L. T.

A second increase on the price of tuition was thought best at the beginning of the year, a change of from 5 to 7 lei per month in the one, and 3 to 4 in the other Kindergarten. Naturally this increase has resulted in a decrease of the number of children, a result reenforced by the unusually cold winter, and later by a widely prevalent epidemic of measles, which has finally brought our second term to an untimely close three days before the vacation should have begun. However, the numbers have been smaller than even two years ago, the receipts have been larger, and I think the movement was in the right direction.

The duties of the year were taken up with deep gratitude to God and also to Miss Emma Baird, for the opportunities of the year of absence, but with still deeper joy at being permitted to return to this dear household, and the privilege of service. There is, however, but a meagre report to offer for this ninth year of the Sophia Kindergarten, painfully so after the signal success of the eighth, under Miss Baird's directorship. The large numbers enrolled last year, nearly twice as large as the intended capacity of our accommodations,

made it seem advisable to take a step nearer self-support in both Kindergartens.

Bearing in mind the fact that our children are the sons and daughters of prosperous business and professional men, of officers and officials of high rank, even of cabinet ministers, the change from 5- to 7 levs a month seemed warranted, but the precedent of the past proved too strong. Many parents who brought their children with the evident intention of committing them to our charge decided to re-consider the question, and have been seen no more; so that our circle was small from the first. Fortunately we could not foresee that the elements would conspire against us, and unfriendly germs prove formidable foes. Our circle grew gradually until into December, then shrank, and during those desperately cold days in January and February, the wonder was that it did not follow the example of the mercury and contract to a zero. During those wintry days there was a warm glow in our hearts as we gathered the faithful few about us, knowing that their love for their Kindergarten home had outweighed parental judgment. Time and again some child would say:

"Mamma said it was too cold to come to-day, but I wanted to", - and on such occasions we were not sorry that the child had had his own way. One of the older boys seemed to think nothing of his mile walk each way, and with but few exceptions was on hand at eight o'clock in the morning, the time when his father was due at his office. "Yes, it is cold", he would say, "but I am warm as soon as I get here."

As warmer days came our circle grew out of the teens, but only to be set back again by the measles, which finally found lodgment under our roof, - and hurried up the spring vacation. Thus three times a three days' vacation has been forced upon us, as upon all like institutions; - the first in honor of Bulgaria's crown, the second by order of King Cold.

In various ways the year has had a distinctive character of its own. While seeming results have been small, there has been important growth in important directions. Financially - and educationally our work has been set on firmer foundations. The very fact that we have not had many children, has made it the easier to reduce to practice the fresh in-

sight into educational principles gained during the year in America. It has been a year of testing new methods both with the children and in the training class; - also of putting into effect plans which had not before seemed feasible; while the assurance that the One who knows the end from the beginning has overruled all plans, has taken away all need of anxious thought.

Miss Setchanoff, who for nine years had given faithful service in the Kindergartens in Samokov and Sophia, and was in great need of a change, was offered a furlough on half pay, but preferred to return to the Samokov Kindergarten, to fill the position left vacant by the marriage of Miss Kruslanka Byagieff. Miss Stefanovitch, who was offered her position here, decided to accept the larger salary offered by the Monastir Orphanage. The developments of the year have shown that she was to be needed in Monastir far more than here, and an additional salary would have been just so much more than our income could cover. Once more it has been proven that we can with perfect safety make plans as large and progressive as prayerful consideration and faith can justify, then submit

them to the Lord of the harvest for His overruling.

The most serious venture of the year, the training class, has been the source of intense satisfaction. Acting on the advice of other members of the Mission, I advertised the course of study in the daily papers, and several girls applied to join the class; but none answered the requirements except the three from our Mission school in Samokov, all of whom have finished the six years' course. Of these, one, a member of last year's sixth class, was recommended by her teachers as a hopeful candidate; the second had, since leaving Samokov, had one year's experience in primary and Bible work; the third, after experiences of a very different nature, married and has been living here in town for several years. I was very much surprised when she came to apply for a place for her five year old son in the Kindergarten, and for herself in the training class. Even to me it seemed an impossible undertaking, and I enrolled them with little faith in her perseverance, but have been most happily disappointed. Though living in the very outskirts of town, a long walk through rough streets,

from the end of the trolly line, still during this unusually hard winter, but seldom has the cold been intense enough, the snow or mud deep enough to keep her from her afternoon engagements. Not less praiseworthy has been the determination with which she has set herself to the rusty brain, at the mental tasks of the course. They have been hard for her, but her grit in grappling with them has been quite as admirable as the more perfect attainments of her classmates. Once, years ago, when after graduating from our Samokov school, she was a governess in town, she met my criticism of her conduct with the remark: "What can one do who is left at the mercy of her environment?" Contrasting her attitude then with this present assertion of her self-hood I can but take courage as I thank God for the wanderer's return - the redemption of our Magdalina. Her little son has been far less regular in his attendance but he also has learned a thing or two. One day as the family was eating bean porridge, his father said: "Ivancho, see the little worms in the beans." But Ivancho

knew beans. He had been introduced to them before, and his answer was to sing:

"In the heart of a seed, buried deep, so deep,
A dear little plant lies fast asleep."

As a whole the progress of the training-class has been very satisfactory. Its members have studied and worked with an earnestness and ability which has done credit to the native element in their make up, and to the thorough training received in our Samokov school. They would surely compare favorably with average freshmen in similar courses in America. While paying nothing for board and tuition, they give an average of more than two hours a day to housework, which has not been required before of members of the training class. This has kept them very busy, but is a distinct advance in the former method, which failed to develop sufficiently the spirit of independence and self-help. With their hearty co-operation, the household machinery has run more smoothly than ever before.

During the cholera scare we received a rather disagreeable visitation from a health commission of three. The spokesman evidently

came to criticise, and he carried out his intention. The floor, washed two days before, was dusty. It should be wiped up every day, the door mat should be constantly carbolized, the children should have foot-wear to use in Kindergarten only, etc. Exasperated by his attitude, I challenged him to show me a cleaner educational institution in the country. Cornered, our critic owned only mention the girls' schools in Samokov and Lovtch. I chuckled internally at the implied admission, and took position, tho' unwillingly, in the second row.

Another guest we had during the winter was of a different type. Our little household was quite excited one afternoon by a note from the palace, informing us that Her Majesty Queen Eleonora, would visit the Kindergarten the next morning. There was a hurried calling of absent children, a little extra cleaning for our august guest, a throne chair and handsome rug were borrowed from our accommodating tenants, a simple greeting was prepared to fit one of the Kindergarten melodies, and we were all eagerness for the appointed time to come. Instead came a note, postponing the visit because

of the cold. But a warmer day came, and with it the Queen with three attendants - her adjutant who had had a daughter in Kindergarten years ago, - and two ladies. She put us at our ease at once, by her simple, kindly way; asked to have the young ladies presented to her, and after they had kissed her hand, took her seat calling Father to a chair at her right. The children sang their welcome and then went through their regular exercises on the circle and at the tables, to all of which Queen Eleonora was very attentive, and was enthusiastically interested. "How beautiful, - I shall remember this as long as I live! - I never saw anything like it in Germany, and I have been connected with many Kindergartens," were some of her exclamations. The movable chairs and tables drew her attention, and she contrasted them with the fixed desks in German Kindergartens, where "the floor can never be clean" (clear). As I assured her that all American Kindergartens are furnished on that plan, I rejoiced in this acknowledgement of America's superiority, in Kindergarten lines; for is it

not just in line with the presentiments of Fröbel himself with regard to the darling of his soul! I rejoiced anew in other things as well, that day, in our sunny, spacious rooms, our beautiful new piano, the Kindergartners and girls so self-possessed and womanly, and that dear circle of happy, responsive children. Surely, I have a goodly heritage; and as the Queen remarked on the spontaneity of the children and at the same time of their harmonious unity, I could but hope that in some slight degree at least, we were advancing toward our Kindergarten ideals for the children - of free self-activity - freedom under and through law - the developing of the individual, and universal self-hood. Her Majesty remained more than an hour and a half, asking questions, talking with the children, and all with so simple a manner that a small boy who has not yet learned to recognize royalty when gowned in simple black, exclaimed while she was still there: "The Queen did not come after all."

Not long afterwards, on the strength of

her kindly interest in our work. I sent her a notice of a series of special meetings for women held during Mr. Campbell's stay with us. On the afternoon of the second meeting she came unannounced, but learning that Mr. Campbell would preach on the next Sunday without translation, she asked to see him, and soon after left, promising to come on Sunday. Before this, however, she sent regrets.

An important part of our Kindergarten work has been the effort, tho' not as successful as we could wish, to come into sympathetic relations with the mothers. A good many calls have been made, chiefly by the Bulgarian Kindergartners. The monthly mothers' meetings, begun in October, have been held regularly, and well attended, tho' not by as many as we could wish. At the March meeting one of our ideals was realized. We have long felt that on educational subjects we could co-operate with our Orthodox sisters, and have invited one and another to address this meeting. So far however, we had failed; but at last a young mother

with opinions of her own, and the will and ability to express them, volunteered her services. She delivered a lecture containing truth, important and well expressed. After it, a lady was heard saying to another: "What a pity that such a fine lecture should have been delivered in a Protestant Kindergarten". It is of this same Protestant Kindergarten, however, that another Orthodox lady remarked: "It is only here that we can hear something good. Encouraged by this pioneer, others have volunteered their services and the three remaining meetings of the school year, are supplied with speakers from outside of our community; while on the other Thursdays of the month we hope to entice hearers with more spiritual food. That the Gospel in its simplicity has power to draw all classes, has been abundantly proved during the Campbell meetings, and we are trying to apply our faith that God is not limited to the use of certain instruments.

It was a privilege to have our Kindergarten used for these gospel meetings and

inquiry meetings as well, and to have reason to believe that to some souls they were the very gate of heaven. May they prove the same to many more who shall be saved through these ladies' meetings, the Sunday afternoon English services, and all other gatherings under our roof. The last church meeting held here was to consider what should be done about our debt incurred by the repairs on the church property. A month before there had been a meeting of the building committee on the same question, and after pledging their help to the amount of 1100 levs, the committee decided to call this meeting and lay the matter before the friends of the cause. In the meantime the spirit of God had been working in a special way in our hearts. The meeting was called; only twenty-seven persons, including the members of the committee who had already contributed, were present. The case was presented by several of them, then further pledges were called for. Our old janitor with a monthly salary of thirty-five (35)

levs, walked up and laid five (5) in the pastors hand. It was suggested that we sing while others wrote their pledges. We sang: "Work for the night is coming," during which 150 levs were promised; then "I gave my life for thee," and 500 more came in; and before the meeting closed 2307 levs were pledged making 3407 levs pledged in a month as a special offering by twenty-seven (27) people among whom were a member no better off than the old janitor. God's spirit is with us, but we are not yet satisfied. Many influences are abroad in our midst which lead away from Christ. Spiritualism is fighting against spirituality. Theosophy would supplant Christ's power to save from sin and develop character. Nay, in our Sunday School the belief was expressed by one of our own young people that the perfect character of Christ himself was only attained through the discipline of repeated existences on earth. It seems as though now as never before there is a call to earnest, united prayer and

effort in every form of the mission's work; for young men and maidens, old men and children, with simple child-like faith in Him who said: "Lo, I am with you alway."

In behalf of the Sophia Kindergartens,

Elizabeth C. Clarke.

Report of the
Sophia Kindergarten,
April, 1909.

TEMPERANCE WORK

Rec'd OCT 27 1909

in

BULGARIA:

ITS SUCCESS.

American Kindergarten *(from the S. E.)*,
40 Belcheff Street, **SOFIA, BULGARIA,**
the center of Temperance Publication Work.

SAMOKOV,
Evangelical School Press,
1909.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN BULGARIA:

Its Success.

Special temperance efforts in Bulgaria commenced in 1888 when Miss Frances Willard requested Mrs. Zoe A. M. Locke to take charge of this work in European Turkey.

Temperance societies were formed in different places, the number eventually reaching 16, which joined in a general union and, for a time, published a temperance paper.

About the same time the generous offer of Mr. Demorest of New York to give a silver medal to the most successful of any eight speakers using, according to his rules, the temperance declamations he had designated, led to the holding in the schools of the American Board for both sexes in Samokov of 14 Demorest Contests. Eight of the successful speakers then contended for the gold medal, which was secured by one who is now among the most successful pastors in Bulgaria. These efforts resulted in the translation of seventy-two declamations, ten of which have been printed and used in various places, and in a considerable interest in temperance work among the students in Samokov and those who listened to them.

A few similar contests were also held, with good results, in other places.

At a time of special need for temperance work twelve years ago, the sum of 500 lefs (francs), left by a loved one gone before, led to the printing, during a few years, of over 100,000 tracts and posters of seven kinds: a total of about 540,000 pages.

Of six of these, 3000 copies each were offered to the then Minister of Education, and accepted by him for the schools of Bulgaria; but neither he nor his successor fulfilled their promises to so distribute them, and, as the third minister declined to do so, they were taken back. Still, the larger part of the above editions were distributed before the beginning of the year 1900.

The coming election of members to the National Assembly which took place in 1908 led to a special effort the previous year to influence electors, and those chosen by them, in temperance work.

It was at first proposed to employ one who was capable and available to visit as many places as possible, interest the people in temperance by public meetings, and secure persons

2 to circulate whatever should be printed; but the effort to secure funds for this object was an absolute failure. Not an answer came from many letters written.

In God's plans a better way was opened to gain the desired result. It seemed to the actor in this work his duty to devote to it $ 200, which was about one half of all his available investment. Then God sent about the same amount from various unexpected sources in America, England, and Bulgaria; and the total sum will nearly pay the expense of issuing and circulating over 150,000 tracts, posters, supplements to the mission paper and a medical journal (each with about 1500 subscribers), and circular letters: a total of over two million pages.

How to circulate temperance material was a question of much doubt; but the best adviser designated the teachers of the schools as the best medium for wisely scattering; and, from a government list of all cities, towns, and villages with their population, a list of about 300 places was made out, and over 20,000 *tracts* etc. were sent to the head teachers with a printed circular letter asking their cooperation.

Before the second general circulation it was found that the names of all teachers in all schools in the country could be taken from the records in the Ministry of Education, which were very cordially lent in full; and the larger part of six days was spent in this work, and a full supply of *tracts* was sent by mail to the higher institutions. The earnestness of an old man to secure these names, working amid some discomforts and long after the employees had gone home, attracted the attention of the officials; and, on request, the Minister of Education readily agreed to freely circulate all that was given him, and at once sent 17,500 of the various tracts etc. to his twelve inspectors, for them to distribute to the 2800 common schools in all the country.

In seeking how to send this temperance material to Macedonia, it was found that the Foreign Ministry was in touch with and partly supporting schools and other institutions wherever there were Bulgarians under the Turkish government. On application to this Ministry, all their data as to these schools and institutions were courteously and freely offered, and the names of their five commercial agents also supplied.

On the proclamation of the Constitution, national clubs were started among Bulgarians and other nationalities in all Turkish territory. During a visit of the President of the Union of the

3

Bulgarian Clubs to Sofia a cordial acquaintance was formed with him; and he gave a letter of endorsement of the temperance work, directed to all these clubs.

A suggestion of Miss Stone led to the preparing of special "supplements" to the mission paper "Zornitza" and a medical journal of the capital. With this word printed on each sheet, they are carried post free.

In this way nearly all the material thus far circulated has first gone to the three thousand intelligent readers of these papers, and the same has afterwards been printed in tract form, one or more, twenty to twenty-four pages; and of these various issues, over a thousand copies in a package have been sent for sixty-seven cents to distributors in all Turkish territory.

It would hardly be possible to even imagine a more thorough means of circulating temperance truth than that which God has given us. Many of the distributors have shown much earnestness in the circulation; and temperance societies have been formed in different places.

In the starting of the campaign, two years ago, there was hope that a local option law would be secured at the first session of this National Assembly.

Two expressions have had much influence in pushing on the work, — that of Dr. Duff: "Expect great things of God; plan great things for God," and that of Henry Clay Trumbull: "Dare the impossible." Much prayer has been continually made; and God has seemed to lead along, step by step, by special suggestions at various times as to what could be done. A selection of tracts was mailed to each of the ten daily papers of the capital; a small set was mailed to each of the 180 members of the Assembly who were then present; 150 copies of a translation of the Reform Bureau's poster in red and black were posted up on the streets of the capital.

Circumstances made it seem proper to send a request to Queen Eleonora to grant an audience for speaking of the temperance work and another matter of public interest.

This request resulted in a few days in an invitation to the writer and his daughter to come to the palace, when, for forty minutes, with evident interest, she gave close attention to both of the matters presented to her, accepted of copies of the temperance tracts which had been circulated, and asked to have left with her the Reform Bureau's poster (forty by thirty inches)

in red and black, which had been translated, but only said that she must make enquiries as to the matters spoken of, and especially to counsel with Mr. Takeff, the Minister of the Interior. A week later Her Majesty sent for the daughter, "so that it would not be needful for her aged father to come out in the storm," and said: "Tell your father that it will be impossible to secure such a law by the present Assembly; but patience will bring success: your father must be patient, and the desired result will be gained." Neither the Queen nor any of the officials at the aiding Ministries grasped the idea of local option, but thought the aim sought was the direct closing of saloons by the National Assembly; and such a law, cutting off large sums received for licenses, was regarded as unwise and impossible. It therefore seemed desirable to write to Minister Takeff, from whom the Queen had sought advice, and fully explain the action sought of the National Assembly. His answer was: "The idea is a very beautiful one. It should be popularized. Make it known to the people." The writer had already begun to feel that any law forced upon a people opposed to it could not be enforced. President Lincoln delayed issuing his proclamation freeing the slaves until he was satisfied that the mass of the people would uphold him in it; and in this work it was better to delay in asking a local option law until the people understood, and some favored it.

After the writer had personally pledged to this work one thousand francs ($191.—), other sums were received from America, England, associates, and elsewhere, making a total of 2118.25 francs ($404.54). Of this sum, 183.40 francs came from Bulgarian sources, of which 100 francs were from a personal friend of 40 years, who, when Minister of Finance, unsuccessfully endeavored to secure temperance legislation.

With this sum there will have been issued since February, 1907, including the material now in the press, a total of 167,000 tracts, posters, etc., making a total of 2,101,000 pages.

In the campaign thus far the aim has mainly been to scatter telling facts of the nature of alcohol and its effects on drinkers and society. It now seems time, while continuing in the same line, to aim directly at getting readers to act in various ways, one of which is to secure a local option law from the next session of the National Assembly, bringing up the question of the voting of women in this matter, and soon to circulate blanks for signing petitions to the Assembly for a local option law to be presented at the next session, which annually begins in November.

5

The first two supplements to the Zornitza, 3000 each, and the third of 10,000 copies sent also to the Medical Journal, were followed by five tracts, chiefly eight or twelve pages each; but the fourth supplement is to number 6,000 copies, and from it are to be printed two tracts, 20,000 each.

In order to do the most energetic and thorough work possible in the coming months it is very desirable, before the opening of the next session of the National Assembly in November, to issue two or three more supplements, and to follow them as heretofore by tracts, printing even 50,000 of each of them.

There is a full and free opening with almost no expense for circulating all that shall be printed to the intelligent readers of two of the best periodicals of the country, to all of the 3500 or more schools of various grades in Bulgaria and Macedonia, to all the national clubs opened in Turkish territory since the Constitution was proclaimed, and in many other channels. A cordial invitation was recently given the writer to address in the national school buildings the higher classes of both sexes and their teachers and others. For this object about 300 assembled in Monastir and also in Salonica. The same opportunity is promised for schools in different parts of the capital.

That God has already given so strangely wonderful success to medium capability *with much faith* is an assurance that *He* is *ready* to do far greater things, and that local option, if not full prohibition, will be secured by energetic and capable Bulgaria perhaps before it shall triumph among the slower moving conglomerate elements in the United States.

But . . . . . the supplement now in the press, with the tracts to follow it, will exhaust all the funds now available; and the work must then wholly cease unless further funds shall be received. These funds ought to be supplied by Bulgaria; but there is not now that appreciation of the need and the readiness to aid which encourages the expectation that such funds will be so supplied. We hope that those interested in the temperance cause in Bulgaria will share in giving the means to successfully carry on the work which God has hitherto so abundantly blessed.*

*Funds for this object may be sent so designated to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer of the American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., or to the writer, Rev. J. F. Clarke, 38 Belcheff Street, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Later: Oct. 9th. Instead of printing 20,000 copies each of the above two tracts, the remaining funds allowed of the printing of 31,000 of each, making a total of 189,000 tracts, etc., and a total number of pages 2,365,000. Over 9000 of these tracts have already been sent to Macedonia, to the four chief circulating centres, where interested persons are ready to distribute them; while 2260 have been prepared in 60 packages of different sizes ready to be sent by mail to all Bulgarian schools and other institutions in Constantinople, Adrianople, and vicinity supported or aided by the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry. An envelope enclosing the four tracts, etc., of the last issue for each one of the 186 members of the National Assembly chosen at the first election is ready for the mail, and 261 similar envelopes for all the Bulgarian papers and other periodicals published in Bulgaria, Macedonia, and elsewhere. All the above ~~are to be~~ were mailed at the beginning of the month, o. s. (Oct. $^1/_{14}$). Nearly all of the rest of the edition are put up in separate packets of 25 each; and 10 of these packets (250 tracts) are gathered into bundles ready to be given to the Ministry of Education, which will send them to their twelve inspectors, who will distribute them to the 3000 or more schools in Bulgaria. All are so carefully put up as to facilitate a wise distribution by those of them who will not feel a live interest in the work.

Many little and large hands have helped in the above work. Mr Kolaroff, a sign-painter, especially has been ready to give whole evenings to aid whenever needful.

There is need for earnest prayer for success in this enterprise.

American Kindergarten *(from the S. E.).*

KINDERGARTEN WORK.

The American Kindergarten in Sofia was begun by Miss E. C. Clarke, who was sent here by the European Turkey Mission in 1900.

Aside from her salary, the Woman's Board annually gave her 35 Turkish liras ($ 154·—), which was less than half she paid for rent until she entered the present building in 1905. This amount has recently been increased to 50 liras. With this sum, her salary, and the receipts from her pupils, she has nearly paid rents; the salary of her assistants, a total of *eleven* years; nearly all of the support of her assistant pupils who have been preparing for this work, a total of *nine* years; the supplies needed for Kindergarten work, chiefly from America, and other expenses, but making up what was lacking from her personal funds, now all invested in this work.

In addition to the above she has for three years carried on a branch Kindergarten in a rented building in another

part of the city. The number of pupils in the main building has varied from 40 to 70, and in the branch, from 15 to 30. Queen Eleonora has manifested her interest in the work by quite a visit, listening to the different exercises, and seeing the varied marchings and the different work at the tables.

During the visit she asked where in the city it would be desirable to open a third Kindergarten; but the only answer could be, — There is now no teacher.

A monthly meeting of the mothers and lady friends interested in the children, to all of whom special invitations have been sent, has brought together fifty to eighty or more hearers, who have been addressed in part by those teaching the children, but also by lady and gentleman speakers — from the city and other places.

The above work has opened the homes of the parents — many of whom are among the most influential classes in society — to home visits; but it has seemed impossible to visit them as much as was desirable.

In addition to these duties Miss Clarke has heartily entered into all forms of church work; is now President of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Vice-President of the Temperance Society, actively engaged in the Sabbath School, having at times had branch schools in four different places, has for years been on the most important church committee; and — though it has not seemed best to unite formally with the church — both she and her father have been made full *voting* members of it.

The building above represented is fully under the control of Miss Clarke and her father as long as they shall live, but will probably eventually go to the Board.

It is chiefly the gift of one lady in America who has been much interested in the work and workers in Bulgaria; but these workers have themselves put quite a sum into the building, which is well supplied with water, central heating, etc.

Others, including fellow pilgrims to Jerusalem to attend the Sunday School Convention, have shared in erecting the building. The debts still due on the building will probably in a few years be paid off from rents received from the second story and other rooms.

The pastor and people have been made to feel that the rooms in the Kindergarten are open for general use whenever it is desirable; and the Christian Endeavor and Woman's Benevolent

Societies, Woman's Prayer Meetings, gatherings for choir practice, and other objects usually meet here.

An English Sabbath Service at 5 p. m., under the charge of Rev. E. E. Count, Superintendent of the Methodist Mission, has recently been begun; and we hope that a wider use of the rooms for those not in the Evangelical Community will be possible during the coming year.

We ask for this work the prayers of all who are interested in Bulgaria.

Sofia: 1st June, 1909. *J. F. Clarke.*

Report of the Publication Department of the Ev. T. Mission for the year 1902.

This department was under the charge of Mr Thomson till Aug. 1st when the writer was appointed to take charge of it while Mr. Thomson was absent on furlough. No regular work was done till the last week in October when a series of Health Tracts was ~~to~~ given to be printed These are still in press and as they belong properly to the year 1903 no further mention need be made here.

The ~~publications of~~ books and tracts published while the press was in Mr Thomson's charge are as follows

1	Method for Learning English (begun Dec 1901)	226 pages,	1000 Copies
2	On Temperance	30 "	2000 "
3	Fromar	16 "	1600 "
4	Choose what you will	4 "	3000 "
5	The Hamburg cobbler	11 "	3000 "
6	Gorka's withered Hand	32 "	1000 "
	Total for the Mission	319	11,600 "

The following were printed for Dr. Clarke

1	Choose what you will	4 Pages	7,000 Copies
2	Fatherland	2 "	2,000 "
3	Harm of drinking intoxicating liquors	4 "	3000 "
		10 "	12,000 "

For Samokov church

1	How can a young man cleanse his ways	16 "	750 "
2	Wi-Yu	16 "	3000 "
		32	3750 "

The latter part of 1902 Mr. Dobrovsky was called upon to give much of his time to teaching in the G.B.S., taking the place in part of one of their teachers who was compelled to leave the school because of failure of health, and so his time for literary work has been much less than was intended.

This school year all workers in the printing department are students taking the full amount of lessons. This has prevented work being done with rapidity. It has hindered, too, new students learning to set up type and do the other work of a printing office. This may leave us next year with only a few fitted to work in that department. Curtailing work one year may leave us with diminished facilities for carrying on the work the ensuing year.

The printing department needs a new and larger press. The present press is small and old though not absolutely worn out, - yet liable very soon to break down. A quantity of new type also is needed.

The sales of books have not been large. The Method of Learning English prepared by Mr. Thomson however has sold well, - over half of the edition having been disposed of by Apr 1st 1903 though it came from the press in the preceding August.

A number of the tracts published in Constantinople are now exhausted. In place of them the Mission would do well to print new tracts rather than new editions of old tracts.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise to print an Anglo-Bulgarian dictionary for which there seems to be a demand.

We feel that the 90 pounds Turkish given for aid to the Gornitsa from this department have been profitably spent.

We plan to print soon some tracts. We also acknowledge a gift from the Religious Tract Society of Fifty Pounds Sterling & from the B.L.M.A.S. 15 pounds Sterling

Report of Publication Department
of the En. T. M.
for year 1902

Copy for Record

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1903-1904

165

Report of the Publication Department of the Eu. T. Mission

During the year 1903 the following were printed on the press at Samokov:-

	different pages	copies	total pages
Health at Home, Part I (remainder of)	202	1200	242 400
" " " " II (beginning of)	48	1200	57 600
The Lord's Day (reprinted)	13	2000	26 000
How does one become a True Christian "	35	2000	70 000
Choose whichever you wish "	4	5000	20.000
Friend! "	2	5000	10.000
The Cobbler of Hamburg "	8	6000	48 000
Earthly Care a Heavenly Dicipline "	14	2000	28 000
Total printed for the Mission	326	244 00	502 000

Besides the above there were printed, at cost or less, the following religious tracts for missionaries

For Dr. Clarke, Choose whichever you wish	4	15000	60000
and Friend!	2	15000	30000
" Mrs. Holway Missionary Program, China I	10	500	5 000
and " " " II	18	500	9 000
" Miss Baird Christian Endeavor Papers	6	120	720
" " Haskell Sunday-School cards	1	14961	14961
" the Churches Program of week of prayer	2	750	1500
Total religious matter paid for by others	43	46831	121181
Total religious matter	369	71231	623181

Besides the above there was a small amount of job printing almost exclusively for the schools and the station.

Report of Publication Department

Mr. D. G. Furnajieff has superintended the type-setting department, but, as at least half of his time has been devoted to teaching, that department is locked up half of the time and students can not work there during those hours. Those who print and those who work on the printed matter have to wait, and the one in charge of the press work has irregular work. The output, consequently, is small. The arrangement was voted by Samokov station so as to help out the school. Let us hope that at the close of this school year the present arrangement will be discontinued as being far from economical.

Last September Mr. G. Dimitroff was engaged to take charge of the printing. He has proved himself a good and competent overseer.

The new press, bought in July and shipped in January from Boston ought to be here early in April. A new press-room with a solid concrete floor was built for it in December at a cost of 2391 pias. gold. Previously extensive repairs had been made on the water-course. A new water-wheel is now being constructed to replace the old one.

The Mission should consider what should be done with publications now stored in Constantinople. The decision made three years ago has not proved sufficient.

The manuscripts of the following, approved for publication, are ready for the printer: "Hints on Prayer", a tract of about 8 pages, "Fundamental Principles of Christianity" about 12 pages, "Liberty, its Uses and Abuses", a sermon of about 30 pages, and "The Practice of Immortality", a booklet.

Preparation should be made for a new edition of the Hymnbook with music. The Method of Learning English will probably be sold out by the end of 1905. A new and revised edition should take its place.

There seems to be quite a call for an English-Bulgarian dictionary. Our schools greatly need such a book. It should be much fuller than the vocabulary printed in 1859 and long ago out of print.

We are sorry to say that the Publication Department has not received any aid from any tract society for more than a year. The appropriation of the Board is small, and quite a large part of this goes to aid the Zornitsa.

Respectfully submitted

J. W. Baird

Samokov Apr. 6, 1904.

Report of Publication Department
of the Eur. Turkey Mission
for year ending Apr. 6, 1904.

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The Publication Department.

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Report of the
Publication Department
of the European Turkey Mission of the A. B. C. F. M.
for the year 1904-5.

In July of 1904 the Department passed again, after an interval of two years, into the charge of Mr Thomson.

Excluding the receipt of $750, the share that came to the Department from Mr Rockefeller's gift to the Industrial Institutions under the Board, ~~the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ the event of the year has been the setting up, regulating, and getting into running order the new printing-press, obtained mainly through Miss Stone. It was a work of some difficulty, & was long prolonged amid discouragements & disappointments; but the intelligent & indomitable perseverance & care & skill of Mr Pantelei Dimitroff, the new superintendent of the press-room, finally attained complete success; and the press now works with a beautiful smoothness, regularity, and speed, & turns out capital work. If, as is hoped, the new type is acquired during the coming summer, the Department ought then to be able to turn out work that will compare favourably with that of any establishment of its size. The new press prints at one time just double the amount that the old press could print, and turns off impressions more than twice as fast. The old press, however, is still capable of fairly good work on a small scale, and is retained in frequent use.

As things now are, and especially if the new type be secured in the summer, the Department has really at present no material needs. What it is in need of is a larger & more rapid circulation of what it produces. There is still an immense stock on hand of valuable books and tracts, many of which are hardly ever called for, & which might do an immense amount of good among the people. It is a good augury that Mr Popoff, the Sofia pastor, & Mr Vulko Shopoff of Philippopolis, have lately been stirred up to interest themselves more in putting our works into circulation, and that they intend, as it is understood, to urge the Bulgarian Evangelical Society & the pastorate throughout the country to do more in this line. If this more rapid circulation were realized, there would be less hesitation in referring to what has been felt very considerably during the past year, that one missionary, even with the able help of Mr Dobroffski, is hardly able, amid all the calls to participate in other kinds of Station-work, to overtake single-handed all the literary & business work of the Department.

Besides the works mentioned in the statistics for the year, progress has been made with two of the publications authorized by last Annual Meeting. The New Testament History has been written, translated, & printed just to the half, closing with our Lord's ascension. And as much has been done as can for the moment be done in preparing the Children's Hymn Book for the press: it is hoped that further progress can be made with it ere very long.

In addition to completing these & printing tracts, work will need to be begun at once upon a new edition of the "Method for learning the English Language." Only 130 copies of it remain, which is less than have been sold during the last nine months. Besides it, many have expressed an earnest wish that S. D. Gordon's very powerful, direct, & practical books "Quiet Talks on Prayer & on Power" should be published. And I would further add that I think a book of great suggestiveness & value to our pastors might be made of judicious extracts from the recently published life of a Scottish pastor who was honoured to do an evangelizing work such as it has been given to few to do at any time. And I also feel that a valuable & almost indispensable accompaniment to the New Testament History now being printed by us would be the small book entitled "The Life of Christ in the Words of the Four Evangelists," which would be for our scholars & for most readers far more practical than the "Harmony of the Gospels."

The financial statement & the statistics of the Department are for the calendar year 1904, and may be seen in detail by any interested to examine them.

The total income of the Department for the year, from all sources, was £.T. 410 $\frac{21}{100}$, & the total expenditure (not including missionary's salary) £.T. 443 $\frac{16}{100}$. But it is understood that £.T. 101 $\frac{21}{100}$ of these expenses, which went directly on the new press, are to be recovered from funds in the hands of Mr Wiggin; and thus the favourable balance left on hand of £.T. 68 $\frac{26}{100}$ corresponds to within a few piasters to the donation received during the year for new type.

The cost of the mission-printing done during the year, not including the cost of salaried workers or of supplies & repairs, was £.T. 34 $\frac{10}{100}$. The income from book-sales was £.T. 38 $\frac{21}{100}$, showing a profit (on a very unsatisfactory basis of reckoning, however) of £.T. 4 $\frac{11}{100}$.

[illegible] sold during the year [illegible] 2167, of which 293 were the "Method for learning English." Of the tracts circulated exact figures cannot be given; but they must have been about 10,000.

In addition to 33 pieces of job-printing, a total of 648,440 pages of 19 Mission works were printed, and 116,000 pages of 3 non-Mission works, giving a grand total of 764,440 pages of 22 works. Of these 22 works, 19 were religious & temperance tracts, & the remaining 3 were sets of Sunday-School Golden Texts.

The number of students working in the Department was 24; and they earned £.T. 54 $\frac{24}{100}$, or an average of £.T. 2 $\frac{26}{100}$ each.

Robt. Thomson.

Samokov, Bulgaria.
18th April, 1905.

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REPORT OF THE BOOK DEPARTMENT. Salonica, 1905.

We have the same three colporteurs as last year: N.A.Trencheff, M.Tetoff and J.K.Kartalis. The dangers and difficulties remain much the same as for the last two or three years, as the country is not considered safe for travelling away from the railways. Much credit is due to our men for the very encouraging report which we are able to make. The following table will show the work of each, to which I add sales at the depositories.

Mr.N.A.Trencheff:	Sales	2924½ ps,	towns visited	81,	miles travelled	981		
" J.K.Kartalis	"	~~1501½~~	"	"	"	35	"	" 501
" M.Tetoff	"	~~2854½~~ 4531½	"	"	"	8	"	" 132
Salonica Depository	"	791	"	"	"			
Strumitza "	"	827½						
Todorak "	"	157¾	"					
Total	"	11888¾	"	"	"	124	"	" 1674
These figures were		7446½	"	"	"	90	"	" 1650

last year (1904).

Of total sales of 11888¾ ps. 7439 ps. were Scriptures and 4447¾ books and tracts. The Scripture sales were Bibles 739, New Testaments 384, Portions 517 ; Total 1642 . In this enumeration Hebrew Old Testaments are counted as Bibles; they numbered 506. The number of copies of tracts and books sold was 2421. Total books and tracts sold including Scriptures, was 4063. The Scriptures were in 17 different languages viz. Turkish, Greek-Turkish, Modern Greek, Ancient Greek, Albanian, Roumanian, Hebrew-Spanish, Hebrew, Bulgarian, Slavic, Servian, Russian, Persian, French, Italian, English and Armenian. The number of tracts distributed without price was 5094, in Turkish, Bulgarian and Greek. One of the most encouraging features of the work has been the friendliness of Bulgarian school teachers toward the sale of the Scriptures and other good books to the school children and to others in the villages who are able to read.

Salonica January 4. 1906.

J. Henry House.

for 1705

Salonica - Turkey -

J. Henry House.

Publication Department
Annual Report. 1905-1906
European Turkey Mission

Rec'd MAY 26 1906

Report of the Publication Department for the Calendar Year 1905.—'06

During this year the new press, in splendid condition, has been running steadily during all the ten months of work, while the old one has also been employed for small things, with the result that the total number of impressions struck during the year has reached the figure 1,620,890, as compared with 806,650 in 1904, about 700,000 in 1903, about 900,000 in 1902, ~~and~~ 811,588 in 1901, and 1,030,438 in 1900.

Of the above 1,620,890 impressions:—

50,190	were on 62 various small jobs;
480,400	were on 8 tracts, not published by the Mission; and
1,090,300	were on 19 complete works and part of 1 other work published by the Mission.
1,620,890	

These works published by the Mission were:—

4/5 ths of the book entitled "The Beginnings of Christianity," being a condensation of Smith's "New Testament History";
3 new Tracts, viz., "The Present Religious Awakening in Wales" (24 pp.), "Trust in Christ" (4 pp.), and "What lies on the other side of the hill" (4 pp.);
9 second editions of tracts;
1 third edition of a tract;
1 fourth " " " ";
1 fifth " " " "; and
4 sets of Sunday School Golden Text Cards.

Since the close of 1905 the printing of "The Beginnings of Christianity" has been completed, and a portion of the edition is now in process of binding. The printing of "The Life of Christ in the Words of the Four Gospels," which is intended to be a companion volume to the above, has been begun & about one-third completed. And work has been started on the second and enlarged and, as it is hoped, improved edition of the "Method for Learning the English Language." The first edition, 1000 copies, is entirely sold out, the last copy being sold just 3½ years after the first one.

Work on the "Children's Hymn Book" is unfortunately at a stand-still for the present. The letter-press is all ready; but only a few of the necessary notes have as yet been found. Correspondence on the subject with Miss Stone, who was chiefly relied on for unearthing the needed music, reached her just about the time of her mother's death, followed by her own removal to other quarters; and she, while expressing the hope that she may yet be able to help in the matter, has apparently found her hands too full thus far to do anything.

The question of whether or not any printing can be done next year is raised further on. If any is to be done, there are some tracts that will need to be reprinted; some of Dr House's articles in the Constantinople "Zornitza" have been

suggested for new tracts; a further effort will be made to bring the "Children's Hymn Book" to the light; and probably steps will need to be taken towards bringing out another edition of the present "Hymn & Tune Book."

The total issues for 1905 were:-

Tracts of 55 different kinds, —	29,313
Books of 49 " " , —	1,699

For these latter were received, pias. gold 3482
and for books taken on account
in previous years, — " " 409
giving Total Receipts of pias. gold 3891

The average number of students working in the printing-house during 1905 was 29; and they earned pias. gold 5503, or an average of pias. gold 190 to each.

In accordance with the vote of last Annual Meeting a committee of five was formed and has been at work on the preparation of a tentative revised text of the Gospel according to Luke. Two of the committee are in Philippopolis, viz., Mr Sechanoff and Mr Naidenoff, ex-teacher of the Bulgarian language in the Philippopolis Gymnasium. The latter is the stipulated-for member of the committee who does not know English. The other three members are Mr Baird, Mr Dobroffski, and myself. The work is now approaching completion, and correspondence as to its printing has been begun.

What we have done on the Gospel of Luke has both extended and deepened the conviction of all of us that the whole language of the Bible is greatly in need of being modernized. It would have been easy to make a very much less conservative revision than we have made; but we were anxious to preserve as far as possible the dignified style of the first beautiful translation, and also to avoid such extremes of change as would make the reader feel that he had lost his familiar Bible. Yet, even within these limits, we have made many changes. We have found several words and phrases entirely obsolete, which had to be removed: we have found a larger number of words & phrases so old and unfamiliar as to border on the obsolete: we have found a still large number of places where the substitution of modern words makes the sense much clearer; and, most of all, we have found that the order of words could be changed so as to have a much more modern sound. Incidentally we have found at least two places where the Bulgarian words conveyed a sense that we believe was not intended to be conveyed. We quite expect the inevitable criticism of our work; yet we venture to hope that unbiassed minds will on the whole approve it, and then will admit the further conclusion that the language of the entire Bible should be similarly revised as soon as possible.

During the year I have continued putting through the press in Constantinople the new edition of the Bible for the American Bible Society, and of the New Testament and Psalms for the British and Foreign Bible Society. The preparation of the text of the former has advanced to the beginning of Isaiah, and its printing to the beginning of Job: the printing of the latter has advanced into Romans.

I have also continued the regular contribution of religious articles ~~to the~~ "Zornitza."

In the course of 1905 the Publication Department received $750 as its share of the $2500 allotted to this Mission from the gift of Mr Rockefeller. This sum, together with a lesser gift previously received from another person, and some other funds in hand, enabled me to order from Vienna a fairly adequate supply of English type, and what was necessary of Bulgarian type to supplement defects and replace worn-out fonts. The Printing House is therefore pretty well equipped for any work that it would ordinarily be called on to execute.

But I have now to say that the time has at length come when the Mission must choose whether this Department is to be maintained or the "Zornitza." They cannot both be supported out of our funds. In 1902 we gave the paper 90 liras, — just half of our Appropriation; in 1903 & 1904 each year 80 liras, or but little less than half of our Appropriation; and

in 1905 again 80 liras, which was a little more than half of our Appropriation. This, together with an excess of expenditure on the new type over the amounts given for its purchase, owing to unexpectedly high charges for freight and duty and the necessity of providing new cases for the type, has exhausted our funds; and at the end of this half year the Department will be in debt.

I have submitted my estimate for the Department for 1907 to the Station; and after one or two suggestions made & adopted we find that, after putting one man, instead of two as at present, in charge of the work of the boys, and one boy, instead of two as at present, to clean the whole building, & after reducing expenses to the lowest, we need 280 liras for 1907 if Mr Dobroffski is retained. The question about Mr Dobroffski is not easy. Just at present there is nothing in view for him to translate, and he would have very little to occupy his time; but on the other hand, if anything should need translation we should be badly off without him. He is also constantly referred to on questions of language that turn up; while the proof-reading that he does would constitute a very considerable addition to my work.

To meet this expenditure of 280 liras we cannot reckon on an income (aside from pos-

Estimates of Publication Department for 1907.

Appropriation,	£. J. 145.00	Mr Dobroffski,	£. J. 84.00
Book Sales,	35.00	Hadzupament,	58.00
For Jobs,	20.00	Boys' earnings,	70.00
Pay for Bible-work,	50.00	Fuel + lights,	15.00
	£. J. 250.00	Water-way,	2.00
Deficit,	30.00	Taxes,	2.00
	£. J. 280.00	Printing-paper,	30.00
		Post., Supplies, + incidentl.,	19.00
			£. J. 280.00

in 1905 again 80 liras, which was a little more than half of our Appropriation. This, together with an excess of expenditure on the new type over the amounts given for its purchase, owing to unexpectedly high charges for freight and duty and the necessity of providing new cases for the type, has exhausted our funds; and at the end of this half year the Department will be in debt.

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To meet this expenditure of 280 liras we cannot reckon on an income (aside from pos-

sible donations from the Tract Societies, &c.) of more than 250 liras, reckoning the Appropriation as the same as for this year (145 liras), & not deducting a piastre of it as aid to the "Zornitza." And even this income of 250 liras is reached only by putting in the 50 liras which I hope to earn by my Bible-work, which has hitherto been given to the "Zornitza," but which would also have to be withdrawn. And this sum, I must point out, cannot be reckoned on beyond 1908 at the latest, as the Bible-work ought to be finished by then.

I would hope that, if there is no further reduction of the Appropriation, and if the Department received the Appropriation in full, as well as my Bible-work earnings, we might be able to struggle on, keeping a tight hand on expenditures, and seeking help where we can. But if not, then I repeat that the Mission must decide as between the Department and the "Zornitza", which of them is to be dropped.

Samokov, Bulgaria.
6th April, 1906.

Report of the Salonica Book Department for the year 1906. 169

We have had the same working force as last year: Messrs. Tetoff, Trencheff and Kartalis. These colporteurs have travelled, probably more than 1300 miles and visited some 90 different places, and some of these places several times. The record of the work is as follows:

Mr. M. Tetoff's sales;	3394¾ ps. silver (£.7.=10s);	miles travelled 512;	towns visited 20.
Mr. J. K. Kartalis "	2627⅜ " "	(" " "); " "	459; " "	26.
Mr. N. A. Trencheff "	2005½ " "	(" " "); " "	705 " "	41
Salonica Depositary "	1215 " "	(" " ").		
Strumitza " "	306¾ " "	(" " ").		
Todorak " "	94 " "	(" " ").		
Mitrovitza " "	71 " "	(" " ").		
Total sales . . .	9714⅜ " "	(" " ").	miles travelled 1676;	towns visited 90.

While these figures fall below those of last year (which were extraordinarily large; they surpass those of 1904 by more than 2000 ps. Of our three colporteurs Mr. Kartalis has kept nearest his record of last year.

The sales of Scriptures were in 14 languages: viz. Turkish; Greco-Turkish, Bulgarian, Servian, Slavic; Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, Hebrew, Hebrew Spanish, Roumanian, French, Italian, English + German; valued at 6188¾ ps and consisted of 345 Bibles (including 420 Hebrew O. T.), 393 N. Test. 496 parts making a total of 1434 vols. The sale of other books and tracts was valued at 35-25⅝ ps. The number of tracts distributed without money was about 1600, as far as recorded. The most interesting feature of our book work this year was the loud call for Scriptures and books at Yedi Kule, and by the kindness of the prison officials we were able to supply as many as 150 vols of Scriptures + books + tracts, I should say, tho' we have not a record of the exact number. Men sent into exile greedily took possession of books they could get hold of in the prison, saying to the others: "You can get more but we can not". May the years work be fruitful of great good! Pray for this work.

Salonica, January 14th, 1907. J. Henry House.

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Dep. Nat. Forest Reserves
REC'D FEB 6 1907
ANS'D

Letter of Inference Dept. Int.
for 1906.

JAN 27 1908

Report of the Book Department of Salonica Station for 1907.

We are thankful to God for a larger measure of success than we had dared to hope for during the past year. The financial condition of the country has been most unfavorable in consequence of the movements of various revolutionary bands and the prolonged drought of last Summer and Fall.

The same three men were in the work as last year. The estimated miles travelled were more than 1400, and the number of cities, towns, and villages visited were 58.

The sales during the year were as follows:—

By N.A. Trencheff:	Scriptures,	476 vols.	value 1292¼ ps (Lira = 108);	other Bks 1908 vols.	vol. 2013.
" M. Teloff:	"	499 "	" 2010½ " (" ");	" " 160 "	" 380⅜
" Y.K. Kartalis:	"	227 "	" 926 " (" ");	" " 187 "	" 801½
" Salonica Depositary:	"	53 "	" 277½ " (" ");	" " 172 "	" 778¾
" Strumitz " ;	"	38 "	" 200 " (" ");	" " 94 "	" 573½
" Todorak " ;	"	11 "	" 82 " (" ");	" " 4 "	" 28
Totals	"	1304 "	" 4496¼ " (" ");	" 2525 "	" 4575⅛

The total sales of Scriptures and others Books were 9363⅛ against 9714⅜ last year. The decrease seems to be owing to smaller sales of Hebrew Old Test. Our sales of Books other than Scriptures were 1049½ ps in excess of those of last year. The sales of Scriptures were 344 Bibles; 482 New Test., 488 portions in the following 28 languages:- Bulgarian, Slavic, Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, Servian, Roumanian, ancient and modern Armenian, Hungarian, Turkish, Arabic, Greco-Turkish, Kurdish, Hebrew-Spanish, Hebrew, English French, Spanish, German and Italian.

The fact that teachers in the Orthodox Church schools have recommended to their pupils and others the Scriptures and our Evangelical books shows a great diminution of prejudice against our work. The work of supplying the prisoners at Yedi Kuli with the Scriptures and other good books has been continued. The courtesy of the Governor of the prison in this matter has been greatly appreciated. Some condemned to death have thus been able to read the Scriptures before their execution and we can only hope that they have found light and comfort in them.

We believe this work to be of the utmost importance and bespeak for it the prayers of our friends.

J. Henry House

Salonica, Jany 8, 1907.

Report of Book Department
Salonica Station for 1907.

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Rec'd JUN 5 1907

Report of the Publication Department of the European Turkey Mission for 1906-07

The Department closed the financial year with a debt of £.T. 47 $\frac{59}{100}$, or one piaster more than the previous year. The Appropriation received was less than that in 1905 by £.T. 12 $\frac{88}{100}$; and the charges against Freight + Discount exceeded the Appropriation for that object by £.T. 6 $\frac{67}{100}$. The receipts for Job printing were also less by about £.T. 7 $\frac{75}{100}$ than those of the previous year; while the purchases of printing-paper had to be very heavy, because, in order to secure uniformity of paper for the whole Hymn + Tune Book + for the whole "Crocodo," the entire quantity of paper for these books had to be bought at once. This year, little or no paper will need to be bought. On the other hand, some £.T. 15 was got in by the sale of old type; book-sales exceeded those of the previous year by £.T. 80 $\frac{60}{100}$; donations of £.T. 22 $\frac{73}{100}$ from Mr Converse of Philadelphia and of £.T. 5 from an anonymous Friend gave most welcome help; while the Mission's vote to pass over to the Department other £.T. 103 $\frac{73}{100}$ from the Rockefeller gift squared the year's accounts. It should be noted that the £.T. 80 passed over to the "Zornitza" did not suffer pro rata diminution in proportion to the Appropriation.

Report of Book Department

In the hope of reducing the debt, the services of Mr Dobroffski the translator were diminished from 20 hours to 4 hours a week from the 1st Jan., 1907; but a kind gift from Miss Dodge of New York, through Miss Stone, of $375 will permit his being taken on again from the 1st July of this year for one year. Should the book-sales keep up, it is possible that the debt may be cleared off without attempting for economy's sake to run the upper & lower rooms under one superintendent.

The number of Tracts issued during the year was less by 11,300 than in 1905; but the number of books sold from Samokov exceeded those sold in 1905 by 888: the number of books sold from Constantinople, for a sum almost equalling the Samokov sales, is not given.

During the year the Mission issued no new tracts, but printed new editions of several old ones. Aside from these, the chief work done was (1) the completing of the New Testament History, (2) the issue of The Life of Christ in the words of the Four Evangelists, (3) the issue of Part I. of the second edition of the Method for Learning English, (4) the commencement of Part II. of the same, (5) the commencement of the new edition of the Hymn & Tune Book, & (6) the issue of the Tentative Revision of the Gospel according to Luke, which will have a special word of comment later on.

See next page.

The sales of the new books have been fairly good so far, but specially those of Part I. of the "Method," which has gone at the rate of 60 copies a month. The demand for English at present is so great & persistent, that I think it would be worth the Mission's consideration whether it ought not also to issue other helps that are sought for, such as a Phrase-Book, a set of English Readers, and a Dictionary, if the additional type necessary for the purpose could be secured.

In this connection I have to report that I have received from Rev. C. F. Morse, St. Johnsbury, Vt., the MS. of his Bulgarian-English Dictionary of 20,000 words, on which he spent three years of toil, & which he now presents as a free gift to our Mission. He expresses the earnest hope that the Mission will print it, & will complete the matter by purchasing Prof. Panaretoff's English-Bulgarian part. The Mission, in acknowledging this handsome & valuable gift, will be expected to say something as to what it proposes to do with it.

I am myself inclined to think that the time has come when we ought to seek funds to enable us to enlarge the Printing Department very considerably. The heavy impost on foreign-printed books seems to point to the necessity of all the printing for the Bible Societies being done in the country; and where more appropriately than on our press? Were we in a position to print Bibles, Dictionaries, Readers, & so forth, we should

do a much more remunerative work than we do at present.

The chief interest of the year centred in the issue during the summer of the tentative Revised Translation of the Gospel according to Luke. Three Bulgarians & two Missionaries had worked at it, so far as their other duties permitted, for fifteen months. The work was entirely paid for by the British & Foreign Bible Society. Besides the copies given to the members of the Committee, and to the Agents & others of the two Bible Societies, there were sent out 141 copies to persons nominated by ourselves, our pastors & preachers, those of the Methodist Mission, & others, as the most desirable persons to be consulted. In the preface, all were requested to make criticisms, but specially to say whether they thought that a revision of the entire Bible on similar lines was desirable. But of the 141, 14 have replied, of whom 4 are of our pastors & preachers, 1 the editor of the "Zornitza," 2 of our teachers, 3 pastors and preachers of the Methodist Mission, 1 a former missionary, & 3 outsiders. The criticism passed is mainly favourable: on particular points the views of some are contradicted by the views of others. As to the desirability of a similar revision of the whole Bible, 4 are in favour of it, 3 appear to be so, 1 is against, & the other 6 say nothing. There is, however, a general & full admission that the language of our present Bible is not the language of the Bulgarian literature of to-day. I believe that the Mission has no more important question before it than what it ought to do with reference to this subject.

Samokov, 24th April, 1907.

Robt. Thomson.

Report of Bulgarian Turkey Mission for 1906.

Rec'd MAY 23 1908

1728

EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION of the A.B.C.F.M.

REPORT of the PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT for the

Year 1907-08

Dear Brethren and Sisters,

I am happy and thankful to be able to report that, with the aid of a generous gift from Miss Dodge of New York, grants from the two Tract Societies of £10 each, 60 liras earned by Bible-proof-reading, the stoppage of the aid to the "Zornitza", and, largest of all, the unusually good sale of books during the year, and in spite of heavy expenditure on the printing of the new Hymn and Tune Book, the adverse balance with which the year began was turned into a favourable balance at its close.

If the student who has taken charge of the Composing Room should not be present next session (1908-1909), it will be necessary to hire an overseer for that department; for the work cannot be done without one. But I trust that with the funds in sight I shall be able to pay an overseer's wage, even if the income from sale of books should be less, as seems at present likely. Whether I shall be able to retain Mr. Dobrovski's services after the end of June remains to be seen. Possibly I may manage the four months from September to the end of the year if he be engaged part of his time, as he has been this last year, in teaching in the C. & T. Institute.

The number of Tracts issued during the year is much the largest since ac-

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curate statistics began to be kept. Of 55 different Tracts there were issued 39,642 copies. The number of books sold, and the income from them, is also the largest on record, being:--

of 43 different books, in binding, 3114 copies, &

of 2 " " , in sheets, 620 "

a total of 3734 copies, for which was received the sum of 111 liras & 57 piastres gold.

The number of pages printed at the Mission's expense during the year was 1,698, 116, the number printed and paid for by others was 850,400, and the number of impressions of Job printing was 17,020, giving a total of 2,565,536.

The works printed at the Mission's expense were:--

Board's Letter to the Churches, ----------	copies	360
Sunday School Golden Texts, ----------	"	7956
Notices of Special Services, ----------	"	300
Advice to Mothers, ----------	"	4000
How does a Man become a Christian, ----------	"	3000
It is Never too Late to Mend, ----------	"	3000
Method for Learning English, Pt.I., 3rd Edit.,	"	1500
Have You a Friend, ----------	"	3000
Old Stoyan the Cobbler, ----------	"	3000
Simple Truths, 7th Edit., ----------	"	5000
Have You a Friend, 2nd. Edit., ----------	"	5000
Old Stoyan the Cobbler, 2nd Edit., ----------	"	5000
The Hamburg Cobbler, 5th Edit., ----------	"	5000

Programme of Week of Prayer, ----------	copies	1000
Wy-You, 2nd. Edit., ----------	"	5000
and besides these:--		
20 forms of The Hymn & Tune Book, ----------	"	2500
& 9 " " The Method for Learning English,		
Pt.II., 2nd. Edit., ----------	"	1000

The works printed and paid for by others were:--

Christmas Hymn, ----------	copies	1000
The Christ of the Andes, ----------	"	2000
Report of Relief Work in the Adrianople District,	"	500
In the Land of the Great Famine, ----------	"	1000
Why should a Girl be a Christian, ----------	"	5000
A Word to Students, ----------	"	5000
Annual Report of the Bulgarian Evangelical Soc.,	"	200
Four illustrated Tracts, each ----------	"	5000

In accordance with the instructions of last Annual Meeting, Mr. Dobrovski has given all spare time to work on the MS. Dictionary (Bulg.--Eng.) which Mr. Morse presented to the Mission. He has gone through it completely once, and at date of writing has begun a second reading of it. His work has consisted mainly in rearranging the words as their spelling according to modern orthography demands; but in so doing he has, naturally, gained a pretty good idea of the quality of the Dictionary. He authorizes me to say that he considers it for its size a good working dictionary. His main criticisms are (1) that it contains a good many Russian

words which ought to be omitted. That can easily be done; & (2) that no phrases at all are given, even the commonest and those most needing explanation, such as "He me ce uge," "Cuфyba mace." These, again, can easily be supplied. Beyond this, his only further suggestion is that here and there some rather important words, which have been omitted, should be inserted. But, keeping the dictionary approximately at its present size, these would not need to be very many. He does not consider, as had seemed to me when I made my cursory examination of the dictionary, that the proportion of scientific words is too large.

In this connection, and in view of the Motion that is to be submitted to this Meeting, I think it in place to say a few words about the English-Bulgarian Dictionary now being printed by Mr. Stephanoff, advance proofs of which he has been kind enough to send round to most of us. I think that no one who has examined these proofs can have much doubt as to the verdict that ought to be passed upon the work, with all courtesy and kindness to Mr Stephanoff. A very considerable number of the words given are words either obsolete or verging on being obsolete. Most of them I never saw or heard of before, and I could be satisfied that they had ever been words in the language only when I found them in Webster's Unabridged. Besides these there are also a few words of which the form or the meaning has been utterly mistaken. Of the rest, quite a large proportion are words which the ordinary speaker or reader would not find necessary --I would almost say in a life-time,--words highly technical, or of some rare specific use, or abstrusely scientific. Altogether I should judge that from one-quarter

words which ought to be omitted. That can easily be done; (2) that no phrases at all are given, even the commonest and those most needing explanation, such as *[illegible]*. These, again, can easily be supplied. Beyond this, his only further suggestion is that here and there some rather important words, which have been omitted, should be inserted. But, keeping the dictionary approximately at its present size, these would not necessarily mean [illegible] words, [illegible] to me when I made my cursory examination of the dictionary, that the proportion of scientific words is too large.

In this connection, and in view of the Motion that is to be submitted to this Meeting, I think it in place to say a few words about the English-Nigerian Dictionary now being printed by Mr. Stephanoff, advance proofs of which he has been kind enough to send round to most of us. I think that no one who has examined these proofs can have much doubt as to the verdict that ought to be passed upon the work, with all courtesy and kindness to Mr Stephanoff. A very considerable number of the words given are words either obsolete or verging on being obsolete. Most of them I never saw or heard of before, and I could be satisfied that they had ever been words in the language only when I found them in Webster's Unabridged. Besides these there are also a few words of which the form or the meaning has been utterly mistaken. Of the rest, quite a large proportion are words which the ordinary speaker or reader would not find necessary --I would almost say in a life-time,--words highly technical, or of some rare specific use, or abstruse ly scientific. Altogether I should judge that from one-quarter

to one-third of the words are useless to the ordinary student, who therefore, in buying the dictionary, would have to pay for unnecessary lumber. I believe that a much more practical dictionary might and ought to be provided. And, judging by the sales of the rival French- Bulgarian Dictionaries, the issue of two or three at a time does not produce a glut in the market.

Some time after last Annual Meeting I wrote to the Agents in Constantinople of the American and the British & Foreign Bible Societies, intimating to them the Vote that had been passed in regard to the Revision of the language of the Bulgarian Bible. Surely I need hardly say that I was as scrupulous to tell them, and even specially to comment on, the restricting conditions attached to the approval of Revision as I was to tell them of the approval itself. Both of them in their replies indicated, as I myself felt, that they did not think that the Vote had advanced matters much. I suggested, however, that the Societies should enter into correspondence with the Board so as to have some preliminary and general idea of the terms on which they and the Board might hope to co-operate in the work when the time came. They both did so, first the British & Foreign and then the American. Why these Societies have taken time so largely by the forelock I cannot say; but, at any rate, the British & Foreign Bible Society has already passed a vote to pay the salaries of Mr. Baird and myself (our entire time) for two years; while the American Society, besides intimating its readiness to co-operate, asked for an estimate of the entire cost, so far as that could be made at present. Such a rough estimate has been sent

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to it. The Board itself has also intimated its willingness to release Mr. Baird and myself as long as may be necessary whenever the Mission requests it to do so. I trust that this Annual Meeting will renew its call for men to take our place, so that this important work may not be unnecessarily delayed.

Various considerations led me to feel that it would not be best to take by Circular Vote the Mission's verdict on the proposal to enlarge the equipment of the Printing Establishment here so as to enable us to print a Dictionary, to do work for the Bible Societies, and thus to have it in our power also to print other large works if necessary. But I have drawn up the Statement that was asked for as preliminary to seeking the verdict, and have also prepared a Motion in regard to the matter, which I trust the Mission will take into earnest consideration. In support of the Motion I am able to quote a recently received and spontaneous letter from Dr. Bowen, Agent in Constantinople of the American Bible Society, in which he says that it would be a great convenience to their Society if all their Bulgarian printing could be done by us.

Coming outside the limits of 1907 I may bring this Report so far up to date as to say that the printing of the new edition of the Hymn & Tune Book was completely finished a little before the middle of March, and 1000 copies were sent to the binder's in Sofia. But as the advice of those engaged in the circulation of literature was that 900 of these should have the Temperance Hymns bound up with them, and it has been necessary to wait for the printing of a new edition of these hymns, the bound copies will not be ready till the middle of May at earliest.

Attention has been called to the fact that Spiritualism seems to be tak-

ing strong hold in Bulgaria, and unfortunately has been working considerable havoc in some of our Evangelical churches. The missionaries in Samokov have felt that it would be advisable to try to meet it by the preparation of a pamphlet which would combine fairness of treatment with a clear and strong statement of the evangelical position in regard to Spiritualism, and would deal both with the teachings and the manifestations of the cult. I would recommend that the Mission should approve the preparation and publication of such a pamphlet, and that to whomever the task of preparing it may be assigned, he should be requested to submit his MS. to Dr. Haskell in addition to the regular Publication Committee.

The largely increased sum asked in the Estimates for the Publication Department for next year is yet not really a large sum when it is considered that the whole official publishing work of the Mission is done here. The sum asked for covers nothing more than the salary of the translator, the salaries of two overseers(one for the Composing Room and one for the Press Room), without whom the work cannot be rightly done, nor can the property of the Mission be guarded against wreckage by unskilled workers), the pay of the students who work in these departments, and the necessary funds for running expenses.

With a belief stronger than ever in the great importance of this branch of our work, I am, in devotion to it, Yours as ever,

Robert Thomson.

Samokov, Bulgaria.
17th April, 1908.

ing strong hold in Bulgaria, and unfortunately has been working considerable havoc in some of our Evangelical churches. The missionaries in Samokov have felt that it would be advisable to try to meet it by the preparation of a pamphlet which would combine fairness of treatment with a clear and strong statement of the evangelical position in regard to Spiritualism, and would deal both with the teachings and the manifestations of the cult. I would recommend that the Mission should approve the preparation and publication of such a pamphlet, and that to whomever the task of preparing it may be assigned, he should be requested to submit his MS. to Dr. Haskell in addition to the regular Publication Committee.

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Robert Thomson.

Samokov, Bulgaria.
17th April, 1908.

Europe and Turkey Mission
Education Department

Annual Report for 1907.

Copy for Rooms,
Boston.

JUN 2 1909

173

European Turkey Mission.

Publication Department.

Annual Report for 1908.

Financial Statement.

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394.73	Balance	—
637.56	Appropriations	—
1092.56	Gifts	—
636.20	Book Sales	—
120.03	Jobs	—
222.11	Other Earnings	—
—	Excess of Loss by Fire over Insurance	5.06
—	Salaries and Wages	819.50
—	Supplies, Furnishings, & Running Expenses	477.49
—	Taxes	5.98
—	Temperance Hymns, & Binding them with ours	315.79
—	Enlargement of Building	158.84
—	New Type (in part)	287.19
—	Balance	1033.34
$. 3103.19		$. 3103.19

Samokov Mission Press

Issue of Books and Tracts.

84,870	copies of	72	different	Tracts	—	free
2256	"	" 44	"	Books	(bound)	$.581.68
716	"	" 3	"	"	(in sheets)	54.52
2972						$.636.20

Work Done.

Printed for the Mission:—

31 Tracts (of which 26 new, and 5 new editions of old) and parts of 2 Books (both new editions), with 274 pages, in 131,467 copies, and a total of 903,934 pages.

Printed for Others:—

8 Tracts, 2 Reports, 2 Constitutions of Societies, and 1 Scripture Portion, with 319 pages, in 22,380 copies, and a total of 1,157,280 pages.

Also 28 other jobs, with a total of 52,000 impressions.

The Scripture Portion printed was of 176 pages, in 5000 copies, and a total of 880,000 pages.

Two matters in the foregoing Statistics claim special attention.

One is the large number of Tracts printed,

and the large number sent out to Stations and individuals for circulation. For the previous year (1907) the number of Tracts sent out had been the largest in the history of the Mission; but this year (1908) that number has been considerably more than doubled. This sudden and great upward bound is not to be accounted for wholly by the large number of tracts distributed at the time of the Jubilee meetings in Sofia, but indicates that generally throughout the Mission the work of the Tract is being more appreciated and more largely used.

The amount received for sales of Books is also the largest in our statistical history, although the number of volumes sold is not quite up to that of the previous year. While in 1907 the feature of the year had been the large sale of the "Method for Learning English," this year the feature has been the sales, less in number, but more in value, of the new edition of the "Hymn and Tune Book."

The other matter is the endeavour made, with the sanction of the Mission, to reach a self-supporting condition by putting the Department in such a position that it was able to bid for contracts for printing the Bible or portions of it. With the aid of the gift so unexpectedly bestowed for this purpose, the

building was slightly enlarged, giving more room both in the composing and the folding rooms, and two sets of new type were purchased. With this equipment offers were made to the American Bible Society, in response to its request for bids; and the contract to print 5000 each of Genesis, Psalms, and Proverbs, and 10,000 of the New Testament was quickly secured. This at once opened the way, so that a foreman was secured for the composing room, in addition to the foreman who previously attempted to direct all the work, but who now controls only the printing and folding rooms.

As a result, the work has gone much more satisfactorily and rapidly, the Department will pay its way so long as these contracts run, the earnings of the students have been greatly increased, and portions of the Bible in Bulgarian have for the first time been printed in Bulgaria. That our Mission Press has issued these first locally printed Scripture portions is to me a matter of supreme satisfaction. My hope is that this is but a first step towards its becoming the recognized centre for the issue of all Bulgarian Scriptures.

As already mentioned, the new edition of the "Hymn and Tune Book" was finished and issued in the course of the year. The Department has been widely and highly complimented on the quality of the work in this book, and on its general appearance. = The "Children's Hymn Book," which the Mission ordered to have first place after the other Hymn Book, has advanced so far that all the material, both of words and of music, has been collected, and the new music is at present being set up and electrotyped in London. As soon as that is received, the printing of the book can be begun at once. = The English MS. of the tract on "Spiritualism," which the Mission asked Mrs Holway to prepare, has at this date of writing (15th March, 1909) just been finished. As soon as it is approved by the Committee and Dr Haskell it will be translated and printed. = Two or three little booklets of a spiritual nature have been approved by the Committee for publication; and these, together with a few new tracts, some new editions of books and tracts, and the works above referred to, will keep the Department busy for some time to come.

But, while the condition of the Department is so far satisfactory, I have to point out that

it is seriously menaced by one or two things which, I think, ought to be corrected. In the first place, the printing of the large number of Tracts necessary to meet the very large demand for them constitutes a heavy drain on our scanty resources. In 1908 the printing of tracts made off with 2/5 ths of our funds from Appropriations; and against this there was not a stotinka of income. Even the appeal made to the American Tract Society to give us a specially generous grant in aid, in view of the large number of tracts we sent for use among the Bulgarians in Illinois, has not, so far as I know, been acknowledged even with a reply. Certainly, not only has the Society not made us a specially generous grant, but it has not even sent us the small one that it had been giving of late years. It appears to me that, if the funds of the Department cannot permanently be increased, the Mission will need to fix a rate at which Tracts will be sold to those who desire them.

Again, the charges sent in at the close of each year from the Bible House for rent, service, &c., and from the Philippopolis and Salonica Stations for Freight and Discount far in excess of the Appropriation for that purpose, come as a most unwelcome new

year gift. The justice of the Bible House charges cannot, I suppose, be questioned; but it seems to me that any excess of charges for Freight and Discount above the Appropriation should be charged back to the Stations making them rather than to the Department. The Bible House charges should only suggest to us the desirability of removing all our belongings from there as quickly as possible, and so bringing the charges to an end.

At the date of writing I have to report the failure of the attempt to secure the contract for the printing of the new edition of the Bulgarian Pocket Bible. If no other contract can be secured, this means that, as soon as the Portions now being printed are disposed of, we shall have again to dismiss the foreman at least in the one room, if not in both. And the Mission can understand how much work is likely to be produced, and of what quality, and in what condition the plant and supplies are likely to be found in a short time, if everything has to be left in the hands of the students, without competent foremen in charge of them.

If steady work could be secured from the Bible Societies or other paying sources, our problem

would be solved; but, as they cannot promise that, it would seem as though at least the above-mentioned matters should be corrected, and so help to put the Department in a somewhat better position.

Robt. Thomson.

Samokov, Bulgaria.
15th March, 1909.

Report of the Public Education Dept, for 1908.
Enrolled Turkey

Rec'd JUN 2 1905

Abbreviated Report of the Treas.
of The Zornitza

Rects for its 2 year in
Philippopolis; ending Jan. 13 1904.

	L.T.
From subs. and abonents	107.05
" Bulgn Evangelical Society	10.66
" Fund for Agents	4.74
" America	193.48
Total	316.43
Expenses — "	333.79
Debt "	17.36

Due to fund for Agts 13.36; Total debt 30.72.

Rects for its 3d year in P.

From Subs. & Ads	119.18
" Bulgn Ev. Society	10.89
" Fund for Agts.	1.60
" America	241.54
Total	373.21
	$1642.12
Expenses $1536.	349.09

The Paper's indebtedness at the end of the 3d year was 14.37 L.T.

In short the Paper, as at present running, needs some 220 Liras a year from America, to keep it free from debt.

H. C. Haskell
Treasr.

(over)

Note.

The debt of The Paper at the end of its 1st year here (Jan 1/4, 1903) was 2214 p/p — of which 1014 p/p were due from Agts — & part of this has been paid.

The subscriptions to the Paper for 1903 were -880-; for 1904, 940; & for 1905, nearly 1000.

For Bodine

Financial Statement of the "Bonnita" 2nd year ending Jan. 1/1904.
" " " 1905.
" " 1904.

(2)

Report of Zornitza 1906

175

Some comparisons.

The expenses for 1903 & 1904, =	682,88
Average	341.44
Ditto for 1905	344,81
The Receipts for 1903 & 1904 =	683,30
Average	341,65
Ditto for 1905	346,55
Rects. from Paper	
1903	107,55
1904	119.18
1905	108,90
Do. fr. Bulgu Ev. Socty	
1903 250 l.	10.66
1904 "	10.89
1905 500 l.	21.74
Do. Total from Bulgaria	
1903	118.26
1904	120.07
1905	130.64
Do. Total from America	
1903	154.76
1904	241.54
1905	215.91

H. C. Haskell
Treasurer.

Apr. 7th, 1906.

Report of Zornitza

submit the Zoning ordinance
for 1905 = '06 -

Courtesy Turkey Museum

Rec'd MAY 26 1906 Eme

176

Financial Report of the Zornitza,

For the year 1905 — Jan. 1st/14 — Jan. 13, 1906

Expenses

	L.	F.
Pay of Editor	156	—
" " Administrator	36	—
" " Printer	93	06
" " Postage	26	96
" " Sofhia Correspondent	11	78
" " Rent	10	44
" " Tours	2	66
" " Eng. Papers, wood, gas &c	7	91
Total,	344	81

Receipts

Subscriptions 105.98; Advtsmts 2.92,	108	90
Bulgarian Evan. Society, 500l. =	21	74
Total from Bulgaria	130	64
From the Board: Pub. Dept.	80	00
" do. thro. Rev. R. Thomson	45	00
Direct gifts from America 11.36 + 79.55	90	91
Total from America	215	91
Total Receipts	346	55

Including balances from previous years, the balance of credit to the Paper, 1/14 Jan. 1906 on the Station Ledger, was 28.88 + 9.10 Bal. of fund for tours.

over

Subscribers 1906 1100
Doubtful do " 200

Ditto 1905
about 1200

JUL 11 1907

To the European Turkey Mission:
Report of the Treasurer of the Zornitza for 1906 (O.S.).

We began this year with a credit on the Station Ledger of 37 88/100 Liras Turkish; of which 9 88/100 L. were due to the fund for tours in the interests of the Paper.

We closed the year with a credit of 7 97/100 Liras, of which 5 28/100 were due to this fund for tours.

That is the excess of the expenses over the receipts of the year, was 30/100 Liras.

This is plain from the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Paper.

Receipts.	L. T.
From Subscriptions	189.41
" Advertisements	7.84
Total from the Paper,	197.25

[Note. For the year 1905 this amt. was 108.90].

Recd. from the Bulg. Evangel. Society 500l. = 21.84

[Note: this amt. was also 500 leks for 1905, but the agio that year made it but 21.74 L. gold.].

Recd. from the Publication Fund of the Mission 80.00

& from the proof-reading of Rev. R. Thomson, 50.00

Total from America 130.00

Grand Total, (197.25, 21.84 + 130.00 =), - - - 349.09.

Expenses of the Paper.

	L. T.
Pay of the Editor	156.00
" " " Administrator	36.00
" " " Printer	107.44
" " Postage	45.29
" " " Sophia Correspondent	11.52
" " " Rent	10.39
" " Tours	3.82
" " Eng. Papers, wood, oil &c	8.64
Total	379.10
Deducting from this sum the total receipts	349.09
we find the excess of expenses to be	30.01.

Remarks.

1) The number of subscriptions for 1906 was 1200 or more, while for 1905 it was about 1000.

2) It is impossible to keep an exact account of the rects. for the Paper for every year by itself. E.g. Mar. 15th 07 I recd. 15 levs from a subscriber for the years 03, 04, 05, 06. I have recd. a good many for prev years in the past year; while several dues for 190 have not yet been paid.

3) The increase of subscribers for 06 was probably due in part to the "premiums" given. These 900 copies of the book of "Extracts from the Lorulia for 1876" were done by the Mission, from books now unsalable.

We are very thankful for the generous donation of 500 francs from the Bu Evangelical Society for the past year, - & trust it will not be diminished for the present

At our last Ann. Meeting Mr. Thomson informed us that the Publication work was so much in debt that the Mission must choose whether to stop it or stop the large gifts of 130 Liras, to the Paper. Both could not keep on. The Mission disliked greatly to do either; but finally decided that the Pub. Work; — the printing of a new edition of the Hymn Book, &c. must be continued. A strong plea however was made to the Board for 200 L. extra for carrying on the Zornitza. The Prudential Comm. was also told that we must know by Oct. 1st whether it could be given or not. By that time it would be necessary to inform the Editor and Printer, if the Paper was to be stopped. Our Sec. replied that they could not promise us these 200 L.; yet he hoped very much the Paper might go on. He said Miss Stone was trying to collect money for us — &c.

In Sept. one member of the Zor. Comm. guaranteed 100 L. of the 200 needed. Before it was necessary to give the deciding word 47 L. had been credited from Miss S., and the other members of the Com. decided that the Paper should go on; and so gave the word. An extra gift from the Board, (saved from the amount previously given to another Mission,) leads us to hope that the deficit at the end of the year will not be large.

If however the Evan. Society cannot continue to give its 500 levs, the difficulty of carrying it on will be so much increased. The new Press law, &c compel us to believe that some of the expenses will be larger than last year.

In conclusion, is it not well to ask whether the Paper is not really needed for the progress of evangelization among these people. True an Orthodox Paper of late has had some able articles of a moral and religious nature written by men of mental acumen and some valuable ideas on those subjects. But we cannot believe there are gifted men, with experimental knowledge of vital religion in the Old Church to carry on a Paper presenting the saving truths of the Gospel in a lucid and convincing manner to the people.

Not long since a teacher in the Gymnasium in this city gave some remarkable religious discources in the Churches. But a prominent Orthodox lady, religiously inclined, said that after this teacher had danced with her till two o'clock Sunday morning, his sermon in church a few hours later, didn't seem to produce a great impression upon her. The fact is that

truth incarnated in men, ~~truth taken personally~~ is needed both religious the pulpit and the press.

Many hundreds of persons who do not hear our preachers, read the Zornitza, and are convinced of the sincerity of the piety of most of those who write for it. Is it not reasonable to believe that it exerts a large influence over such in defence and commendation of Bible-truth and genuine godliness? It is not truth printed and published ten or twenty years ago; but that freshly prepared for each issue.

And as new phases of unbelief and spiritual need are manifested, they are to a considerable degree, - and may be still more, - met and satisfied in the columns of this Paper. Moreover our friends with more of hearty conviction of truth and duty than of training to present and defend them, may here find facts and arguments which will greatly help them.

True it seems an abnormal and precarious policy to carry on regular and permanent auxiliary missionary work like this, in reliance only on such resources as have been available for this current year. Yet as the need of the Paper is

so obvious and pressing may we not reasonably trust that the funds for it will be supplied?

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Haskell,

Treasurer of the Zornitza.

Report of the Zornitza for 1906

~~[illegible]~~

H

European Turkey Mission

Rec'd MAY 28 1908

Summary of Accounts of The Zornitza for 1907 (O.S.).

Expenses of the Paper.	L. L.
Pay of the Editor	156.00
" " " Administrator	42.00
" " " Printer	116.05
" " " Postage	44.27
" " " Sofia Correspondent	11.81
" " " Rent	10.49
" " " Tours	4.46
" Eng. Papers, wood, oil &c. &c.	10.23
Total	395.31

Receipts	L. L.
From Subscriptions	160.09
" Advertisements	13.70
" The Paper - - - - - -	173.79
" The Bulgn. Evan. Society	23.07
" Bulgaria, in all	196.86
" America, from Individuals	149.30
" " " Board (50-8.82)	41.18
" " in all	190.48
" Balance from 1906	7.97
" Total Receipts	395.31.

There were nearly 300 levs due from Agents, of which some 200 have been paid since the 1st/14th Jan., 1908.

H. C. Haskell, Treasr.

The number of Subscribers was about 1300.

Report of the
Treasurer of the
Zonnitza
for 1907 (O.S.).

Rec'd JUN 2 1909

Report of the Treasurer of the Zornitza for 1908.

The year covered by this Report has been a prosperous one in the history of the Paper in Bulgaria. It has had the largest number of subscribers since it left Constantinople. You may be interested in knowing the numbers of subscribers for some years past, as given me by the administrators, except for the year 1908; for which I took them from the mailing lists.

The number for 1903 was 880;
" " " 1904 " 940;
" " " 1905 nearly 1000;
" " " 1906 " 1300;
(the increase probably due to the "premiums" given),
" " for 1907 about 1300;
and for 1908 " 1364.

For two reasons it is very difficult to give the exact number for 1908.

1) We were obliged to have three administrators in that year. Stoyan Ivanoff left for America Aug. 1st, leaving his accounts in a very confused and unsatisfactory state. Koutman Koussanoff then took the place for two months, when he left for school in Sophia.

Oct. 1st G. Kozhuharoff succeeded him and is still doing efficient work.

As the local Post Office required our statistics about the middle of Oct, I gathered them from the mailing lists; as follows:

No. of subscribers in Bulgaria,	1301;
" " abroad,	50;
" " copies sent to Turkey since August 94 (-81 not yet paid for)	13
Total	1364.

Of the whole number, some 275 go to Nor. Bulgaria; (Methodist Field.)

2) My second reason for lack of complete accuracy this year, is this. After the famous "New Constitution" was published in Turkey, we began to receive subscriptions from Macedonia, and to send from 5 to 100 or more copies to our Preachers there to distribute for inviting subscriptions. As I said, 94 copies were sent, of which, up to Oct. 15th only 13 were paid for. Some of these 94 have been paid for since; and of these, some were paid for the remainder of 1908, and some for a whole year.

The Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditures for 1908, (made out Feb. 4/17) is as follows.

Rec'd DEC 4 1908

180

Samokov, Bulgaria. Oct. 1, 1908.

Dear Friends:

In accordance with the instructions of the last Annual Meeting the Zornitsa Committee wrote to our Board and to the Methodist Board asking for information about similar inter-denominational journals elsewhere. We learned that no such journal exists, except that the Northern and Southern Methodist Boards co-operate ina missionary periodical at Shanghai, China. Regarding this latter publication Sec. Homer C. Stuntz writes as follows: "I am not able to state the financial arrangement under which it is issued; but the editorial responsibility is joint, they furnishing an editor and we one. So far as the office is informed the corporation has proved measurably successful. Missionaries are agreed that it gives a larger promise of success than would attend the publication of separate papers for each mission."

I also wrote at the same time to Brother Count, then in the United States, asking that he give us the ideas of their Mission as to the terms on which co-operation could be maintained in the publication of a joint Bulgarian paper. Owing to Mr. Count's failure to reply the Zornitsa Committee was unable to prepare its circular vote before the Lovetch Conference. Hence your delegate had no authorization to propose a definite plan for the joint publication of the paper during 1909.

The Methodist Publication Committee, in bringing in its report (prepared, as he assured me, without Mr. Count's foreknowledge,) strongly urged that, since co-operation with our Mission in the publication of the Zornitza was manifestly out of the question, their Mission devote all its publication funds to issuing a Methodist weekly, from Sofia, commencing Jan. 1st, 1909, and to be edited by their ablest literary talent. Judging from two ringing speeches in its favor, and from the eager interest in the motion, it would have carried. Your delegate then protested against their preamble. Why should it be thought impossible to have a joint publication? We have not yet tried such a plan. There was a very good reason for not trying it during 1908. But why not try it for 1909 before deciding to start a competing weekly? Could we not divide the Zornitsa (as a majority at least of our present Zornitsa advocate,) much as Congregational Work is divided, they to have part of the paper under their own name, and to pay for the same proportionally; we to be responsible only for our share. I also strongly urged them, in the interest of evangelical work in the country, by no means to emphasize denominationalism in the paper. Bishop Burt expressed hearty approval of such a plan, and the matter was finally referred to their permanent " Book Committee." The Book Committee for 1908-9 however, was not announced until Sunday night. Monday morning I tried to secure an interview with its members, Messrs. Count, Thomoff, Paul Todoroff, Ivan Todoroff, and Setchanoff. But three of them were on the Finance Committee and were therefore obliged to spend almost all the morning with Bishop Burt in that connection. Mrs. Holway and I had to leave at noon. Hence such a meeting was impossible. Nor could I obtain from Mr. Count any satisfactory idea of their views in the matter. I now have a letter from Mr. Count, dated Sept. 25, stating that their Committee will await proposals from us. Therefore, in order to avoid any further delay, your Committee suggests that the accompanying proposal be sent to the Methodists as our idea of an equitable basis for cooperation in the joint publication of the Zornitsa in Philippopolis during the year 1909.

(Over)

The Zornitsa Committee strongly urges the approval by the Mission of bo
he plans hereinafter proposed in order that the Committee may put into forc
the one most acceptable to the other Mission. There is no time for dela
f. we are to co-operate in 1909. In case neither of these plans is accepta
to the MEtnodists we ask the Mission to authorize the Zornitsa Committee
to arrange some plan which shall be mutually acceptable for 1909. If we
agree on a basis of co-operation, we are quite confident that we shall ve
soon have a rival weekly published in Sofia, where Mr. Count is already
located.

Respectfully submitted,

The Zornitsa Committee,

Samokove, Oct.1st, 1908. Chairman.

Samokov Oct 1-1908

Rec'd DEC 4 1908

Tool

181

PROPOSED PLAN FOR CO-OPERATION
WITH THE METHODIST MISSION IN JOINT PUBLICATION
OF THE " ZORNITSA " DURING 1909.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

1. This proposal is for 1909 only, as a test, the paper to continue during said year of the same style and size as now, and to be published in Philippopolis.

2. That the Zornitsa be the organ of both evangelical Missions in Bulgaria and Macedonia, and that such a statement be made in the heading.

3. That the Methodist Mission be given up to one-half of the paper for which they shall furnish the material and assume responsibility under their own name.

4. Financial. That the total expenses of the paper excluding editorship, but including proof-reading, be divided equally between the two Missions. Each Mission is to furnish in cash that part of its share for the publication of the paper not covered by paid subscriptions from its own field. It is understood that any expense for special paid contributions shall be borne by the Mission securing them.

(Dr. Haskell furnishes the following balance-sheet for 1907.

Expenses. Pay of editor,	£T156.00.	RECEIPTS, From subscriptions,	16059
Pay of administrator,	42.00.	From advertisements,	1370
pay of printer,	116.05.	" Bulg. Ev. Soc.,	2307
Postage, with that on premiums.	44.27.	Total from Bulgaria,	19685.
Sofia correspondent,	11.81.	From American givers,	14930
Rent, £T2.09 more 1909,	10.49.	" Board, £T50-8.82,	4118
Tours,	4.46.	Balance from 1906,	797
English papers, wood,	10.23.	Total from outside,	19845.
Total expenses for 1908,	395.31.	Total receipts for 1907,	39531.

Subscribers for 1997 from Methodist field were 306 out of- I was told- 1300. Aside from editor's pay(£T156.00) the "mean" deficit for four years has been, not counting aid from the Bulg.Ev.Soc.,£T57.47; with their aid deficit has been only £T38.09.)

According to this statement the above proposal would work out in round numbers as follows:- Allowing £T50.00 of editor's salary for proof-reading of whole paper, and then deducting remainder from total expenses, we get £T290.00 as total net expenses last year. One half of this sum is £T145.00. In round numbers we have three-fourths of the total number of subscribers. Towards our half of the expenses therefore we should have from subscriptions and advertisements £T116.00.out of 145.00. Our Methodist brethren would need to contribute in cash 145.00, less 1/4 of £T174.00, or about £T100. The amount to be found by each Mission would decrease in proportion as the subscriptions increased. Thus our Mission would get the benefit of expenditure of work and money in the past, and the Methodists of their efforts in the future.

The Mission is hereby requested to authorize its Zornitsa Committee to make such minor changes in the proposed basis of agreement as may to them seem best or necessary. **It is understood that in case this vote is lost, the Zornitsa will be continued during 1909 on the present basis.**

Samokove, October 17, 1908.

over-

Lost

By a vote of 14 to 8 on the 1st point and 13 to 9 on the other points.

Methodists-Co-Publishers

J. Jornitza

Rec'd JUN 9 1909

182

Proposal from the European Turkey Mission
to the Bulgarian Methodist Mission
relative to the Joint Publication of the Zornitsa.

1. This proposal is for two years, commenceing Jan. 1/14, 1910, during which period the paper is to be published in Philippopolis, Mr. Tsanoff remaining its Managing Editor-Publisher, Dr. Haskell continuing as its Treasurer, and Mr. Count to be Auditor of his accounts.

2. We recommend that the M. E. Mission edit one half of the reading matter in the paper.

3. That the character of the paper as an undenominational exponent of evangelical truth is to remain the same as heretofore.

4. That after deducting income from advertisements, and grants from the Bulgarian Evangelical Society the total expense, aside from editing, but including charge for proof reading, be divided equally between the two Missions. Each Mission is to pay in cash for that part of its share in the expenses not covered by paid subscriptions from its own field.

Submitted to the Conference of the Methodist Mission early in May.

Reply of the Methodist Mission to the above Proposal.

Sofia, May 20th, 1909.

Dear Mr. Ostrander,

As chairman of the Zornitza Committee of your Mission I think I ought to acquaint you with the action of our late Conference with reference to the proposition of your Annual Meeting concerning the subject of joint publication. I am sorry, however, that I have not the minutes of the Conference before me and will therefore have to depend on memory to give you the substance of our conclusions.

I may say that in the consideration of your proposition, it did not "seem to us under all the circumstances to be fair to both Missions and generously considerate" of more than one side. We felt that if we had asked that the paper be published in Rustchuk with Mr. Thomoff as managing editor, Mr. Pavel Todoroff as Treasurer and yourself as Auditor of Accounts, we would have been as"generously considerate of both sides." As to the proposition of the burden of expense, to reduce the words to terms of effect, it is simply another way of asking that we pay for all the issue that comes into our field and part of that which goes into yours. You will pardon us if we cannot see that this is quite"fair and generously considerate" at least to us. Hence in our repeated attempts to make your proposition stand upright, it seems to be so lopsided that it as frequently tumbles toward the Mission of South Bulgaria. With the foregoing view of the conditions our Conference could hardly do otherwise than fail to acquiesce. In reply the Conference makes the following proposition. (Given from memory and with some amplification.)

1st. The proposal is for two years commencing Jan. 1/14, 1910, during which period the paper is to be published in Sofia. A committee of three from each Mission is to be elected to manage its affairs. This committee is to constitute the Board of Directors of the periodical whose functions are to manage its affairs, electing its managing editor and all other officers connected therewith. It shall determine the policy of the paper, establish the salaries paid, audit the accounts and otherwise control its finances. Each Mission shall share equally any deficit.

Lost

By a vote of 14 to 9 in the other house

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to the Bulgarian Methodist Mission
relative to the Joint Publication of the Zornitza.

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share equally any deficit.

2nd. If it be determined by said Board of Directors to hold each Mission responsible for half of the material of each issue, then shall each Mission elect its own editor for its share of the responsibility.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Elmer Ernest Count.

Lost

By a vote of 14 to 13 in the other house

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to the Bulgarian Methodist Mission
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Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Elmer Ernest Count.

Protestant European Church
Missions to Methodist Missions
Co Jornitza

Mr. Bell.